Clarke, Ursula. C.

Clarke Ursula C.

[afterwards Mrs. Marsh. G.D.
of the European Turkey Mission.]

Broosa Jan. 16th 1872.

My dear Dr Clark—

I begged Miss S. to leave her letter open for a note from me—on the strength of an impulse I've felt a great many times. But I'm so weary of writing, with nothing to write!

Don't you know always just what my report will be—"Number of scholars about the same" "nothing specially interesting" "No religious interest"—

I wish often that I might see you just five minutes to be persuaded that I didn't make a great mistake in thinking I could be a missionary. I can only encourage myself in the sort of comfortless way of thinking how utterly impossible it would be to go back to any other work— But isn't it getting pretty bad— Here we are well on in our third year— and not one of my dear girls a Christian yet. I read of such happy times in Marsovan and Harpoot— in Aintab and Marash— My sister writes me of the delightful Christian work among the girls in Samokov—and I can only pray "Why not me—O Lord—why not me—

Then I get down my "Faith working by Love" - and always put it away with tears - My girls are surely not more unpromising subjects of grace than those utterly ignorant Nestorians -

Why is it - that no blessing comes to us? I wish I could live last year over again - When I was having that great trouble with my eyes - I was happy in thinking that by such a discipline - God was making something out of me that He could use - but -

Wasn't it pretty hard that Molly didn't come to me - I shall always think that had ~~she~~ been at home - she would have come. And though I fully appreciate her conscientious decision not to come there, I feel just as sure that she will eventually come - Her heart is here now - as it has been the past three years - I can wait. Encourage her to depend upon coming - won't you please and never listen to what anyone of my friends may say, abt sending anyone else in her place - I must write a letter to Mrs Gould this vacation. Ugh! Bricks without straw - Very much love to Mrs Clark

Affectionately Ursula Clarke

Have I done right? I'd go a good ways to hear you say "Yes, and may the Lord bless you."—

I remember very well your once saying to me—"Get your school in Broosa well established, and then we'll send you somewhere else"—

Then I liked the idea, but I'd grown to feel that Broosa (as a field) was my home—where I should live and die. I don't feel satisfied at all either with the results of my five years there, the sum, so far as I can *see*, or have any right to *hope*—is far smaller than it ought to be. A few Armenians brought for a time under Christian influence, half a dozen village girls started up the hill—my five women given just a taste—only to make them hungrier—and that's about all—

But I do thank the Lord for what He has taught *me*—An' He please I'll do His work better at Manisa.

Samokov. August 12 [illegible]

My dear Dr Clark. Recd. Sept 9.

If I could but have answered yours of March 22nd in person it would have had a reply long ago for I have longed very much for your help these last few weeks. You know from the minutes of the Annual Meeting that I was advised to leave Broosa and go to be associated with Miss Crull in Manissa. You understand without my telling you what such a change would cost me, and it was a long time before I could see it my duty at all, to make it. Indeed even now that it is all decided, I cant help questioning if I have done right.

I've long felt that it would be better to have our village girls educated in a village, and as there seemed no prospect of our ever being able to remove it to one of our villages I was very glad to let it go to Baghchejik. My own choice would have been to go with it myself that I might still continue in the work for these people whom I have come to love so dearly. But the way did not appear open for that. I don't wish it spoken of. And the call to Manissa seemed more and more imperative till I was obliged to say I'd go. I don't yet feel any warming of heart towards the work there, more especially as it is to be particularly for Greek girls. In fact cut off from Broosa, and not yet attached elsewhere, I'm feeling rather aimless and homeless, but I try to put cares one side, and give myself up to rest and recreation here at my brothers.

My last plan - and one which I wished very much to carry out, was to remain a year or two longer in Broosa, teaching a few hours a day in the Prot. School for Girls carrying forward some of their older scholars farther than their teacher is able to do, and thus aiding them to establish a sort of Normal Dep. of their High School. The people were very kind and cordial in urging me to stay, and I should have felt much happier in leaving them later, when I could have left some one competent to take my place — but as usual — the obstacle in the way was lack of funds for the renting or purchase of a suitable building. The Com. ad. Int. could not see it best to grant the desired help — so that plan had to be given up. After my school closed the middle of July I came down to Constant, talked freely with all the friends there, went to Baghchejuk to consult Mrs Parsons — whom I found quite convinced that Broosa Protestants didn't need any more help — and that it was my duty to go to Manisa. So I had to give up

An expression in a letter rec'd from Mrs Schneider recently troubles me a little. I shall be able to make *her* understand, but I dont like to have *you* think me unstable. She says "I hope you will stand firm - You know how Miss Proctor's school was voted back and forth, from Aintab to Marash Patient waiting will bring its reward." Miss Proctor was *sure* of her position and beside had always some warm supporter, besides the question with her was not the disbanding of the school. No one but Mr Richardson has advised my staying, and even he sees that it is best for village girls to go to Bagh. He wanted me to stay for prospective work among the Greeks but I, and other friends with me could not see that the time for that had come yet. I *do hope* that a man may be found for that work in and about Broosa, and it *seems* to me that ~~it~~ a young lady, a friend of some missionary family who should live with them, and learn Greek, would by the time she had the language at command find work enough to do.

But under the new Mission rule that there shall be but one missy lady connected with each station school there is no possibility of such a lady's having a home of her own.

I can't tell you how strongly I feel about this. No one could be more happily situated, *as a boarder*, than I was with dear Dr and Mrs Schneider still it wasn't *home*, and I feel it to be absolutely essential to my greatest usefulness not to say happiness, to have a home of my own where I can gather my girls about me - and make *them* at home to which I can freely invite my people - my friends.

I don't presume to give an opinion but I *feel* very strongly that it is even more unfortunate for single ladies to come singly, than for gentlemen to come unmarried - I think they shoul always come by Xmas - and be acquainted before coming.

I dont know just when I shall go to Manissa - but think in September. I'm getting a real rest here - I mean to write you oftener, but Miss Carruth is such a [illegible]voted correspondent, that when I be[illegible] to write the letters somehow will address themselves to her -

Could I have staid a year or two longer in Broosa - I should have hoped for a little visit home before taking up a new work, but that must be indefinitely postponed now.

Please give my kind regards to Mrs. Clark -

Very truly
Ursula Clarke

all - but have had such kind, cordial letters from her - that I love her already. I often laugh at myself, remembering how strongly I have felt about this matter of an associate - that I must have my sister, or some one I knew "well" - I'm sure I'm willing to risk it - if Miss Cull is - and I feel happy in the thought of being associated with one so much older than myself - one on whom I can lean - I've so much less confidence in my own judgement - than I had five years ago. I know little of the plan of the school at Manissa, but Mr Baldwin assures me that it is to be strictly in native style. I apprehend some trouble from our nearness to the fashionable schools of Smyrna - but Miss Cull and I are quite of one mind in our theories of economy and adaptation.

Ma

Manissa, March 4, 1874.

Rec'd Apr. 3.

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I remember that I have owed you a letter these many weeks. You think maybe that I owe something else for contemplating so soon this other "change of base" of wh. I suppose Mr Baldwin has been telling you. I plead guilty, but will leave Mr Marsh to justify himself and me too. I just could 'nt help it thats all - Only I am sorry that I made all the expense of removal from Broosa - to have accomplished next to nothing here - I'm so sorry that I hardly dare ask what I want so much, to come home. If I had any shadow of excuse, if I wasn't well and strong as the ordinary women, or if I could plead having had very exhausting labors, instead of continual "good times" - or if I could afford to bear the expense myself, I sh'ld have more courage to ask - but I've only that my mother is, as you know -

very fickle, and growing old - and I *do* want to see her face once more on earth, and if I dont go now - I'm afraid I shant in several years - My plan would be to start from here as soon as Miss Cull should return from Annual Meeting, and come back with Dr and Mrs Bliss in October.

It wont break my heart to be refused - but I believe I should be a *little* happier than I am now if I may go. I suppose Mr B- has been pleading for Mr M's removal to Manissa. Of course *I* want it *very much*. I love my own people and my own language - still I shrink from asking Mr Marsh to make a change which would I know cost him so much -

I havent said the proper thing after all - have I? Should I have asked in a formal way to be freed from my duties as a single missionary? Somehow I cant realize that I am to sustain any different

relation to dear Miss Cassatt and
that Dorchester society from that
which has given me so much
pleasure in the past.

Don't let them disown me
will you?

I do hope Miss Classon will
accept Miss Cull's urgent invitation
to take my place as her associate.
She would find a delightful
work I'm sure - and certainly
couldn't ask a pleasanter home -
The apprehensions of your letter
quite stirred me up at the time
but I found afterward - that
as usual you were quite right -
Miss Classon would have the
advantage of being already a
personal friend and favourite -

I wish I could hear your congratulations
this very minute - instead
of having to imagine them - I
feel so to be congratulated.

Affectionately Ursula Clarke

relation to dear Miss Lowell's aid.
That Dorchester society from that

Miss Ursula Clarke.

South Natick Aug. 12.

Dear Dr Clarke

You will pardon my seeming negligence, will you not, and believe that during the forty eight hours I've been at home, I've been absolutely unable to do anything but look at my mother and sisters. Indeed I haven't yet decided whether I'm in the body – or actually translated. Still I am slowly coming to a sense of my obligations, and hope to get into town and report myself at head quarters the first of next week. I'm very sorry to hear that Miss Carruth is not at home – and that her sister is so ill. I don't know to whom else in Dorchester to write.

Glastonbury Ct.

Will you be so good as to advise me on that point - and also as to the probability of Miss Hallie tei's acceptance of our invitation to Manissa - I want to get into correspondence with her as soon as possible - and dont know her address.

Mrs Hitchcock bore her journey home far better than I anticipated and I of course only enjoyed it. in fact am so much chaffed on my robust appearance - that I'm quite ashamed to show my face. How could I help keeping strong and well and happy.

May I trouble you to forward the enclosed to Mr Parsons whose address I have not been able to learn -

Very truly
Ursula Clarke.

Dear Dr Clark-

My letter from Miss Cull was an earnest appeal for my sister Mary to come and help her.

Mary is not well enough to fill that place- and cannot think of going at present-

If I might be allowed to suggest- I should say apply to Miss Cull's friend Miss Marsh- and then wait further letters from Miss Cull-

Efdim seems to be doing very well as an assistant, and the school is not large- I don see the need for great haste in the matter

Very truly
Ursula Clarke-

Dr. M. G. Clark.

Co

I'm "at home" - whenever my Dorchester friends wish to see me - Do anything

South Natick" Aug. 24.

Dear Dr Clark - 4-21-

I want to say just one word about Miss Culli prospective associate - From some things you once wrote me - I think you understand Miss C. pretty well - that she could not work happily and easily with everyone - and therefore I know you would be glad to send her someone whom she would thoroughly like, as she does, Miss Powers -

Miss P. thinks you have some one else in mind for the position. If that is Mrs Bowen's friend of whose desire to accompany her Mrs B. told me - allow me to ask if the tendency would not be ~~in the direction~~ for this young lady in her already established friendship for Mrs B. to turn to her

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for companionship - to be influenced by her, rather than by Miss Cull, with whom naturally standing she must have more intimate relations?

Of course it should not be repeated - but I saw plainly that Miss Cull was not pleased with the idea of her coming.
You see how it would work -

But if it is Miss Cull's friend Miss Marsh - I've nothing of course to say, only it would be a long time before she could take the place that Miss Powers can so well fill at once -
I've only to see my defections made good - to perfect my happiness - unless I protest that Mr Marsh ought not to be sent where he will surely have the fever.

I hope I may see you sometime.

Very truly

Ursula Clarke

Closson, Sarah A

Closson - Sarah A -

Shefford 10 March 1872

Dr. Clark

Dear Sir —

Yours of Feb 20th was recieved March 10th so you will understand why you have not had a more speedy answer -

I have been making all my plans to go in April and was rather surprised to learn that Mrs. Wright was coming to America. On many accounts would like to stay until autumn am ready to do what I can for the W.B.M.I. People tell me everywhere I go that by spending a few months here and helping on the good work by letting the ladies know our work I can do more good than by going back so soon. I am ready to do just as you think best about the matter. They told me when I left Cesarea that they would try and get along until autumn but the letters from them show me that I am very much [illegible]

that is paid the balance of the $50 that I ask for will be sent to me - that is if you conclude to let me have it - Let me know as soon as you can the plans you will make for me. Excuse haste -

Sarah C. Closson

Shefford Vermont -

My love to Mrs. Clark and Hattie kisses to the children —

— 82 1/3

still if I can do any more good by staying I shall be very glad to do so.

Rec'd. March 18.

ans 18

If I go east would like to do so about the 1st of May - as I have a great many invitations about here that I would like to accept -

They are asking for an organ for our High School at Talas - What can you do for them? Am I right in thinking quite a number of Mason & Hamlin cabinet organs have been given to schools in Turkey is there one for our school that can be had for the asking?

You remember you asked me if I needed any money - I have not until now - Would like $100 - am sorry to ask for any but must have a little - will try not to ask for any more until about the time I go back shall then need enough to get a saddle and just a few other things. Mr. Ward has a bill against me for something more than $50 - after

Miss Sarah A. Closson
Appleton, June 16. 1874.
Rec'd June 18.
Ans June 29

Appleton Wis.
June 16th

Dr. Clark.

Dear Sir,

If people work well they can be excused if they do not report themselves can they.

I have been too busy for any letter writing since I came West. Am almost through. Expect to go East the 2nd week in July. Shall be through here next week. Then make some visits in Ohio.

I have had a good time

I have not much time for this afternoon [illegible] must rest [illegible] tell you of [illegible] few when I see you. I don't know [illegible] What will be [illegible] Are you [illegible] for me. Excuse haste.

Sarah A. Closson

My letters are being sent to Mrs. Leake and will be until June 25th then to Centre Rutland Vt.

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everywhere I have been - They say I am doing good but I don't know how that is -

I spoke twenty six times in Mich - twenty four times gentlemen were present - the four Sabbaths I was there my talk took the place of the morning or evening sermon - I spent about a week in Ill - Have been to quite a number of places here in Wis -

Yesterday I spoke to the Sabbath school in the morning and then in the evening in church - Don't tell the people at the East what I am doing - I have been doing rather more than I ought to have done - Am not going to work quite so hard - I find five or six evenings too much - for a week -

ap. 20 —

still if I can do any more good by staying

Rec'd. March 18.

I shall be very glad to do so.

ap. 18 —

If I go west - would like to do so about the 1st. of May - as I have [illegible] nitations about here that

Dr. Clarke

I have been thinking of writing you for some days - My plans are all made for the West - I am to be in Detroit one week from next Sabbath -

You ask in your note (which was not received until Saturday eve) about Marsovan - I think I can do much more by remaining in Cesarea and should be very sorry to leave there - The Missionaries did not like your asking for Miss G - or myself

one year ago - And I do not know that they have changed their minds - - I have been very busy since I left Boston the last of Jan - have just been doing what I could for the good people here at St. Johnsbury

Am to be in Manchester Tuesday April 21st - that is my last place to visit before I leave for the West -

Excuse haste

Sarah A Closson

Miss S. A. Closson
Talas, June 12, 1876.
Rec'd July 17.

Talas near Caesarea
June 12th

Dr. Clarke

Dear Sir -

Very many thanks for the notes received from you while in Constantinople -

Of course you did not expect to hear from me until after I had arrived at home -

I left Constantinople on the 7th of May and was met by Mr. Farnsworth at Samsoun - He had taken Mrs. Giles there on her way to America - I find work enough to do - There has been a very great change in all parts of our field since I left - Mrs. Bartlett and Mrs. Farnsworth have been able to assist Mrs. Giles in all departments of the work and it has gone forward very rapidly — With the help of our Bible readers - teachers - native pastors wives - it is hoped we may carry on the work alone until Miss Giles returns — She hopes to be back next year — She has done a great and good work — We shall hope to see her back as soon as she is rested and able to return —

I have not time this morning to write you at length of our school here in Talas —

You would have been very much interested could you have been present at an examination two weeks ago - There were classes in Turkish Armenian Greek and English — The school has changed wonderfully — I am to have charge of it when I am here — Miss B.

Miss S. H. Closson

will take it whenever I wish to be
away touring-

With a kind remembrance
to Mrs. Clark and the children
from S H Closson

Miss S. A. Closson
Talas. Jan. 14. 1880.
Rec'd Feb. 24

the dining room chairs and table with some of the table furniture and some of the kitchen utensils - As these things are here and just what we need how can we arrange? - perhaps you remember that I did not have a refit at the time I came back to Turkey - Can I after twelve years expect anything in that way? Could anything be taken out of my associates outfit for the organ or anything that she would need - Can anything be purchased for use in school - The father and mother society are wise and will be able to arrange everything - I had thought that we might purchase a few things if we could have them at the present cost of such things - How would it do for Mr Slaner to make a list of the things and let us select the things we need - making arrangements with you about the pay as you know the present~~ly~~ price of everything? - -

Talas Apr 4th

Dr Clark

Dear Sir

This note is not an answer to your kind note of March 13th - you will receive that in good time -

Let me first of all thank you for the appropriation given for the girls school building here in Talas. It is very much needed -

As the Cesarea Station feel that I need more help than they can give me in caring for my twenty eight teachers and twenty four pupils - they authorized me to write both you and Mrs. Bowker asking for an associate - I hope you will be able to send me Miss Fannie Burrage of Pittsford Vt. in the Autumn

you will need to write Mr. Stover immediately

As this is the first time I have written you since the Fowles came to us. let me thank you (if it is not too late) for them - Since they with the Farnsworths and Davises left us to live in the city - I have been troubled with the blues but hope my interest in my work will soon dispel them - I really enjoy it ~~very~~ much - hoping to talk with you all about it soon in answer to your note - With salaams to Mrs Clark and your children from S A Closson

You doubtless know that Mr. Slaner hopes to go to America in the Spring - He considers his outfit the property of the Board - proposes to sell it here at auction although he knows we missionaries would like some of it and one has offered him the enormous price paid four years ago (when everything was so very high) and the freight - but so he must - do the right thing by the Board and serve all alike - As we are all in debt except the Fowles and they would be had they replaced all the things they lost - I have my fears that all the things we need will pass into the hands of wealthy Armenians to be used on state occasions -

Mrs Fowle would like one of the chamber sets I the other - If we (my associate and myself) keep house after we get into the new building as we shall probably do - we shall need the sitting room furniture in part - the couch, table and chairs

Crawford Lyndon G.

Crawford Lyndon L.

She is very kind to the poor & has shown a royal nature in some of her action toward an old christian colord lady that I happen to know about, but she has never gone among them very much. Other things have occupied her time and attention. I do not know until we get to our field how much she will be able to accomplish. But I know she will work well & faithfully as opportunity shall permit.

I do not know what my letters of introduction said to you (Excepting that I did see the letters from my home) but I hope none of them have said any more than was absoluty necessary. The same way in regard to Miss D. If we are good for anything you will find it out soon enough. And if we are not a thousand letters written by ourselves or others would not make us so.

WE do not promise great things, but we do humbly trust that the good Lord who has done so much for us, will by

L. S. Crawford
Hartford, March 4. 1878.
Rec'd March 5.

Hartford Theol Sem
Mar 4. 79

Dear Dr Clark.

Miss Doolittle has sent to me the letter you wrote her. She likes the idea of becoming acquainted with you, only she does not like to do so by answering all the questions you put to her. Questions which she would consider necessary & which she would readily answer if she were going out as an unmarried woman.

The fact that these questions are asked, evidently implies that she is not accepted, until these questions are answered.

3/1/2

I consider it my place to choose my companion and I attended to that matter & had it settled some six weeks before offering myself to the board.

I have heard too much of sacred engagements broken because one of the party were unwilling to go out as a missionary. So in our case the matter was fairly understood beforehand.

And when I offered myself to you. I considered that I was at the same time offering my companion who heartily united with me in desiring to spend our health & strength in the service of the Master in Japan.

If you accept me you also accept her.

WE were disappointed in regard to Japan. for we know a number who have gone there. & especially as Miss Do

Bro (who died in Jan) was much interested in talking with us about tt field and in thinking that we were going there. The very fact tt Miss D. turned her attention so readily to other fields increased my respect for her.

I have said that 'she is not a Harriet Atwood' but (not to be separated from that remark) I also said 'I am not a Mr Newell'. But the same great God who gives to one and another his & her characteristics (& by whose grace alone our natures are changed & turned in the right direction) has given to me characteristics which seem to be fully complemented in Miss D.

You must take my word for this, and the authority of a nation adds or detracts nothing.

I think Miss D. has never taught in the S.S. I believe she has never taught anywhere excepting in the drawing class

His grace enable us to do something toward hastening on His glorious kingdom.

WE hope then that the letters from Mr Stoddard &c &c will be sufficient. Other letters would be a mere useless repetition of what has already been said.

Pardon us if we are mistaken in any of our impressions, for we do not wish to lay any unnecessary burden upon you upon whom rests "the care of all the churches".

You know we are not yet old weather-beaten missionaries (we hope we shall be sometime) WE are merely a couple of young people becoming more deeply interested in one another, & in our Masters cause, daily, to be sure, yet having hardly told to our families of their feelings until we told them to you.

I have always looked upon Dr Clark as the official head of the A. B. missionaries, & yet as one who has not only an official but a fathers care & interest ~~over~~ each individual missionary. And so Miss D. wants very much to become acquainted with yourself & with Dr Alden (of whose pastoral care one of the ladies of our home church speaks with much interest) The good Mother also wants to meet you both. For that reason is very anxious to have you dine with them, at your convenience, when in New York, wishing merely to hear a day beforehand that they may be home.

I hope one or both of you may be able to do this. They would prefer to become acquainted with you in this way rather than by letter though she does write a very good hand and a very interesting Epistle.

Very truly
L. S. Crawford

P.S. I spent the Sab. in a back hill town where they havent had a minister for sometime, but I found that they had kept up their Monthly Concert regularly & take up collections for the various societies. They are very much disappointed that young Abbot of Union Theo. Sem. has his heart so set on India that he will not tarry with them in Stanwich.

Rev. L. S. Crawford
Hartford, Apr. 8. 1879.
Rec'd Apr. 9.

Theo. Sem. Hartford
Conn Apr 8'78

My dear Dr Clark.

I have been trying for several days to find time to write to you. Both Miss Doolittle and myself were very much pleased with your letters to us. I rec'd a letter from Mr Bowen of Manissa last-week asking me "to come." He said he was also writing to you about my going to that station. You expressed no preference in your letter to me. so I suppose you have none. You mention four places as needy

If you have any preference do not hesitate to let us know. If we can be of more use in Manissa than anywhere else my companion & myself shall be very happy to go there. I shall delay answering Mr Bowen's letter until I hear from you.

I had a very pleasant talk with Dr Herrick last week. He will address our Students in a few days.

Sanders showed me the letter he wrote you this morning concerning Beardslee. I hope he may be directed to go out as a missionary. Dr Herrick will try & have a talk with him.

If I am sent to Manissa I should be very glad to have Beardslee go there too. Mr Stearns had some talk with him about that, but perhaps you would need him more elsewhere.

In regard to Manissa, would you wish me to take up the Greeks work or to go on with Mr Bowen? Mr Beardslee too would like to know about this as in a talk I had with him the other evening, he said he had not been able to find out exactly what was wanted in that field.

May I trouble you to send me another manual in the wrapper as Miss D. has mine.

Very truly

L. S. Crawford

(over)

Deerfield, June 17, 1879

Rec'd June 18.

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Deerfield June 17'79

My dear Dr Clark.

I have just recd a letter from a sister of Miss Doolittle asking some questions which you can answer better than I can if I may trouble you.

Miss Kate V. Doolittle is some 27 or 28. She has taught school some. Has been (during the mothers absence for two months) governess in a family in New York. She has recd. a diploma from one of the New York City hospitals where she served very acceptably as nurse.

She asks "Is there any position I could

fill in Turkey"? She asks if there is a there what Dr Porter spoke to her of in China, nursing in the hospitals or in Missionary or Eng. families? If she could obtain position as teacher in an English school? or governess in an Eng. family?

I have thought of urging her to offer herself as a missionary & go out under the Board & yet I do not know as she would feel as if she ought. In a few years her Mother (who is not so now) may be needing her at home, though there is no certainty of this. If I may trouble you to write me regarding this matter I shall be obliged to you.

My Father wrote me of a pleas call at your room. I do not see how we can do as you suggest viz come down to Boston in

July. Miss D. is very very busy & so am I. Mr Hutchins told us that if we came the last of Aug it would be time enough to send off our furniture & we would much rather come then.

We had some very interesting letters from Mr & Mrs Bowen last week. I should write to them asking these question & ask you, but there would not be time enough for an answer.

I am very busy of course in these last days, but am very happy in the prospect of going out in Sep. At a little prayermeeting which we hold on Wed evenings around among our poor folks I find it has not hurt them in the least to pray for God's work in other lands.

Very truly

L. S. Crawford.

the Anchor Line so that we can
see some of my friends in Scotland.
And I am reminded that Miss D.
said she would rather set sail on
the 27 than on the 20 and so escape
the storms of the season.

Very truly
L. S. Crawford.

Dr N. G. Clark

Mr. Crawford

Deerfield July 22 1879

My dear Dr Clark.

I send this to you in an Envelope of Dr Aldens. One of our Ladies is writing to him. She is very anxious to have him come to my ordination. I am equally anxious to have you both come. though I am more afraid neither one of you will be able so to do. However we shall live in hopes of seeing one, & perhaps both of you. The 20th of Aug will be as convenient a day for us as any. This is the anniversary of my Fathers ordination 39 yrs ago. You may have some other plan and we await a letter from you before sending out-the invitations to the council.

Just ~~before~~ the week before the 20th there is to be another gathering at which I shall attempt to be present, Unlike the other case we shall not wait a letter from you. You will receive the card sometime next week. You & Dr A. would certainly be welcome on that occasion. Most of Miss D's things are boxed & mine are or will be so that they can be shipped about the 1st of Sep with what we shall get in Boston the latter part of Aug. I dont know but I have asked you before, but I will again.

Will the boxes & barrel at Miss D's home have to be sent on to Boston? And if so how to be addressed? And will those I have here also be sent to Boston?

I have just been out to Millers Falls today to get some tools for which a friend sent me a check. Some good old Orth Deacons are at the head of this concern, & I have today had another proof of the fact that there are some people in the world worse than "Professing Christians."

About our sailing – We place ourselves in your hands after the 13th of Aug and await your time. We shall be very happy if the time can be so arranged that we go with Sanders. I want to have my last Sab here The Sep communion (the 7th), After this Miss D's friends about New York would rather expect two or three weeks, but we do not intend to travel all over our own country.

That was a very pleasant trip you proposed to my Father, for us to take in Switzerland. We can talk of that again, though perhaps we had better go right on to France. We should prefer [illegible] rawfor

Jersey City,

Rec'd Sep. 29. 1879.

103 Summit-Ave
Jersey City - N. Jersey

My dear Dr Clark

Must snatch a few moments to drop you a line before sailing. We want to thank you again (& Mrs Clark to whom Mrs Crawford would write if she had time) & Dr Alden & wife for all your kindness to us & your kind letters to us

In regard to the pictures, that is one reason why I have kept this letter waiting. I don't see how we can send any more just now, for we have just got down to where we can see the bottom of the barrel

Rev. [illegible] Crawford

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We are much pleased that you liked the painting so much & my wife would like to paint for all her friends if time permitted. Sometime I hope she can do something else for you.

I had saved a great many things to say in my last letter but I can't find them now.

One thing don't be afraid to write us anything you think best. Of course we shall make as many mistakes as others & shall need writing too. I wanted to say that you must not get discouraged if we don't seem to do much.

My experience of my work has been that I have never seemed to accomplish much directly. but by the blessing of God *indirectly* something

And so goodbye "Father Clark" for the present--

Love from us both"

L. S. Crawford

P.S. I am not sure of Mr Leavitts address --

Rev. [illegible]. [illegible]. Crawford

Jersey City,

Rec'd Sep. 29. 1879.

ANCHOR LINE STEAM SHIP

Devonia
Lat- 54° 28 N. Long 16° 49 W.
Oct- 6. 1879

My dear Dr Clark.

Sanders and I have agreed that I write you a letter from here and he will write for us both from London.

I have had so much to do (Doing nothing) that it is with great difficulty I have found time to write a few pages home & a few lines to you.

Of course we have no missionary report to make out for you Excepting that we (either before or after eating it-) Our voyage has been delightful. Fine weather only a few days of wind & heavy sea. Very good company of fellow travellers. I must say that so far missionary experiences are much pleasanter than I anticipated We hope the "so far" will continue to the end. We have been thinking of Pauls being tossed "up & down in Adria". and of other missionaries of olden times in their trials & hardships & are struck - feeling humbly grateful that we find so much pleasure by the way. Miss Ward is returning to India Miss Gardener goes out with her under the Womans Missn Union We are enjoying their society. —

We hope to reach Glasgow Wed A. M.

With kind regd from us all.

Sincerely L. S. Crawford.

ve just been reading over again
last letter and thank you
for it and the good advise therein.

L. S. C.

Rev. E. W. Crawford

Manissa Oct 31 1877

Rec'd Nov. 22

✓

My dear Dr Clark.

We are here safe and sound and thus far find missionary life not so very unpleasant. You probably rec'd my letter from London. We enjoyed Paris and passed safely through the hands of the wily Frenchmen. Sailed from Marseilles Oct 24 and reached Smyrna yesterday A.M. where Mr Bowen met us. We did not know before how much they wanted to see us and the cordial greeting we had from teachers & pupils did our hearts good. We have been well all the way and are now very well & about ready to begin learning the language. Mr Bowen rather advises my taking the Turkish. I do not know as I have much preference. perhaps feel as much for Turkish. Of course we can give you no account of our impression of the field yet. I must say that I am agreeably disappointed in some things & hope this impression may remain. I would like to say some thing about the travelling. It may be that our youth may have something to do with it. nevertheless I must confess that I am sorry I followed the advice of some who have gone before us in some things. 2nd class in England is very fine usually. but on the continent decidedly disagreeable. As far as we two young men are concerned we do not care and are willing to endure hardship for the cause or unpleasantness in travel. but I must say I was not willing

[illegible]

to have my wife travel 2nd class on the continent (Especially as most all the Express trains are but 1st class) It may not always be so unpleasant on the Mediterranean as we found it; Men can get along very well so can women but I should hate to have my wife pass through such another Experience. I wish some one had told us also that there are only two meals a day on these boats, and it is well to have lunch with us, as whatever extra the boats provide costs a good deal.

Mr Bowen sends love and thanks He has read a good long letter this evening. Mrs B. says "Tell Dr S. that when we write berating letters it is not you but the Cow over your back."

My wife joins me in love for we can never forget your kindness to us while in Boston. We have enjoyed Sanders very much, and are sincerely hoping that he will remain with us. But these things will be for the best. Very truly

L. S. Crawford

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Manissa
Turkey in Asia
Feb 4 1880

My dear Dr Clark

Many thanks for your good long letter (written Nov 24) It did us both a great deal of good. Your Postal was recd a day or two since. I had been thinking for some days past that I ought to write you again giving you the desired "impression" of missionary life. I had thought after sending my last letter that you would just consider it rather unsatisfactory as I spoke very little of the work in the letter.

To tell the truth I dont think a man (or a woman) is responsible for anything they say do or think during their first six months in Turkey.

The only reason why I have not written you of my impressions is that I have hardly had a single clear impression since reaching here.

It has seemed very strange coming from the active busy life in America and especially after a delightful exciting journey to settle down ~~to~~ the dull humdrum life of preparing to preach & teach in a foreign language.

We have been passing through the experience through which I suppose every missionary passes. Some call it homesickness some call it getting acclimated. I can not describe the feeling but have come to the conclusion that it is the Providential way of preparing us for the work to come.

Down deep in my heart, in spite of all questions & doubts which present themselves, I feel that the Great & good God whom we serve has had a purpose in leading us to Manissa and know that in the years to come we shall be happier, better & more useful here than anywhere else in the world.

I am studying the Turkish as I wrote you & am getting a little more every day. If it were not for the work in the interior I should take Greek alone for our ~~most~~ promising work in Manissa seems with the Greeks. Mr Bowen has learned the Greek language somewhat - (though not able to preach in it - yet.) A young Greek comes to my room two evenings in the week. He was anxious to study Eng and as even the rich "*are very poor*" he wanted to give Greek or French in return. I told him I would take Greek & so spend a little while on this, for I feel that I *must* know a little of this language in order to converse a little with the many Greeks we meet - in their own language.

One of my impressions has been "how awfully behind the times people are here" and *another* has been the strong temptation to preach New York & Boston rather than the New Jerusalem and *Him* who alone has made New York & Boston what they are.

Another. You have sent us to be with some grand fellow laborers and Miss Lawrence who arrived last Sat - seems a very fine young woman.

Also. I have been deeply impressed with the fact that the work here has suffered greatly from the necessary removal of laborers just as they were getting a good hold of the people. It does seem that the work here is of such a nature that one can not - expect to see much influence from his work

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until he has been here 10 or 15 or 20 or more years.

One more. I think one reason of our slight attack of the nameless disease resulted from our prejudice formed in America concerning our place of destination. We came out expecting to find people not only being but knowing themselves to be sinners above all others and we find them just like (& as unconscious as) sinners at home. We expected to find people hungering to hear of the truth, expecting that merely pointing the finger toward heaven would make them full fleged christians. They are much like other people in this respect also.

We supposed that as soon as people came out decidedly as Protestant Christians no one could ever find any occasion for finding fault with their moral characters from that day foreward. But no this is not the case.

~~[illegible]~~ (We came out fully prepared, (as we thought), to be stoned or killed, we pared for any kind of a grand heroic life or death, and we find that we are neither stoned nor killed (yet) but that life is very common place; sinners here are like other sinners, needing t same remedy. We have come to the conclusion that we are to settle down to a

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Rev. L. S. Crawford,
Kaisarea, Feb. 4. 1880
Rec'd March 1

quiet earnest faithful work humbly believing that God will own & approve our efforts for his glory.

If Mrs C. finds time before this must go she will add a few lines to tell you of our pleasant home & how comfortably situated & how happy we are in our condition and surroundings.

Mr Bowen is preparing an article for the Herald about Smyrna and the work there, but I must also tell you of the happy day we spent last Sab.

It was the ordination of Pastor Haroutun Jenibian who has been preaching to the people for some months & who seems to be (as he certainly deserves) very much beloved by all. The Examination on Sat. Eve was very satisfactory. On Sab. A.M. Bodvelli Avedis Constantian from Constan. preached in Turkish. Mr Bowen offered the prayer of ordination in Turkish, being assisted in the laying on of hands by Bod. Avedis (an Armen) Rev Mr Charteris (Scotch Presb) Rev Mr Epstine (Epis. Eng. Miss. to the Jews) Rev Mr Constantine Greek & myself. After the prayer I had the privilege of doing my first work in Turkey by giving the charge to the Pastor in English. Mr Bowen addressed the people in Turkish. Mr Constantine in Greek. Bod. Avedis right hand in Armen. The newly ordained pastor & his friend Bod Avedis administered the sacrament of Baptism & the Lords supper in the P.M.

The little chapel was crowded at the three services

Manisa, Dec. 4, 1888
Rec'd March 1

Young Hagop Constantian (Bro of Bed. Avedis) is a fine fellow & is doing grand work among the boys in the school. There is a very pretty collection of little girls in the other school, but their present teacher is a little less efficient than the bright teacher who had to get married a few months ago.

Sab. P.M. at 4 we attended Mr Constantine's service at the "Rest". He preached in Greek to a crowded house. I would say over 200. Miss Grimstone a quiet unassuming dignified English lady has charge, as you know, of the Rest, and quietly pays all deficiencies out of her own pocket. These deficiencies amount to from 5 to 10 Turkish pounds per month. The unfortunate effect is that she is immensely wealthy. Her father had a grand estate the large part of which went to the oldest son. The remaining 13 (seems to me two or three of them died in infancy) are quite comfortably off.

Mother Jaffrey who is supported by Miss Grimstone is a real Scotch Mother to sailors & everyone else. In this station we always count a great deal on Mrs Jaffrey's prayers. She distributes tracts in this manner. You Jew? if the nod is yes a Jewish tract is given & in the same way she works among all other nationalities & everybody likes her. During my stay in Smyrna I was very kindly & nicely entertained by Miss Agnes Salmond at Miss West's house. I was struck with the genuine piety, goodness & goodness of this young Scotch woman who in a quiet humble way is doing a great deal of good and is quite a help to Pastor Harutoun & his people.

Mrs Crawford finds she will not have time to write in this mail, but she joins with me in kind regards to yourself & family to Dr & Mrs Alden etc. — Very truly

Manissa
Turkey in Asia
Feb 13. 1880

My dear Dr Clark.

Sent a letter to you last week and Mrs Crawford has just written to you and Mrs Clark but I have a little more news to tell you and so will write again. It is in regard to my studying the Greek language instead of the Turkish. When I saw you in Boston you left the matter in my hands to decide after talking with Mr Bowen. And so as soon as we reached Mannissa I talked with Mr Bowen and he then so strongly advised my taking up the Turkish that I began immediately to learn the Armenian Alphabet. I have been hindered some in our unpacking and getting settled in our own hired house, but had got so that I could read & write Turkish in the Armenian characters, was just getting hold of the Turkish characters and had picked up a good many words and some phrases. I had seen that it was quite necessary in order to have much influence over the Greeks that I be able to converse a little with them in their own language, and as, as I wrote you, I was devoting four hours each week to the Greek. I had not thought of taking up the Greek exclusively until last Fri. evening just before the Station meeting when Mr Bowen took me aside and proposed to me that I exchange Turkish for the present for Greek.

The matter was discussed at the meeting and all (except Miss Powers who had very little to say on the subject but who would naturally feel a deeper interest in the Turkish) seemed to feel that it would be much better for the work here if I take up the Greek.

Neither Armenians nor Greeks are *satisfied* with Turkish although it is the only language that will reach both in a measure. The Greeks when they heard that a new missionary was coming out in Mr Stearns place were evidently expecting that I should take up the Greek language, and they have seemed to feel not merely disappointed but considerably hurt that I did not. Miss Cull's Greek school is now doing so well that there is more than ever a need of some one to instruct the boys as they will be coming out from under her instruction. There are Greeks in the city who do not come to Turkish service who would come to Greek and who do come when Mr Constantine has been up to preach in Greek.

And so after talking over these views of the subject and the many other reasons why Greek is more necessary, just now, than Turkish in this region. (Reason which you know better than I.) the matter was left with me to decide.

I tried to look at the subject on all sides, and sought the necessary light thereon. There certainly seems need enough of Turkish work and Armenian also. I had begun in Turkish and was just getting interested in the language and there seemed reasons enough why I should not change especially as changes are apt to be harmful.

Nevertheless the reasons for my studying the Greek seemed greater than those for not studying and I feel satisfied that I have done the best thing possible in dismissing my Turkish teacher and beginning with a Greek teacher day before yesterday. I certainly hope it will seem so to you and to the others in Boston.

Perhaps I ought to regret that I have spent this much time on the Turkish, if I am to take up the Greek, especially as the Greek work seems calling so loudly. But I shall be obliged to know a little Turkish perhaps more than a little and I trust that these few months will not prove wasted time.

With kind regds

L. S. Crawford

Manissa, Feb. 13, 1880

Recd March 8

Aidin Apr 6. 1880

My dear Dr. Clark.

Two weeks ago as Mr Bowen and myself were returning from a fortnights tour, we had a dispute as to which of us should write to Dr Clark about our trip. I insisted that as it was my first visit to these out-stations I could not judge of the work now in comparison with what it had been. Mr B. as warmly insisted that because it was my first visit I was a great deal better prepared to write than he was, & so the matter was left with me. But I have been very busy since I returned home and until now have not found time to write.

We left Manisa Mar 11. going by rail to Smyrna, where we were obliged to wait until the next morning, when we took the Aidin R.R. as far as Torballu. Here we found stages (owned by a Greek but made by a French firm, I think, at any rate a good deal more comfortable than some of the back towns in N. Eng. boast of.) A ride of 5 hours brought us, at 4. P.M. to Biaundir our first stopping place. This city is on the opposite side of Sipylus from Manissa & built on the mountain side. It is estimated to contain some 30 Armenian 400 Greek and 2000 Turkish houses.

The mountain and the wide plain are one mass of olive trees, while we saw fewer vineyards than on our own side of the mountain. There is one cotton factory, and a steam gristmill run by an English engine. The Engineer is an Austrian with a Texas woman for his wife, and judging from appearance she believes in American Independence.

We visited eleven families (~~At~~ including the pastor) who are Protestants in name, besides this we saw two or three young men in the shops who are considered more or less Protestant. We staid with the Pastor Bodvelli Taniel but were invited out among the Brethren until I began to feel that the old fashioned kind of persecution was better on some accounts, for we were feasted & stuffed with all manner of Turkish cookery & sweets, until I didn't see how we could stand it much longer. (However we enjoyed it hugely) We were intending to spend one Sab. in Baiundir, and on that celebrate the Sacraments, but it was so fearful cold & stormy that the people urged our postponing the Sacrament-returning for the following Sab. So on Tues. we took horse for Oerdemish, a five hours journey (on some horses)

The city is built on the plain at the foot of Tmolus & contains some 200 Armenian, 400 Greek & 3000 Turkish houses. Nearly all who have come out as Protestants in Oerdemish, have been more or less persecuted, A year ago. our teacher was nearly killed. but somehow the missionaries have always found more sumptuous entertainment there than anywhere else. One man who had entertained the Bowens with great display, had found that Protestantism was costing him too much & has ceased his attentions &no longer associates with Protestants. But to our surprise another wealthy Armenian steps into the gap & insists on our being his guests. This latter Sadour Effendi was formerly a member of the Armenian council and a hard drinker, but was fortunate in securing a good woman for his wife. He doesn't pretend to be a christian but he thinks he ought to be different from what he has been & so he has reduced his drinking to one or two glasses a day & that at his own house. And he has resigned his seat in the Armenian council.

We found only four families here besides the Pastors, but a number of young men are interested & nearly every one of them have been persecuted by their families. The work here is comparatively new and there are as yet no communicants though some of the people give good evidence of a christian life & may be received again. Bodvelli Garabet has been with the people for a few months, first as book seller, now as pastor. Neither he or Bodvelli Daniel are men had much in respect by the mission, but they were the only ones to send to these fields, & they seem to be doing very well.

We returned to Baiundir on Fri. & staid over the 2nd Sab. The services were held in the unfurnished "up stairs" of the Pastor's hired house. Some ten besides ourselves partook of the supper & four children (including Demosthenes) were baptized. Quite a number of spectators came in to witness the Protestant rites so that there were some 50 in the audience.

We were delighted with the children of whom there are a goodly array. in happy contrast with Oedemish (where there is but one outside of the young pastor's house, where there are six) And I must say we felt there was hope for the congregation. The work in both these cities has taken hold of a more stable class of people than it seems to have done in Manisa, and I was surprised to find that [illegible] many of my impressions about Armenians would have to be reformed after seeing some of the Armenians of Baiundir & Oedemish. The beginning of the work in Baiundir was some 14 years ago when Yordan a Turkish speaking Greek moved there from Cesarea. He was then, not a christian, but brought a little bible with him, & this he began to read & study first alone, then with his partner, (he has a shop for selling cloths) After awhile this partner found a shop of his own & Yordan took a new partner with whom he continued his study, the former partner joining them occasionaly, & so the work went on until some 6 years ago when they asked for a Pastor and during most of the time since a Pastor or Bookseller has been with them. They have given very liberally toward the fund for buying or building a church. One young man (The first partner of Lordan) has been considerably ~~greatly~~ prospered in business & gave this year the entire rental of one shop, some $40. to the fund. Both here & in Oerdemish they are quite anxious to buy as house renting (especially for Protestants) is difficult & high. We saw very few Greek speaking Greeks in these cities, because almost none of them have as yet been reached, though a few have bought books & subscribed for the paper. We visited the schools in Oerdemish & were very much pleased with them. We found the Text-books published at the Bible house in use in the Armenian school. We had not time to visit the schools in Baiundir.

Our next place was "Aidin (where I now am as I will explain afterwards) This is the terminus of the Aidin R.R. & some 100 miles S.E. from Smyrna. It is in the valley of the Meander on & about the foot of the mountain on which are still standing or covered up the ruins of ancient Tralles. The plain is full of licorice root and this is one of the headquarters of an English firm who are engaged in mfging. & exporting the root & the candy. Mr Arcott a Scotchman is stationed here. He is a very pleasant & a good man, though he hardly seems as active as Mr Forbes (of Socia another member of the firm) who with his good wife are eagerly looking forward to a more decided work among the Greek.

Aidin is a little smaller than Manisa & contains about 50 Armenian, 30 ~~Armenian~~ etc R. Cath, 800 Greek & 8000 Turkish houses. You have had reports from Aidin in years past ~~& of course know all~~ about Kirea Anagnosti. and his gift to the Board of a house & chapel.

If I were Geo McDonald I should write a novel about this old man. But as I am not, & at present have something else to do. I must content myself to conclude that he is certainly a character. and though differing from some "characters" in that he is not perfect, he is a pretty good old man and he does love the Am. Board. He owns a number of shops which he rents & one which he keeps himself. His dress or appearance would hardly indicate wealth, but he seems as happy as the day is long. It has been impossible to give the Bre. here any Pastor, but they have met twice on the Sab & once during the week. (on WEd Eve.) ~~&~~ to read & pray & sing together. Our work here was to receive to the communion real good young fellow, who has been interested through these meetings, and also to refuse the privilege of communion to one of Pastor Hogope's followers who has moved here from Smyrna, & who had for a time constituted himself the head of the little band here. WE also in connection with Mr Arcott and a prominent Greek Lawyer began the work of presenting a petition to the Sultan praying that market-day in Aidin be changed from Lords day (Let those who are discussing this question know that this is the name in Greek. Σάββατον is Saturday) to Tuesday. This petition will be signed by the heads of the Armenians & Greeks here & also by influential foreigners in Smyrna & elsewhere & handed to the Sultan at the time of the May meeting. We also had another piece of business to do. It seems that Kurea Anagnosti has had to pay taxes on this Board property owing to some oversight when the deeds were made over to the Board. A Greek lawyer drew up a petition praying that the proper might be exempt from taxation on the ground of its being used for a church (& waiting for a school) This petition we took to the Pasha who immediately signed it, & sent us to the chief collector of taxes. He was very gracious to us & said we needn't wait that he would make out the papers & give them to Kurea Anagnosti, but Mr Bowen quietly said, we were not in a hurry & could easily wait, & so he did the work immediately. The whole business took about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour, nor did we see why it should take any longer, but the news spread through the city & all the rest of the day, Greeks & Armenians & Turks kept coming to Kurea Anagnosti's shop, & asking how did you get through so soon. We learned that such business generally takes (in Turkey) from four or five days to two weeks according to the fees given, No fees were asked of us although Mr Bowen offered them, & none were given excepting to the Lawyer who drew up the paper. Anagnosti said it was because we wore *hats* & went straight about our business knowing that we were right. And here let me say Mr Bowen is just the man for this field. He was born a lawyer, baptized & educated for the law, and some of his friends have never forgiven him for entering the ministry. But if ever a lawyers head was needed it is in deciding & acting upon the innumerable & various perplexing questions which are continually arising in connection with the work here. He is modest, dignified & good, and I know of no one whose silent influence; upon the opposite parties, as shown in the respect they show to him, & their speed in executing any business he requires, would do more for our cause; while at the same time he seems to have the love and confidence of all our people with the exception of a few here & there like Sarkis in Manisa and Malcome here in Aidin who evidently think it a great mistake that the Lord didnt ask their advice when he made the world.

And now as to my being in Aidin. While in Odemish & Baindir I picked up so much Turkish, that if I hadnt been more anxious to learn Greek, I should have accepted their invitation to spend a month with them, & hear Turkish all the while. The same kind of ~~an~~ invitation offering itself ~~here~~, where I could hear Greek continually, I immediately accepted. It was necessary for me to return home for a week but at the end of that time I returned & here I am, shut up among the Greeks. And if I have misspelled any words or made any grammatical errors, lay it to the fact that I am fast loosing my English. Would that I could do that or something else to hasten the day when I can talk to these people as I want to. I can sing with them & read the Bible to them & tracts in their own language and they actually behave as if they enjoyed my being here.

I now see why Turkey needs missionaries, & why the Greek work should be taken up immediately. There is here a very fine Greek school, and in most all the cities about here Greek is the household language of most of the Greeks and is becoming so more & more. Mr B. & I visited this school while we were here together & were delighted with the large airy rooms & the attention we received from the four teachers. There is a very decent gymnasium in the yard (a thing which I wish our American schools would imitate more) and though I didn't intend to display my forgotten tricks of college days I was persuaded to show the teachers & boys how to do some things that they had not seen. And I am glad now I did. I suppose we must make use of all honorable means to take the fort, for when I returned scholars & teachers gave me a hearty welcome. I go to the school every day & sit & hear the recitations & so accustom myself to the sound of the language. And then after school I spend an hour & a half receiving instruction from two of the teachers, who take English in return.

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There are some splendid looking boys in the school, and I have picked out several of them for future Bodvellies. I hope the Lord will do the same, even if He should take different ones from what I do!" Just as I was leaving home we had a very pleasant visit from Miss Grimstone & Mrs Jaffrey. The former is a real spiritual Dr among the women & as for the latter, whenever we get into a knotty place we send word to "Mother" Jaffrey to pray for us. We are very sorry that she will be obliged to give up her life in Smyrna & return to Scotland. Mr Bowen is writing you this week, I suppose, about the Greek school. I went with him to see the building in Smyrna, and was satisfied fully with building, location & price. He was to hear again from Mr Perrin and so can write more fully than I am able to do. It certainly did seem a God send that a letter from Mr Perrin making this proposal should come just as your letter speaking about Mr Crane. Kind regds to him. I hope the new coming C. won't drive the other C's out as in the case of the B.s for we don't want to go. Miss Cull is as happy as can be in her work. Mr Constantine although now absent has got well established in Smyrna. While Mrs Crawford and myself are beginning to like Turkey almost better than America. — You may now burn up that letter I wrote you about being homesick — Thanks for your letter recd. while I was at home. With kind regds to all

Very truly S. S. Crawford

Aidin, April 6, 1880
Recd May 3

Manisa Apr 14. 1880

My dear Dr Clark.

I wrote to you last week from Aidin, hardly expecting to write you again so soon or to be back in Manisa so quickly. My plan for Greek study in Aidin was suddenly brought to an end by a letter from Mr Bowen saying a letter from Bulgaria was calling him there before the May meetings rather than after, as he expected. It was therefore better that I should come home much as I regretted to do so. And more especially as the same mail brought news from Miss Crawford that she was in deep affliction over the sudden death of her last brother. She had just rec'd. the news from America though he had been dead several weeks before she heard of it. The family at home now consists of Mrs Doolittle & Miss Hattie and Miss Kate. And it is about these two that I wish to write now.

I write to you more in the way of suggestion and inquiry rather than in a decided manner. You may remember that Miss Kate rather wanted to come out with us in the capacity of nurse, provided a dispensary could be opened, but this plan did not seem best at that time.

I now write to inquire about the proposed English school and to suggest that you open a correspondence with Mrs Doolittle & her daughters (Mrs E. A. Doolittle 103 Summit Ave Jersey City N.J.) Dr Alden will probably write & so I need not attempt to introduce Mrs D. to ~~[illegible]~~ Dr A or him to Mrs D. for I am sure they both have pleasant recollections of one another.

Miss Hattie the elder (who is about 35) is competent to teach music & painting, as she is already doing considerable in giving painting lessons. Either one of them could teach vocal music, & needlework of all k and also common branches if need be. Miss Kate is also a firstclass housekeeper & would if you thought best make a good matron. This latter position Mr Bowen has proposed to Miss Agnes Salmond but she hardly likes to leave Miss West. At least she will not give a decided answer.

My proposition then would be for ~~Miss Hattie~~ the other lady or ladies you spoke of to come out as principal teachers Miss Hattie to come as teacher of music & drawing and painting which branches will certainly be needed in the school. And for Miss Kate to have charge of the household, & perhaps teach some. I look out for the sick ones.

Perhaps you may not be planning for this school on so large a scale as this. although we are confident that such a school would be patronized by a large number of English children who would be tuition scholars.

Knowing then, so little, of your plans, I can not write to you or to Mrs D. as definitely as I would like. I do not even know, exactly, how they feel but I have written to them as I am now writing to you. Telling them that I wish a correspondence opened between you & them hoping that it may result in their coming out here. If one or both of the daughters came the Mother would also come. The one or ones coming merely as companion or companions at their own charges.

Of course it would be very pleasant for us to have them come, and we feel (that if they can come) they would be very happy here. and yet I have tried to put personal feelings aside. In the meanwhile feeling confident, that as the home in Jersey City must now be given up, the young ladie would make earnest faithful and I trust successful workers in Smyrna. And in regd. to the mother, I feel, that her silent influence (& in a quiet way) her active influence would be a blessing to us all.

I have talked with Mr Bowen on the subject & obtained his cordial consent to the plan, provided it seems good to you & to the ladies concerned.

And thus, with our earnest prayers for the best results, we leave the matter in your hands. Feeling assured that the Great Head of the church will lead you all to a right conclusion. And if that conclusion be such as we wish, so much the pleasanter for us. If not, all shall be well so long as God advances His kingdom in another way.

With kind regds
Very truly
L. S. Crawford

Manisa, Apr. 14. 1880
Rec'd May 10

Private

Manisa Apr 23. 1880

My dear Dr Clark.

I hope you are not tired of hearing from me, although I have written you twice before this, during the past fortnight. The other letters were, however more or less business letters touching the work. this is a private letter from us both to yourself. We remember with gratitude your request that if we ever got into trouble of any kind we should write to you as a Father. And though we are very sorry for the occasion of writing, so soon after our coming, we are very glad that we feel at liberty to write to you, not as an official merely, but as a friend who has had more experience with young missionaries than we have had. You will of course know when the reports come in, of our debt. And we would rather have you first learn it from ourselves.

We have neither of us ever been heavily in debt before. In fact have rather prided ourselves on our resolves never to get a thing until we had the money to pay for it. And we considered ourselves pretty good managers.

But our pride has had a sad fall, leaving us all the more sorrowful because we thought we had good occasion for our pride. I think if it were not for this black cloud, (and if we could speak and I could preach in the Greek language, which we expect to do sometime,) that we should be perfectly happy in Manisa. We like the place we are getting interested in the people and we hope that we can live & work here to a good old age. But every time we ride out through some of these beautiful roads, and everytime we stop our work to think how happy we really are, this black cloud presents itself and mars all our pleasure & all our happiness.

We confess that we have been imprudent but we have been so more through ignorance than through wilfulness. We are mortified and humbled that we should have managed so badly, though we feel that there has been no intentional extravagance on our part.

We have gone on the principle that we could exert a better influence here by having our home just as beautiful as possible. If you could look in upon us (we heartily wish you could) you would find a house, not extravagantly furnished, yet made very lovely by flowers & pictures & books. In buying our furniture in Boston, we bought nice

substantial articles, such as will last a life time,
thinking it better to do so than to buy a great quantity
of cheap furniture which would have to be replaced soon.

But owing to our ignorance in a measure (in spite
of Mrs Bowens kind explanations there were many things
unexplained) we came out finding that certain
household utensils we had bought in Boston were useless,
and we were compelled to purchase native things, especially
as some of our utensils were broken in the coming.

We also found that a house without a guest-chamber
was not a house at all.

And thus we were obliged to overdraw on our salary
for several months, feeling that we could make it up
by more economical living. And here comes in our
great miscalculation. Everything in the market is
high and has been steadily going up for years (so we are
told) At least we have found that some things which
are cheap in America are dear here. At this late day
we are finding that some things which are dear in America
are cheap here, but our experience in learning this cost
us something. I must tell you that Mrs C.
is certainly a 1st class housekeeper and she is assisted
in her attempts to economize by our faithful English
woman, who can make a very little go a great ways.

We have to have a great deal of company. And we should by all means delight in having (as we have both been accustomed to) an open house, and we would gladly welcome U.S. Ministers or native Booksellers or anyone else who are happy to call upon us. And we hate to look upon hospitality to friend or to beggar as a cost. For two months we have kept two horses, but we did not consider this an extravaga As we bought the last one cheap, knowing that we could sell him before we went to Annual meeting at an advance over the cost to fully pay for his keeping. Our other horse is such a good faithful fellow, sound & kind, & bids so fair to make a good family horse that I think it unwise to run the risk of finding another like him, when necessity requires, or we should almost make up our minds to let him go also. If we did not feel that our health required it, and that it might avoid future Dr bills, we would for economic sake stay here this summer rather than go to the seaside at Güsterpay.

I have written this letter, not so much for begging assistance, but rather to unburden ourselves and ask your Fatherly advise as to what we ought to do. And as I said, above, in order that you might hear the news, in our way of putting it rather than through the mere figures which will come to you in time.

The thing which, just now, weighs the most heavily upon us is the last bill from Boston of $110. for extra freight on our outfit last fall.

I would simply ask your advise, as to the wisdom or justice of my writing to the Prud. Com. to relieve us from this. I must say I dont like to do it; the Board is very generous in doing so much and it was perhaps largely our own fault that we had so much extra freight. But really we seemed to have very little. (as weighed in Smyrna on the R.R. less than 3 1/2 tons) Our luxuries were a piano (a present to Mrs C. from several friends) pictures & books and tools, given to us or brought from our homes. (which have proved necessities)

The packing that we did ourselves and also the packing at the Mission rooms was so tight that there was hardly a spare inch of room.

The furniture bought in Boston was packed very nicely & as closely as we could expect; but when we opened the boxes & saw empty drawers & empty corners that might just as well have been filled with the contents of six or seven of our boxes, if we had only known in time, we could not help but feel a little uncomfortable.

In our purchasing we followed the advise of friends in America and friends in Turkey, and now that

we are here, & can more clearly see our needs
we hardly know how we could do differently if we
were to go over the same grounds again. We have
separately & together gone over the various article in
our house & asked ourselves what are necessities, &
what are luxuries, and our conclusion is that
almost everything we have is in constant use and that
our unnecessary luxuries (if we have any) are very few.

We know you will excuse us for thus
burdening you with our personal troubles, but
we are trying hard to get out of this mire, feeling
assured that if we do once get out, we shall with
all our might try to keep out in the future.

I hope before this reaches you, you will
have rec'd my letter of Apr. 8 from Aidin
and my letter of Apr 21st in regd. to Mrs & the Misses
Doolittle.

With kind regds from us both to you
and your household.

Very truly
L. S. Crawford

Manisa, Apr. 23, 1880
Rec'd May 17

Rev. Dr. N. G. Clark.
Private.

Manisa July 15 1880

My dear Dr Clark.

Mr Bowen is writing to you in regard to affairs in Smyrna & he wishes me to write also. The grant of 2000 Turk. Liras for School & Chapel building caused a deal of rejoicing among all our native brethren & among the many English & others interested in our work in Smyrna. It is not necessary to say anything about the feelings of the missionaries.

The things we now propose to do, is, as we feel, following out the spirit of your letters, though we have been debating as to whether we were or were not following out the letter.

An English Architect is now working on a plan for a stone chapel, with gothic roof, audience room & S.S. room which may be thrown open to the audience. The plan we found in the Cong quarterly for 1879 and is that of one recently built in Carmel -----. This plan he will have to alter a little but he has estimated the cost not to exceed 1500 Turk Ls. & he may bring in a lesser estimate. We are very glad to have such a neat little chapel in a city where there are so many fine buildings and where finer buildings are going up year by year.

And now as regards the remaining 500 pounds The new chapel will almost entirely fill up the back yard (or more properly the front yard as it will face and side on the two most important of the three streets) of our mission property. This will entirely destroy the childrens play ground. This is such an important part of a school property that we had felt that it would be almost necessary to hire a portion of a garden near by, when the following plan presented itself.

Mr and Mrs Bowen spent several days in Smyrna househunting. They saw a number of houses but none of those in the Armenian quarter were exactly suitable excepting one or two, the rents of which were enormous, and the owners unwilling to lease, excepting for a period of years. They were about discouraged when they thought of the mission property and on thinking it over and talking with the Pastor and this Architect concluded that 200 pounds in repairs and alterations would make a good missionary home. This money Mr Bowen proposes to obtain either through friends, or by asking for advance rent: as he will more fully explain to you. This would necessitate hiring a building for school, and for chapel purposes until the new chapel is completed.

But while we were discussing plans and measures a large property very near by was offered for a little less than 500 Turk pounds. There is with the house (as I am told I have not seen it yet though the Pastor and Mr Bowen and others know about it) a suitable yard or garden for the children. while the building itself occupies space enough to put up a good high school when future years may require a change from the present conveniences. Mr Bowen can tell you better as to whether many repairs are needed before the school can go in there.

We now propose to use the remaining 500 of the 2000 Turkish Pounds in purchasing this property. We hope this will not be displeasing to the Prud. Com. or adverse to the spirit of your letters. Mr Bowen has explained to me his manner of purchasing the present mission property. and the fact that he has already purchased before informing you has made him hesitate longer in this case, but ~~this~~ plan or these plans. as I have presented them to you seems the very best things for Chapel, Missionary residence and for school, and we concluded that if you or any others of the Prud. Com. were on the grounds you would favor our present movement. Especially as a delay of from 6 to 8 weeks in which we could receive an answer from you would seriously inconvenience the Bowens in their moving arrangements and us all in our plans for the school.

Mrs Crawford and myself have just returned to Manisa, our house being out-side the city, the breezes keep us quite as cool as Smyrna sea air, while our three weeks of sea bathing have done us a deal of good. We are feeling the heat a good deal but not as much as we expected for our first year.

Rec'd Aug. 7

26

With kind regards

Very truly

L. S. Crawford

Just as I am closing this letter Mr Bowen informs me of the urgent business calling him to America. We hate to lose him even for so short a time, especially as I know so little of Turkish languages & Turkish business, but I dare not oppose a movement which seems so necessary, trusting that the work here will not suffer too much in consequence. In haste L. S. C.

L. S. Crawford.
Smyrna, July 2, 1880.
Rec'd. July 31.

Smyrna July 2. 1880

My dear Dr Clark —

Your letter of May 19th reached me last week, just a little too late to permit of a reply until this mail.

And first let me thank you for your exceedingly kind letter and your kind consideration of my letter of Apr. 23d.

Very soon after this reaches you, you will see by the semi-annual returns, from our Mission, that my acct. is a little over 98 Turk. Liras behind.

I can add nothing to what I have said, in my letter of Apr 23d, regarding our feelings of discomfort and unhappiness, or of

P.S. We are very sorry that you were unable to find Mrs Doolittle. She would have enjoyed seeing you. I hope that you may meet her sometime — L.S.C.

our earnest desire to rid ourselves of this burden.

In May & June we were so fortunate as to reduce our debt a little, and we are hoping to manage to reduce it a little more before the Dec. returns. We were quite fortunate in securing cheap, yet very comfortable rooms, with a Greek family in Smyrna, and our expenses here are somewhat less than if we had hired a house according to the first plan.

And yet as we do not know how much we shall be able to economize we are very thankful to accept of whatever arrangement you may consider to be wise.

The generosity and kindness, with which you have treated our appeal, will, I trust, inspire a greater carefulness on our part in the future, and exert a restraining, rather than an adverse, influence upon us in our money dealings.

We are humbly grateful, if in any way our efforts in missionary work are pleasing to you as you look over the field, and are very thankful for your words of encouragement. But you must have a good deal of patience with me, in waiting for me to learn the Greek. It is theoretically an easy language, but I have come to the conclusion that English is the only easy language for me. However if you do not get discouraged with my slow progress I shall hope to preach in Greek sometime.

With kind regards from us both

Very truly L. S. Crawford

Manisa Sep 17. 1880

My dear Dr Clark,

Yours of Aug 19th is just rec'd. Many thanks for your reply, & the kind consideration by the Prud. Com. to my letter of July 15th.

But regret that my letter has caused the Com. & yourself so much unnecessary consideration, which might have been prevented if I had written again on July 22, but I had supposed that Mr Bowen had written on that date.

The house referred too in Smyrna, is owned by a Frenchman who took it for a bad debt & felt that he had a white Elephant on his hands, as just now the desire for large house is in another part of the city, though this is conveniently situated for our work.

The report came up to us "You can buy the house now very cheap — a few years advance rent will make the house & grounds yours." (We were then talking of hiring the place for boys school.)

Early Fri. evening (July 16) I was at Mr Bowens. He read me the letter just rec'd from Smyrna. We talked the matter all over, & thought we saw some light out of the various confusing plans which had come up within the few past weeks. We finally concluded that "a 2ond irregular manner of procedure would be justifiable in our field".

Mr Bowen said "I will write the full particulars to Dr Clark, and I would like to have you do the same and I feel assured that our two separate letters will put the matter in a right light to the Com." These are of course not the exact words used, but express clearly the position we both held that night. I came home & wrote my letter to you supposing Mr Bowen was doing the same thing, and that the same mail carried the two letters. But ~~a day or two after~~ something prevented Mr Bowen's writing that evening as I learned afterwards. In a few days afterward matters changed a little. The Frenchman wanted a little more for his house, & we concluded best to rent rather than buy. I should have written you immediately but supposed Mr Bowen would tell you (as he was then writing) of the change of circumstances. But as he was very busy at the time it probably slipped his mind to say anything about the matter. So you will excuse my carelessness in keeping you thus in ignorance of the real state of things.

The Earthquakes coming on as they did

compelled Mr B. to stay awhile longer in Smyrna to get the house rebuilt before moving his family in. (He has of course informed you of the earthquake & the damage done to our house in Smyrna)

I don't see how he can leave his family & the work at present - And we live in hopes that his affairs in America will so shape themselves that he need not have to go away.

The Ladies are now back from the summer touring & trips & are settling down for a good winters campaign in the old Konak. It is a little crowded for the two schools and the four ladies but to me it seems a firstrate place, and the large rooms grand school rooms.

Kéria Lorgius (George) (one of our young Greeks who has been in Athens & goes to Marsovan in three weeks) has been giving us some fine sermons this summer & we hate to have him leave. His companion Κύρια Παυδάκι who is engaged to Lorgie's sister Ρωδώπι - the flower of Miss Cull's school - has been in Aidin this summer & will go on to Marsovan with Lorgie.

As for Mrs C. & myself we are well & happy. We were obliged to cut our summers vacation short & came back to Manisa a little too soon. Aug is a bad month here & the latter part of July was very hot - but we got off better than we feared. I was very sick over on Sunday, but I did not enjoy Greek medicine & I got well just as fast as possible, Mrs C. took her turn next - but is now fast recovering. We feel very thankful that the "dreaded first summer" has treated us so gently. Indeed we have had a good deal of cool weather considering where we are.

Kyria Nikole - our faithful Backbone, for all kinds of good work in Manisa - & I expect to start on Mon for a short tour Thyatira - Kirkaghagch Soma Kinik Pergamos & round to Manisa. If we have anything of the slightest interest (& I hope we may) I will report to you on our return.

With kind regds

Very truly

L. S. Crawford.

P.S. We are very thankful ~~that~~ Miss Cull is to remain here. We feel deeply for Broosa & for those who have Broosa in charge, but we fear that they can hardly appreciate **what** Miss Cull **is** to Manisa & **what** the consequences of her leaving might be

Manisa, Sept 17, 1880
Rec'd Oct 9
Nothing special - only names the
position and strength of those
mission

S.V.
Mrs Crawford 382.

Magnesia
Feb. 11th 1880

My dear Dr Clark

As you get plenty of letters doubtless regarding our missionary efforts &c &c I am not going to say anything about them here but am going to write you and Mrs Clark a purely friendly unbusiness letter to tell you how pleasantly we are settled here.

The Bowens have been just as kind to us in every way as is possible and so indeed have they all.

We are keeping house in a building belonging to the Catholic Monastery ere and it is, they tell us, one of he best built and most comfortable houses in Magnesia.

It is quite a small house

though plenty large enough for us and what chiefly delights me is, that instead of being shut up inside of red walls, it is perfectly open and we have the most magnificent view of both mountains and plains.

Now I must introduce you to our household. First of course Mr and Mrs C., next my cook, an English woman who lived in Smyrna and who could not find a position there as she has been in the habit of drinking. Nevertheless since she has been with me she has acted all straight and gives thorough satisfaction.

Then comes our boy of all work who does our marketing, sees to the stable and carries water. He is an Armenian and a lazy cowardly little wretch but we manage to get a good deal of work out of him.

While I am writing, Toby Mr Bowen's donkey is hee-hawing

most musically (?) out in the yard
Our household is further composed of
a horse, a dog and some very lazy
rather disreputable chickens.

Both the horse and dog are
characters in their way and I pet them
a great deal, so they are very affec-
ionate and will follow me all
around.

I am very glad to be able to
say that both Mr Crawford and I
have been very well since we came
ere, and I see no reason at pres-
ent why we should not continue
so. We both take a good deal of
exercise, I ride horseback almost
continually with either Mr C. or
Mr Bowen and enjoy it immensely

The weather here has been awfully
old this winter and I have suffered actu-
lly more from cold than I ever did
in America.

Last Friday we made up a party to go to Niobe and had a very jolly time Mrs Bowen and the rest of the ladies in a carriage and Mr Crawford and I on horseback. After we got there Mr C. and Miss Lawrence and I climbed up to the statue which was very difficult as the mountain was covered with snow and we had some most laughable experiences.

We all like Miss Lawrence so much. She seems so simple and unaffected and not at all sentimental or morbid.

I dont have very much time for homesickness for with household cares, exercising, and studying Greek the days seem to fly by so fast that it leaves one little time to brood or become melancholy.

I like the Bowens thoroughly and we get along admirably together as do all of us indeed.

Our house looks so pretty and now that the greater part of our pictures and bric-a-brac are hung and fixed, we begin to look and feel homelike. My piano came all right and was in splendid tune — indeed with but a few exceptions we were very fortunate in the way our things arrived.

I have been three times to the Turkish Bath and it is too comical for anything; I laughed till I could hardly stand and then they all laughed at me. Besides I have been initiated into the mystery of Turkish formal calls and have made a mental resolution that the next time I go to call in a formal manner I will eat no breakfast or dinner beforehand as they literally gorge one with sweets and are offended if you refuse to accept whatever they offer.

I must close this letter now as I have several more to write and my time is rather limited this morning.

Mrs Crawford and I, have the very pleasantest recollections of the Sunday we spent at your house when we were in Boston and only wish that we could have the pl ure of having you here to return the visit.

With kind regards to Mrs Clark

Very truly yours

S. V. Crawford.

Please remember us most kindly to Dr and Mrs Thompson, whose kindne and hospitality we shall long remem

Manisa Oct 6. 1880

My dear Dr Clark.

In my letter of Sep 17. I promised to give you a report of a short tour which I was then about to make. I will now fulfill my promise, though I don't know as I have a single thing to report that will be of any new interest to you. The places were all new to me, but they are not so to you and their condition must be about the same as when you last rec'd reports of tours in these cities. However you ought to know what we are doing here.

We — Kéria Nikole & I — left home Mon Sep 20. taking a circular tour, visiting Ak Hissar (Thyatira) Kirkaghagch Sōma Kürnuk Pergamos. Menemen. & Smyrna reaching Manisa Fri eve Oct 1. I took my own horse, though I hesitated a little about so doing. I bought him cheap a year ago ~~fo~~with the especial idea of touring, but he has so improved that now he might be the means of leading some robber into temptation. Kér. Nikole had a hired horse from town. We were very glad & very thankful that we did not even see any one who offered to trouble us.

We spent the first two nights in Thyatira. The history of our own work there is as you know a sad one. And there seems little change from when you last heard from there.

We made some calls among the people, finding a few worthless men, who call themselves Protestants. And one or two women who appeared more good than bad. You know we own a house & church there, & that we claim a small field & a sum of money which was left "to the Protestants."

We still hold the bill of deposit on the Ottoman Bank of Smyrna given to Mr Barrows for $30,50

The remaining sum between $35. & $40. the "Brethren" took to themselves. And though we hold recpts. there is little hope of the money ever availing us anything.

We have a deed of the field & sometime we may want to build for the Armenians. At present it is rented to a farmer — who doesn't always pay in advance. — If we had one good man there to look after our property we might get some income from it; thus far, I believe, it has a little more than paid the taxes.

The house connected with the church is occupied by a — middling sort ~~of~~ — man, who takes very good care of the place, but who isn't anxious to pay very high rent. However he saves our hiring a guard, and we thus get the taxes and (I think enough for some needed) repairs out of him.

Mr Bowen wrote you of his having to close up the church and it has not since been opened. Here is a fine room well situated for Greek work. The lesson of closing the doors against the then so called Protestants may result in good and when we have a good man raised up to preach there, we ought to hope for better things. We called to visit the school of one of our old workers — educated under our missionaries in Broosa & Constantinople — for awhile teacher in Manisa & Thyatira but afterwards dropped for bad conduct.

He was extremely polite to us, taking us to see his vineyard, & showing the very best side of the oily, slippery, character which I hear ascribed to him.

He seems however to be successful in his private school, for he had some 30 or 40 little Turkish-speaking Greek boys to whom he is teaching Greek.

In talking with Mr Bowen afterwards, we could both ask the question, but neither of us could give an answer to — Why is it that we can send out a well educated teacher to these towns & do nothing while any number of worthless men seem to succeed in their schools? Our intellectual & moral standard is generally conceded to be higher than the people of the country (even by themselves) ~~but~~ I believe the Lord is holding us responsible for a higher standard. And one still higher than we are apt to content ourselves with, inasmuch as there is a strong temptation to unconsciously fall to the standard of the people about us. And if we fail of reaching that "still higher" standard, I believe those who reach their own native standard will have more success than we.

"Pray for us" sometimes seems a worn out-useless phrase, but we do wish that the people who, so generously give their money, (& for our outward circumstances we are very thankful) could be on missionary ground for awhile. I know what a good many of our friends think, that missionaries are all full fledged saints; I used to think so. I don't now. If we are "at the front" as they say, they should remember that there, there is the greatest danger of falling into the hands of the Enemy. The indescribable power of the Holy Ghost is the great thing needful for ourselves and our native brethren to keep us from "falling short" & enabling us to do and teach just the needed work and the needed lessons.

But excuse this seeming digression.

At AkHissar as in the other places, the Greek Govnmt. schools seem as a rule well managed.

At Kirkaghagch the teachers were fearfully rough in their method of punishment, and I took the liberty of telling them that our Drs were declaring that rough treatment about the head injured the brain & the rod was preferable to pulling & boxing ears.

At Pergamos the teachers seemed well enough mentally but appeared like unprincipled men. We made it our business to visit all the Greek & Armenian schools & were as a rule pleased with the teachers, the large rooms, and the general appearance of the scholars. I made up my mind that we ought never to attempt anything but firstrate schools in any of these towns, if we ever try to establish schools among them. Sometime we may hope to give them better schools than their own.

The great spiritual deadness was the most noticeable quality to me.

At Kirkaghagch we took tea & spent the evening with Mrs Stevens formerly Miss Danforth from Pittsfield & one of our missionaries in Smyrna. Her husband an Englishman has a cotton & flouring mill in the place.

At Pergamos we spent four nights & three days including the Sabbath. We found plenty to interest us among the many remaining ruins of this old city. Here & in every other place we found a few friendly persons. Kiss Nikole had been through these places, selling books, & they remembered him. We sold a few books and delivered in each place a number of tracts. Two very good tracts have recently been published in Smyrna — "The earthquake and its lessons" and "Where will you be after 100 years." We distributed some of these wherever we went.

A days ride in the rain from Pergamos, a night in the mountains at a government guardhouse, & four hours ride in the morning brought us to Menemen. While waiting here for the hired horse to get over a little lameness, we ran down to Smyrna in the cars to talk over our tour with Mr Bowen. In Smyrna we were very glad to meet Mr & Mrs Lee and Miss Tucker with three American ~~m~~ ministers on their way to the Central Missn. Miss Pierce with the Misses Brown & Barnes spent that night in Manisa, but we saw them at the R.R. Station.

Coming up to Menemen the next day, we again took to our horses and 6 hours riding brought us safe & sound to Manisa.

I hope that within a few years you will

have another firstrate man (& wife) for us.
Three are better than two in deciding important questions. And we ought to have another missionary family in Manisa, now that the Bowens are in Smyrna. Then too we are not able to work up the field as it ought to be worked, though we could do more for the other places of the field if we had ready native workers.

Two years will return to us two Greeks & one Armenian from Marsovan. And we have three boys in Aintab. I ought not to close this letter without speaking of the bright opening of our school in Manisa this year. The Greek school has recd. several new scholars; the present building is much better adapted for a school than the old. One Father who had sent his daughter & son as day scholars, came to Miss Cull & said he wanted to pay for his daughter's board, as he & others had noticed the great improvement that had come over another girl whom Miss Cull had had in the boarding school for some time. I have thought that one great reason why our field seems so discouraging is because there have been so many changes among the workers. The present success of Miss Cull's school certainly seems a reward of, one earnest, conscientious, unchanging plan & planner. We trust you all now having a grand time in Lowell & we shall look for reports in due time

With kind regds.

Very truly

L. S. Crawford

Manisa, Oct 6. 1880

Rec'd Oct 30

S

Manisa Dec 16 1880

My dear Dr Clark,

Many thanks for your good & encouraging letter of Nov. 13. What you say has been a source of great comfort to us both. I dont know how we can sufficiently thank yourself and the Prudential Com. for your generous lift toward my indebtedness. But do be assured that there is already a great burden off our minds, & so I hope we can enter with less embarrassment into the work.

Your letter of Oct 21. was recd. a few weeks ago. It was in reply to mine of Sep 17. and you say you are still somewhat in doubt as to the exact position of affairs in Smyrna, But the conclusion which you made is correct; We have not bought, but merely hire two extra houses, one for girls school one for boys school, & chapel pro tem. We saw Mr Bowen on Mon. he expected then to sail for America about the 24th. unless he recd. letters before that time saying he need not come. In case he comes he will answer in person your letter of Nov 13. (addressed to the Station) & tell you more fully of the work in Smyrna. I have just been down to

Aidin for a short trip. Mr Bowen would have gone with me & we would have taken in Baiundir & Ödemish, but he didn't feel as if he could get away, and I couldn't do anything alone with the Turkish speaking brethren.

My trip to Aidin was especially to baptize Kéria Anagnostis 28th child (only four of which are living). This is the old man who, some years ago, deeded a part of his house to the Board. This "part" contains a good sized room, up stairs, which is fitted up with pulpit & seats, down stairs are two or three rooms waiting for a pastor's family – when we get one –. He has since added two large rooms, where "please God he hopes to have a good school sometime". We have only three church members there; and there are not many more who claim to be Protestants, yet there are a great many in the city who are reading the Bible, & one of our Greek Theol. Students did a good work there this summer. The place will probably have to wait until he graduates in '82.

The Aidin R.R. is just now being extended to a Turkish village beyond Nazili. We shall hope that this young man will be able to work up the two places, although we have of course no definite plan as yet. I for me – & I think the others also – like your idea of having evangelists rather than local preachers. The principal difficulty in our field is, that what few villages there may be between the larger &

more scattered towns, are as a rule Turkish villages, where we can not expect to do much as yet. Nevertheless there are towns and villages which we might work up in this way. A firstclass evangelist of the Pauline stamp ought to take care of Oedemish & Baiundir besides starting a work in Tireh. Unfortunately we haven't got that man yet. One good man ought to take care of Kirkahaj Soma & Kinik. (all good sized towns near together) perhaps do something for Thyatira & Pergamos & the towns along the coast; but as yet we have neither the man for the places, nor do the people seem to care very much to have one. However the 2nd obstacle will be easily overcome, as soon as the first one is.

While I went to Aidin I took Mrs C. to Smyrna. I think we are apt to grow narrow minded shut up in our own little work & world, & a change of air & scenery does us good. I spent a few days with her in Smyrna, and had the pleasure of preaching on board the "Quinnebaug," some of the officers of which together with our new Consul Mr Duncan made us a short visit a few weeks ago. But the pleasantest thing of all was the meeting & talking with persons engaged in works similar, yet different from, our own. One Mon evening we had a "Moody & Sankey" concert at the Rest, meeting there Mr Epstein church miss. to the Jews, Mr Spate who has

charge of the Scotch mission for the Jews & Greeks.
Mr Cadoux, an Eng. merchant who is an earnest Christian worker, Mr Perrin, an Eng. mechanic & architect (who is now at work on our new chapel) One or two Sea captains, & of course, good Miss Grimston & Miss Armytage of the "Rest." Then on Tues. P.M. there is a union prayer-meeting. Mr Bowen will probably talk with you about schools & school needs in Smyrna, & especially about the "to be" Theo. Sem. with a preparatory class, which the Graduates of the Smyrna Gymnasium can enter. Personally, I was never much impressed with this need until the other day when I visited Mr Spate's school. He has some 150 boys Greeks & Jews (He has also another department for girls)
He was complaining that their society made no provision for the boys after they left the school. Even now he has one Jew & one Greek whom he considers fit candidates for a Theo Sem. His school for children & for youth is a first class school, The Gymnasium is also a fine school, but there's plenty of room for the "Theo Sem."
It is no news to you, the difficulty met with here in persuading young Greeks to go to Marsovan and it is a source of great encouragement to us to know that you are so ready for a strike in the Greek work here, at the proper time. The English people

have just hired & fitted up a large room adjoining the "Rest" where Mr Constantine will preach this winter. Our Smyrna Pastor preached in Turkish to a good sized audience last Sab. Mr Bowen has preached once or twice. The sailors dont patronize the Rest as much as they do some of the other houses, where liquor is more abundant. To be sure a few, & sometimes a good number of seamen come in, but the great work of the Rest will probably be among the people of Smyrna. It is in a good place to catch the people too, for everybody walks on the quay.

You will not mind a suggestion from me. Please keep the whale on the tracks of my classmate Beardsley. He's a fine Greek schollar. And would make a good Hebrew Prof. I think he remains in Hartford Sem. another year teaching the Hebrew, but after Dr Bissell comes, I imagine he will be free.

With kind regds from all to all. And again thanking you for all your kindness

Very truly

L. S. Crawford

Dear Dr Clark, I too must add a word of thanks you not only for the kind and much needed help that the Prud. Com. have afforded us, but particularly for your most kind and encouraging letter to us. It is wonderful how much good a few hearty words of interest and sympathy do. With kind regards to Mrs Clark Yours sincerely O. T. Crawford.

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Manila, Dec. 16. 1880.
Rec'd Jan. 8. 1881.

Rev. C. S. Crawford

Manisa, Feb. 18, 1881

Private   Rec'd Mar. 19

My dear Dr Clark.

I am writing on this sheet of paper because I may say something that had better not be kept (as I am told all our letters are)

Mr Bowen in answering a recent letter of yours probably gave you our opinion (the ladies & ours) that we should heartily welcome such a man as you described & think he ought to come to Manisa. I thought at the time that I should not write personally but would send an extra message whenever I wrote you again. So I want to add what my good wife & I think about it.

We hope you've got a good man for us & one who will do good work, but the chief thing is Has he got a good wife and a few children thrown in would be very agreeable. but the wife is the principal thing. A real lady one who would be a good companion for Miss Cull and above all a good Mother for Miss Power & Miss Lawrence. I think its a good think our living a little on the outside of the city, the air is good, the view is fine, it makes a nice walk for the ladies. Mrs C. (we have a p. meet here Sat P.M.) asks the ladies to take turns two one week two the next to come early to prayer meeting & have dinner with us. We enjoy it, we hope they do, At least it is a good change for them, but they need a good Mother by soul up in their midst, if they had one they would be healthier mentally & physically & do more work & enjoy their work more.

Sanders has written us how happy they are, and I dont blame him, but I think the wife has also deep cause for happiness. You know more of these things than I can tell you, & you know if there is any class of people in this world to be pitied it is the unmarried women in these lands. We couldnt get along very well without them in our schools (for a married woman can find enough to occupy herself & that to the glory of God in her own household) I am glad you feel that way, we feel it more so day by day) And while we most earnestly pray that the Lord will continue to send out just the right female teachers I am quite confident that I should never dare advise any young woman to come. I sometimes wonder if Holyoke & other such institutions are not (with all their good) doing a deal of harm by creating a false sentiment in the minds of some young women, which leads them to consider (perhaps before they have had a chance to refuse) that a husband is a snare of the devil & that they must flee such youthful lusts & fly to the end of the Earth, poor souls undoubtedly they are acting conscientiously but when they get out here all alone, away from the Enthusiastic missionary meetings, & when they find that "the sanctified missionary" is a very human being — and the married couples very happy — they feel sort of lonesome & oftentimes they wish that the now (never before romantic unknown could fly after them, Perhaps if some of them could have waited & had their love stories, & buried their lover or seen him run away, & found out what uncertain, unromantic creatures we men are, they would be more satisfied in their loneliness & become perfectly happy in their work and in the thought that their Lord was pleased with them & was more to them than all else besides. This is the case with some, I should judge. May the dear Lord pity & comfort them all. I wish all the "Mothers in Israel" knew just how things were so that they could pray for these poor women with a peculiar interest & with peculiar petitions. And if you have got a good Mother a real Mother in Israel for Manisa, we'll give her a hearty welcome. And we hope she'll *be brought* by a good Father.

We try to make our own home happy & pleasant and to bring a little outside happiness into the ladies circle but we are rather young to be Father & Mother to grown up children, hope we shall be some time, expect to begin to learn how soon after this letter reaches you if all goes well, as all has gone well thus far.

With very kind regds from us both to your pleasant home

Very truly
L. S. Crawford.

Manisa Feb 18 1886

Dear Dr Clark.

Your letter of Jan 8th was duly received and did us good as your letters always do. You speak of you not knowing fully about the Smyrna Rest. I had supposed that one of the little pamphlets had been sent to you. If Miss Grimstone has any more of them I will try & get one for you in the course of a few weeks. The Rest occupies a very good position on Smyrna Quay. The Quay which has recently been built with French (& I think Eng.) capital is the great promenade of Smyrna. The street is paved to the waters edge and on the city side of the street are café's hotels - dwelling house - beer gardens etc. It is a beautiful place for walking & is crowded with pedestrians every afternoon and evening especially. The Rest is very near the usual landing place, and conveniently located as regards the business part of the city. The room is furnished with chairs and tables where coffee & lunches are served, as required by the two or three man servants. Papers in several languages (English. French. Italian, Greek, etc etc) are furnished free while Bibles & other good books, in different languages are for sale. The room has a very neat & comfortable appearance, the walls being decorated with pictures, & with scripture texts these also in several languages. The room is (I should say roughly) 30 ft - x 60. One corner is curtained off thus making a room for the ladies & for little prayer meetings & sings - A part of one end is occupied with a counter, cooking apparatus etc. the rest of the room furnished with table and chairs. The ladies have recently succeeded in hiring another room of the same size just adjoining which has been furnished with a platform & regular church benches. Indeed they have made, with their skill in making & hanging mottoes & texts a very pretty little church, out of what was built for a café. Mr Constantine has again begun his Greek services & reports encouraging prospects. During his absence there was only an occasional service for the people (there is always a little English conference meeting) until the Fall when Mr Bowen and Badvelli Haroutoun took up the Turkish work, one going one Sab. & the other the next. They had very good audiences & were so much encouraged that there has been some talk of continuing the Turkish service in the Rest proper. I don't know as anything has yet been decided. The most of the people who frequent that quarter would be apt to know the Greek better than the Turkish & prefer Mr Constantine's service. Mr C. has begun a Bib class on Thurs eve. On Mon evenings the English speaking workers ~~try to~~ usually have a Moody and Sankey concert. The sailors patronize the Rest somewhat - but as beer & spirits are not sold there they prefer some of the neighboring shops. So that while the Rest, it is hoped, is doing something for the seamen it will probably do more for the regular inhabitants of Smyrna. You ask about the Scotch Mission. Rev Mc Chartres is here as general Supt. He preaches in the school chapel Sab. P.M. and tries to do some mission work such as visiting the ships for distributing tracts, preaching etc. He is properly the head of the school, though the practical working head is Mr Spate a German. They do some evangelistic work by occasionally sending a bookseller through some of the surrounding cities. Mr Spate himself is liked by everyone and as he speaks all manner of tongues he does quite a little in his walks in the way of tract distribution & personal talks with people. He complained to me that their work was not more evangelistic rather than merely educational. This is their chief work. They have a large school building with numerous rooms & sections for boys & girls, principally Jews and Greeks. Greek boys are all anxious to learn French and English & find an excellent opportunity in this school. If we can, sometime in the future open a school for Greeks in some other quarter of the city there will be a plenty to patronize both schools. Thus far there have been no ground for "complications with our Scotch friends" and in evangelistic work I think there never will be. We always enjoy meeting with them as we often do in social meetings.

I suppose Mr Bowen wrote you about the laying of the corner stone of our new chapel Jan 6. Our pleasant relations were illustrated here by Rev Mr Epstein (Ch. miss to the Jews) offering prayer in Eng. Mr Charteris (above) also praying in English. Mr Spate gave an address in ~~English~~ Greek. Mr Smith Her Majesty's chaplain to Smyrna a short address in English. The other exercises were in English, Turkish and Armenian. Copies of the Bible in Eng. Greek. Turk. and Armen. Tracts of several languages. a number of Board Publications, including some of good Dr Anderson's writings — but you have probably rec'd a list long before this. There was a large crowd present; the stone is very neat; on two sides appear A.B.C.F.M. 1881. The heavy rains for several weeks have been somewhat of an hindrance to the work. Last week the walls were about to the bottoms of the windows. It is very fortunate that we could secure Mr Perrin to carry on this work. He is a royal christian man, and a well-trusted workman in connection with the R.R. building. Mr Bowens house is about finished, but they will wait until the paint & plastering ~~all~~ thoroughly dry before moving in. The Bowens seem very happy in their new surroundings in Smyrna & express themselves as quite encouraged at the reception they are receiving from their new neighbors, & at new opportunities of work offering themselves. The week day p. meet. is certainly well attended and they report the Sab. day meetings as more so. Up here in Manisa we are plodding along, things move on quietly after the same old sort. We are growing to thank the Lord greatly for a "sore head" who curses the Protestants up hill & down because they wouldn't keep him as bookseller after he got to drinking, & finally turned him off the premises when he insisted on praying in meeting drunk or sober, whether anyone else was praying at the same time or not. He has been a splendid advertisement for us, though we can't help but feel very sorry for him. He has not been in our service for several years, though I believe he was formerly very much trusted. We have had an Armenian preacher here this winter, who comes from the Central Field. He's a very good sort of a man though not very brilliant. He preaches in Turkish Sab. morn's in our chapel and in the afternoon in Armenian at his home in the Armenian quarter. There is also an Armenian S.S. there while the rest of us have a Greek S.S. at the chapel. There are no crowds at any of our meetings, but we are thankful to say they are all pretty well attended, and though I don't think we ought ever to be discouraged, I think we ought to be encouraged that things are moving on as they are. Miss Maltass our Eng. lady from Smyrna is doing a grand work in this city; she is firstrate in the school with the children, but especially good in her incessant visitations from house to house. She knows all the poor people, she sees all the sick, & everybody seems to like her.

For a few months we are to have a Bib reader among the Armenians.

A new chapter must be written for Afion Kara Hissar. Our Pastor there and some of the brethren dont like Efdik Hannum. I rather imagine she dont like them. They have had a quarrel, and perhaps if they themselves knew what it was about, we might know more about it. She has come on here, because she couldnt stay there. The people there have also sent letters. At present it looks to us as if she were the least to blame, and so we keep her here as Bib woman until we can learn more of the particulars or find something else for her. There will probably be a school ready for her in the Spring in some other place.

With kind regds to all from all

Very truly

L. S. Crawford

Manisa, Feb. 15, 1881
Rec'd March 19

P.S. You have heard through Mr Bowen of our disappointment in Moses our Arab boy, whom we hoped would sometime make a grand worker among his own people. He never asked us for money, but did desire to bring his bed to the school building where the other two boys slept. He had been doing this some two weeks, when by getting a false key made he opened the room where Mr Bowen had the moneys. Mr B. has charged it to his own private account but I dont think it was through any real carelessness of his that the money was lost. Since he has been in Smyrna he has had no good place to keep moneys & considered that the best place.

—— The future Mrs Beardslee has, I hear thro' her brother, been found Miss Alvord now of Wellesley College. Daughter of good Dea Alvord of Bolton Conn. sister to one of our classmates now preaching in Montague. – Hope she'll help him turn the balance –

387.

My dear Dr Clark.

I don't know W. H. Sanders address and am troubling you to forward this letter to him. Have deposited the required postage into the A.B.C.F.M. postage box here and so will ask you to put on the necessary stamp.

We are very glad to learn that either you or Dr Alden will be out for Annual meeting. Your necessary travelling expenses will be more than saved to the Board, if in no other way in the good you will do us all.

We shall of course have a visit from you, and can't think of any better entertainment than a baptism at which you (or Dr Alden) must officiate.

Things are moving on quietly & pleasantly with us. We are going to Smyrna this year earlier than usual, as Mrs C's confinement takes place the last of April, and we shouldn't like to trust the Greek Dr's here.

With kind regards Very truly

Manisa Mar 30 '81 L. S. Crawford

Rev. L. S. Crawford
Manisa. Mar. 30. 1881
Recd. Apr. 23

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Wed A.M.
June 8 '81

Dear Dr Clark.

I have neglected to speak about the new estimate for Theo. class. knowing that you would be prepared for this on reading the minutes of the Ann. Meeting. The estimate we present will not support them but we propose to have them earn a part of their support by doing Evangelistic work in vacations & we shall use the estimate for "Aidin & other places" in this way.

Your last letter to me said "Get Beardslee for Manisa." We'd like nothing better, but if the Theo class is started here our new man ought to stop in Smyrna & much as we would like another missionary in Manisa we should hardly feel like claiming him, when Smyrna needs him so much more. Have you anybody better than Beardslee for Smyrna? if not; his knowledge of Greek & Hebrew & his experience as teacher in Hartford Theo. Sem. have given him a good preparation for the work.

Of course it is not for me to invite him. I am going to write to him, & tell him what I think, & then leave the matter with yourself & himself to work up as you shall be directed.

Very truly
L. S. Crawford

Smyrna June 7 1881

My dear Dr Clark.

I am informed that one of my duties as delegate to Ann. meeting is to write to the Prud. Com. and explain to them the reason for any changes in the estimates of Manisa Station (or Smyrna Station as it is proposed to call it if the Prud Com. approve of our action)

(1) The first change is in the salary of the Greek Master in the Manisa school. The 5 liras per month which he has had have been entirely too small for him. He has a good sized family on his hands and though he has a little money from outside sources, the continually increasing cost of living is such that he has been greatly put to it, and Miss Cull has felt that his continual anxiety is preventing his doing as good work in the school as he would do, if he was more sure of his living. He has been a faithful teacher for five (I think) years, and we should have hard work to get such another in his place. He could get the sum asked for in the Malil schools, though he might not be as sure of his money when he wanted it. We asked for an increase of £2 per month, not thinking that the school could pay any of this as Miss Cull needs the £12. tuition for assistant teachers and general expenses. The meeting voted to give him £1 more and £2. in case tuition would come up. We shall hope, but we feel a little uncertain.

(2) We ask for £ 50 + £30. in Smyrna and £ 30 in Manisa for Rent. The former is for girls school and boys school, the sum asked for last year not being sufficient. The latter was on the supposition that Miss

Powers would remain in Manisa, but that we would get a house for her & her school in the Armenian quarter of the city rather than keep the school where it now is (our report from Manisa station will explain this matter more fully.) In case Miss Powers leaves. we shall probaby move her school to Smyrna & make it the nucleous of our girls school in which you have already expressed so much interest. In that case we shall need a much larger house in Smyrna than we now have & the whole amount of rent asked for the two places. We shall probably hire the house next to our church, of which we have written before. & of which you spoke in your last letter to Mr Bowen. If your letter had come before Ann. meeting we should have been more strongly tempted than ever to present an estimate for buying the place & we may do so another year but just now we think it seems best to rent merely for the present.

We are trying to unite Baiindir & Odemish & to send one of the Pastors on Evangelistic tours (with the centre perhaps at our house in Thyatira or perhaps at Isbata) in accordance with the spirit of the Memorandum. (3)

We ask for £5 advance for Rent in Af. K. Hissar. Our estimate last year was too low. as rents are going up there. (4)

We have a young man graduating from Marsovan this fall, whom we wish to put in Ak Shehir & satisfy the long continued appeal from the people there. As he has a family he will need the sum asked for. We have opened a boys school there & propose to open a girls school, the people agreeing to furnish a place for the latter school. (5)

Mr Bowen has explained to you in regard to his salary & his (6) need of an increase. As for myself, if I am frightening you it is only because I have been so frightened myself. I am ashamed to make such a jump from 260 to 300. but our most careful calculations have convinced us that we can not possibly get along on less than £25 per month. Our rent will be higher than last year (just how much I cannot say until Sep.) Our new baby will increase our expenses £2 at least. Then you will notice we have not asked for our usual "Summer allowance" of £50. Mr Bowen says he will not draw on it this summer as he is already at home in Smyrna. The ladies will probably use it this year but do not ask for it for next year. We ~~have~~ are using £14½ of it this year & would need as much (or about £1¼ per month) next year. Our present salary 2166 piaster would thus be increased 2 + 125 or to the amount of 2491 per month. or to make even numbers to 2500 piasters. After we get into running order our baby may not cost us full 2 pounds per month, though we dare not calculate on less, but we shall hope to get our increased house rent out of any surplus arising from the baby fund.

As for our debt which still haunts us as a nightmare, all that I can say is, our 2nd years experience has shown us where we can economize, and although we closed last year heavily in debt, by careful management, we have not increased our debt and if we can have the £16 special (£2 per month for 8 mos) we hope to pay our Doctors & medicine bills and come out at the end of the year no heavier in debt than at the beginning.

We have had to buy a babies outfit and found it advisable to send to America and this we have paid for by under drawing our salary since Jan. We hope to continue under drawing our salary and thus do something toward reducing our debt; but we would not dare to suggest a smaller salary with a grant toward our debt, for in case of any unlooked for emergency we shall need the full amount of £25 per month. And indeed with the continually increasing expenses, as far as we can see ahead, we shall need the full amount for our bare necessities, hoping by a little management here and an extra economizing there to make something of a surplus in course of time.

The increase in the ladies salaries is really not an increase. Last year they were allowed £25 towards housekeeping. This year they ask instead £10 additional on their individual salaries and do not ask for the £25 for aid.

Dr. I. G. Bliss tells us that we must have £30 rather than £25 for Bk. Distribution. (7)

The Mother of our Smyrna girls teacher came down from Cple and has been keeping (8) house for her daughter. She came after the year began and will have made 8 or 10 mos before she leaves. My own special share explained above.

Back Rent. We were urgently pressed to open a school in Ak Shehir, our Smyrna and Afion Kara Hissar rent went £13.30 and £3. over our calculation. Rent from Sep to Jan. Our Rent year begins in Sep. and we ask for £20 for Smyrna and £10. for Manisa.

Thus with the regular & specials asked for these two places we shall be able to rent the large house in Smyrna for the boarding school and a small place in Manisa for day school.

Trusting that these explanations will make the consideration of the Pru Com easier. With kind regds. Vy ty L. S. Crawford

Manisa June 1st 8
Recd June 27

390.

Manisa [illegible]

Smyrna June 16 1881

My dear Dr Clark

I find that it will be necessary to write a P.S. to my letter of last week, in regard to our Station estimates. It was mere carelessness on our part in making out our estimates not to ask ~~among~~ the specials for 1881 for £4 (four pounds Turkish) for our Manisa Greek Teacher. So with the approval of Mr Bowen I write to ask for it now. I feel confident that the sum would have been granted by the meeting if we had asked for it for all the Brethren seemed satisfied that our reasons for an increase of salary were sufficient to warrant our asking for more. And though ~~our~~ asking now may seem a little irregular we hope that the

(7) Prud. Com. will allow us this special, as the poor teacher is greatly

(8) put to to make ends meet And we would like to begin the increase from Sep. the beginning of the school year.

Anxiously hoping that this request will meet with approval

I remain With kind regds

Very truly

L. S. Crawford.

P.S. The work on our Smyrna chapel has been stopped by Govnmt; at the instigation of some jealous parties. The matter is now being worked up by our Consul here & Consul Genl in Conple. so that we hope to resume work after a few days.

Smyrna, June

Recd July 6

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Estimates,

Giöstepe Smyrna
July 15 1881

My dear Dr Clark.

I dont know how the idea, of building a house in Manisa, will strike the Prudential Com^tee or yourself personally but I am going to write our ideas on the subject in hopes that you will give us your ideas in due time.

I am aware that there is some doubt in the minds of some of our missionaries as to the stability of the work in Manisa. Some of them prophesying that "you will all be down in Smyrna in a few years."

Of course if it should seem the wisest thing to be done we will all go to Smyrna. but to us who are now in Manisa, there seems no reason under the sun why we should go to Smyrna or why the Greek school is ~~not~~ in everyway better in Manisa than it could be in Smyrna. I think an impartial judge would feel that our Greek work in Manisa is going on in an encouraging manner and should be pushed on to perfection, while Mr Constantine, for instance, says the Greek work in Manisa, is the most encouraging in the whole field

Smyrna, June 16, 1881

Of course if the Prud. Com. & yourself and our missionaries here feel that Miss Cull's school should be moved to Smyrna to *compete* with other such institutions and that the rest of us should come down to a city already *supplied* with christian workers, it would not be wise to consider home building in Manisa. But we ourselves feel that we have more work in Manisa than in Smyrna and if the Lord spares us would like to spend the rest of our days there.

I do not wish to criticize any action of the past but it does seem unfortunate that there have been so many changes in our station and that no individual excepting Miss Cull has spent more than five years there. The people themselves speak of it and when one of them said to another "I heard Mr Crawford say that he hoped to stay here till he died", the other replied "Oh yes they all say that. ~~Mr Crawf~~ and they all mean it at the time but just wait three or four years he'll go like the rest of them." And when we consider the truth of the statement we do not feel like criticizing any of our predecessors, for we know similar circumstances may remove us, but after hearing from some of our older missionaries of their numerous movings and changes we are more than ever desirous to get into a settled home as soon as possible and though there are discouragements and some privations in Manisa we are happier there than anywhere else and even if there were not so many encouragements we would not feel that our lives were thrown away by our settling there for the rest of our days.

And now for the real object of this letter. We want to build a house, we have had such an idea in our minds ever since we have been here but for a great many reasons did not wish to say anything about it for five years hoping that we could get a contract for the house where we now are for that length of time but our landlord (or landlords) the Capuchin monks are acting rather dishonorably and have already rented the house to one of their own adherents and have sent a notice to their Consul asking him to advise our Consul to turn us out. fortunately our Consul saw the injustice of the case and with his advice I insist on remaining in the house till Nov 82.

The Turkish law is such (not being very lenient to landlords) that if I paid my rent and refused to leave the house I could stay there for any length of time but I dont care to quarrel with these people or to endure the tricks they would play on us if we insisted on remaining beyond the appointed Nov '82.

Our "Konak" is needed for school purposes and we heartily agree with Miss Cull that families & schools should if possible (even if there were room) occupy different houses. There are some houses for sale in the city but I shouldn't dare buy one or move my family up into the city near poor drains and other filth. In our present home just on the outside of the city but within city limits the air is pure and we have been healthy & well. There are two or three fields near us for sale and we want to buy and build. Say we want to and if the legendary "distant relative" should die we would do so, as it is we frankly confess that we have nothing nor do we ever expect to have anything and if a purchase is made & a building & walls put up it must be at the expense of the Board and to be the property of the Board to which we would pay rent as to any other landlord.

I have had a talk with Mr Perrin who is building our church in Smyrna. We had had an idea of putting up a mud & plaster house but he says stone will be 20% more expensive but 50% better both for living in & for selling. My wife who is something of an architect- has drawn a very pretty & economical plan of ~~an~~ house 36 x 36 with an ell 20 x 12. Mr Perrin couldn't give a perfect estimate for he hadn't seen the land and didn't know how much of a wall would be needed but thought the whole work could be done within the limits of £ 700. and £ 800. (Seven and Eight hundred pounds)

I have only spoken to one of our brethren in Manisa, our general factotum who is a sort of confidential agent; he thought we could get a field for £ 50 (fifty pounds).

I do not send exact figures as yet for I do not wish to make too many definite inquiries until I find out your mind. If you favor our building and feel that the Board can undertake this work will have Mr Perrin make out a perfect Estimation which I will send to you for approval.

Mr Perrin has kindly consented to do this work and I am very much pleased as it will be done cheaper and better than it could be done by a native architect.

I think it would be very suitable to have this matter referred to Constantinople, letting them, of course, know the opinion of the Prud Com. but unless it is necessary I wish it could be referred to the Com. ad Inter. rather than to the Annual Meeting, because in the latter case it would greatly delay our work and we

R. T. Crawford
Ans'd Aug 8 1888

(*I ought to say that I have talked over this matter with
Mr Bowen and have his approval of the plan)

would be happy if the whole matter could be decided this fall so that we could have our home ready for us when we leave our present house in Nov '82.*

With kind regards to all and hoping to hear in good time.

Very truly
L. S. Crawford

Our Smyrna chapel work is going on. the action of the govnmt has hindered us not a little but work is again resumed. The delay prevented Mr Bowen's getting away so that we could not take an expected tour of a week or two. perhaps it is just as well, for the heat has been very intense and for my part I have been good for nothing for a few weeks past. They say one feels the heat here the 2nd season more than the first.

I thought I should say something in this letter about our wish for an associate in Manisa. for although the one new man is now more needed for the Theol. work in Smyrna, we shall still be just as happy to welcome another new one in Manisa. We won't ask very hard now for other places are calling more loudly I suppose but they do say that two are better than one and I have often felt that I was too young to go on alone, and so if you are having more offers than places this year, we can find a place in our hearts & in the work for another missionary family. You won't blame us if we do get a little lonesome sometimes & for feeling that we could do more good if we had another family and especially in the matter of touring, for I must confess I don't like to leave my family under the present circumstances

Manisa Aug 24 1881

My dear Dr Clark.

Yours of July 30 is just rec'd. Thanks for the same. We shall try & profit by your advise. My special purpose in writing today is in reference to two letters just rec'd. one from Beardslee now in Germany and one from Sleeper now in Hartford. These are both such good men that rather than fall to the ground between the two stools, we could wish that the two stools might be secured together with strong bands. They could neither of them come until next year. but I have talked with Mr Bowen and we have agreed that we can wait until next year, provided one of these young men could come then. You of course see the whole lay of the field of operations & know where the greatest needs are at the present time, and so if you have other work for one of these young men we will waive our claim. but it strikes me that Beardslee has peculiar qualification for the peculiar demand of our Greek Theo. Students and that he ought to come to Smyrna and thus I have just written to him. As for Sleeper, I should give him a most hearty welcome in Manisa. if you feel that you

I ought to say that [illegible]
Mr Bowen [illegible]

can give us another missionary family there. I know our statistics do not show a very large work, but I think they would show a larger if we had a larger force. I believe I have hinted at this in several letters before now, and we there are still persuaded that there would be ample work for another missionary, and that new avenues of work could be developed in the way of teaching, touring etc. I have never been fully reconciled to the circumstance that left us the only family in Marsa, soon after our arrival, and although it did seem best that the Bowens should go to Smyrna, it was certainly rather risky to leave us inexperienced young people, with such a small knowledge of the country & language, in charge of affairs in Marsa. and although we are learning by experience "the two by two" principle strikes me as a better one for missionary work. The Bowens going to Smyrna has resulted in good to our work there and it bids fair of still further development and in view of the Greek Theo. class especially we would all say that if but one new family can come out they should remain in Smyrna, but we are in hopes that you can send us two families and let one of them come to strengthen our force in Marsa. In such a case one of us gentlemen could be off touring a good deal of the time, but as it now is. I not only dread to leave my family alone, but it interferes with any regular work one would like to undertake, and makes it rather difficult in case of accident or other casuality if the only man of the station is off for several weeks at a time.

Beardslee's letter came first and I answered it telling him frankly that I thought the Lord had given him peculiar qualification for the peculiar character & demand of our Greek Theo Student. He is indeed well adapted in the selection of men and has a mind well trained to meet their questionings and to direct their minds and souls too into the right channel. Miss Alvord will not be ready until next year so that B— has not settled to anything this year but is improving the time at a German University.

As for Sleeper I believe that he and I would work together right well, in teaching, advising and preaching and in touring & other missionary work. I have told them both that I was going to pray that they might come out here. I don't feel like saying to them or to you, my dear Dr Clark, all that might be said or put forward too cunningly devised arguments; for although we see our great need, you may see other

places where the need is still greater. Knowing too that both B. and L. are not only willing but most anxious to "be lead" to just the right place and work, one can not but feel confident that the Lord will bring them here if this be the place.
If you wish to write to Beardslee letters will be forwarded from Hartford Theo. Sem.

Thus far we have got through the warm weather pretty well. The Bowens have none of them been as well as they might but have escaped any serious sickness excepting in the case of Lily, who had the measles in the Spring and is now recovering from scarlet fever. They are coming out to Göztepe today. We have been here (Göztepe) for two mos. Miss Cull has been with us since the first of Aug. We return to Manisa the 1st of Sep. The baths & the sea are decidedly refreshing excepting yesterday & today when a land breeze is blowing like a hot blast. Miss Lawrence has not been very well and is recruiting with her cousin at "the Home".

I have just written my first sermon in Greek and will preach it at the Sep. com. when our little Leslie will be baptized. If I ever learn to use Greek fluently there will be hope for any man who offers his services. To be sure I have only been actually studying Greek since Feb '80, with some interruptions, but although I know a good many words it's hard work to think of them at the right time or put them in the right place.

Hoping that you are all well. With kind regards

Very truly L. S. Crawford.

Manisa, Aug. 24, 1881.
Rec'd Sept. 16.

Hope you have rec'd my letter of July 15 – speaking of our desire for building in Manisa

Manisa Nov 11 1881

My dear Dr Clark.

I dont understand your last letter atall. I have just written to Sleeper. To tell the truth I dont think that either Mr Bowen or myself ever put things as strong as we might. We both feel deeply the need of another man in Smyrna (and you have rec'd my letter pleading for another family here also) but we also remember that there are other needy places in the world and perhaps the Lord wants Sleeper elsewhere. We concluded that we would send on the porridge and let you add the salt, but another time I'm afraid we'll send on the salt and let you furnish the porridge. But I dont know what else we could conscientiously have done, we simply sat down and answered Sleeper's questions and perhaps in our attempts to be honest we didn't put things as strong as we might. We shall give Sleeper a hearty welcome if he does come and if the Lord has some one else will give that person as hearty a welcome. I myself am deeply disappointed. I have been anticipating Sleeper's coming. His musical talent will be a great help in our work. I wrote to Mr Ward two weeks ago and asked him to show you the letter. I was going to write you also but didnot have time

I wanted you to see my explanation to him of my "bad account". You were very kind to send me that gift last year and I didn't want to have you think that intentional carelessness was keeping me still when I was in spite of this gift. Our having to be in Smyrna increased our expenses. Mrs C. lost all her milk during a sickness in the summer and we were obliged to get a wet-nurse at considerable extra expense. But you have probably seen this in my letter to Mr Ward and so I hope you won't think we are careless. We are trying hard to cut our expenses down. I sent you a few notes of a tour which Mr B. and I made and of our attempts to further the plan of the Memorandum. I went down beyond Aidin (after Mr B. had returned to Smyrna) on the new R.R. stopped a few hours at a little village Atchè. I had with me one of the Aidin brethren, we wandered round the place stopping at the shops & giving out tracts on "the Schio earthquake" and other tracts published by the L. R. T. So. One young man gave us a hearty welcome and before we had time to state our business asked if we were getting subscriptions for ~~New~~ the Greco Turkish paper, subscribed. We found that he had had a Bible for some years and that when he was in Smyrna he had been at "The Rest."

In another shop we came across a queer old man who told us that he had been reading the Bible for a good many years, that he bought a Bible and the Greek Translation of the English prayer book of Mr Walters an English missionary in Smyrna. He told us that the first man we met was one of his disciples and that they were in the habit of reading & talking together. I don't know whether or no any of our missionaries had ever visited the place before or not.

I heard a funny experience in Aidin a young man has been attending our services there for some time much to the disgust of his sister. This sister's husband died in the Spring and during the summer the other brother went on to Smyrna to give her the baths & a little change of air. While there she attended ~~our~~ services in our chapel and also at "the Rest" and towards evening she exclaimed to her brother why these people are not so very bad. They sing that "What a friend we have in Jesus," just like you sing at home. and then "ἡ Σοῦ Βόερ" The feminine one of Bowen - and that female Cull said "how de do" and "welcome" and when I said I was sick they said they were very sorry and when I told them my husband was dead they were very sorry indeed and I don't believe they are as bad after all as some people say they are.

I was sorry not to write you of our trip when it was fresh in my mind. If Mrs Crawford was not so poorly I would try & tour more. We've got a big field but with our present force we don't seem to be able to tend to it. I hope Mr Bowen will be able to go out to Afion Kara Hissar this Winter. The girls school there will have to go down I'm afraid. One teacher left in the Spring & now the other one has dropped down upon us in Mannia in not very good health. I hope the Lord will send us a good teacher sometime.

Some six weeks ago Mr Bowen was up here and at the ladies urgent request we went all over the school building noticing the many parts that were sadly out of repair. We made careful calculations and agreed that about (£50) Fifty Turkish pounds would be necessary to make the needed repairs. I wrote to the Com. Ad Inter explaining at some length about these repairs and saying we would like to do some or most of them this fall before the rains come on. I copy from Mr Pettibone's reply just rec'd.

"Com. Ad Inter approve of your applying to Boston for special appropriation £50 for repairs to Manisa premises but do not wish you to spend it until appropriated. However small repairs to prevent harm outside of house you would better do in expectation that such expense will be authorized" I have accordingly gone over the house again & am doing as the Com. Ad. Inter. advise and if the Prud. Com. approve of this action and will vote us (£50) Fifty T pounds special we will make these repairs in the early spring and we can assure you that to the ladies at least it will be a great relief. The repairs are laying new floor in one room where floor is badly decayed. new sills & new studs in other places. replanking the outside of house in several places a general overhauling of the blinds, which are in bad order, and the much needed repainting of the outside woodwork. relaying some of the stone floors.

This building seems to have come to its proper use at last and is much esteemed by the people as a school. We hope for good things from it. Our Armenian school is now at Malta (the Armenian district) under the charge of Efdim Khanum formerly of Afion Kara Hisar. —Once a month I am giving the Greeks a Greek sermon, once a month Mr Constantine comes up, the rest of the time they drink out of the Turkish bucket. Things move on pleasantly. We are all happy though some of us are not feeling very well, Excuse hasty scrawl — Kindest to all

Very truly
L. S. Crawford.

S. Crawford
Manisa Nov. 11. 1881
Rec'd Dec 7

Manisa
Dec. 22nd 1881

My dear Dr Clark

Mr Bowen has replied in full to your last letter, and I write, not by way of supplementing what he has said, but to express my entire concurrence in what he has written.

Your letter brought Mr Bowen to Manisa and together with the ladies we had long, careful, and I may say a prayerful conference upon the subject of the decrease of the Estimates and we were unanimously of the conclusion that it amounts to virtually closing the work in this field.

We are as desirous as yourselves to bring up this work in our field to the self-supporting basis of Aintab and other fields that might be mentioned but let me here say emphatically that at present it is an impossibility — our field is too young.

Perhaps you do not understand that instead of people standing with open arms ready to embrace Protestantism, and willing to pay for the benefits thereof, there is as great a predjudice against it as there is against Catholicism in one of our own orthodox New England churches, and therefore it would be almost as easy to expect to reap a harvest from ploughed ground, leaving the birds to sow the seed, as to expect these people at present to pay for privileges they have not yet learned to appreciate.

Without education we can do nothing. Largely through the children we hope to reach the people, and in our field above all others we have difficulties to surmount for there are plenty of schools French and Greek, very fine as to Education but without religious instruction, (or what we would term such).

We then simply ask that the same policy which has been so successfully used in older fields, may be continued for the present in this newer field, with the expectation that when it has been as long and as carefully worked up as these aforesaid older fields we shall then be able to expect the same successful results.

And I must emphatically repeat what Mr Barren has well said, viz: retrenchment is death to our work, and we would find it impossible to attempt to push the work in new places when we have not sufficient funds to carry it on in the old.

As Mr Bowen has already presented to you the only alternatives we see possible, it will be needless for me to add more.

We feel assured that after a fuller consideration of this matter you will be more inclined to see it in our light and in that hope I remain, with kind regards to all

Yours very truly

L. S. Crawford.

My dear Dr Clark

Mr Crawfords eyes being in a very bad state I have been obliged to write this letter for him which will account for its brevity as it is difficult for him to dictate.

Please give our very kindest regards to Mrs Clark for we often speak of the pleasant time we had at your house

Very sincerely

L. V. V. Crawford.

Additional
to Yesterday –
C

Mr. L. J. Crayton
Manila Dec 22, 1881
Recd Jan 18, 1882

Manisa Mar 3. 1882

My dear Dr Clark.

Your letters of Jan 27 to Mr Bowen & myself are just at hand. We have also rec'd letters from Ctpl repeating what you have told us. We are very much obliged for the kind consideration our letters have rec'd & that you have voted to restore to us a part of our estimates. Of course we are very sorry if anything we have said or done should bring pain to yourself or any of the Comt for whom we entertain the highest regards & respects. at the same time we are absolutely certain that you or any one of the Comt would have written the same letters which we wrote had you been on the ground. & yet we can readily understand how you in Boston - not supported as you would like by the churches - should write to us in the way you have done.

Before this you have probably had a good long talk with Mr Bowen. & I am very glad. for he can explain things in regard to our Field which Missionaries from other fields in Turkey can not understand. You often refer to the peculiarities of our field and we are persuaded that you do in a great measure appreciate our peculiar circumstances and yet we feel that there are depths beyond — arising from the deadning influence of the French, the peculiar temperament of the Greeks which in spite of their shrewdness makes them more bigoted than the Armenians, so that our field in addition to its newness is one which will be very slow to bear fruit: and yet we would like to dig around a little while more and put in a little more fertilizer for we do believe there is a harvest in store and that the Master will yet have a good measure of fruit from our field. While we thank you for your recent action, we still feel as if we must have more, or else cut off some of our schools and preaching places. — We could do the opposite very easily for vacant places are calling for aid — At the same time left alone as I am I do not know what to do and while these hungry Preachers and Teachers are calling for their support I must go on, just as I have commenced, for the present at least.

After hearing from you and from Mr Bowen

I can then tell better what to do. And if after all it will be impossible for you to restore the longed for Estimates, when Mr Bowen comes back we can decide as to who had best be sent away or what school had best be closed. The Lord in mercy grant deliverance for it seems awful to retreat.

Let me say a few words about poor Manisa. We have all in order tried to raise the subscription list to a higher level and we have each in turn got into hot water thereby. The people claim that they are doing as well as they can and we at the same time are urging them to do more. I have come to the conclusion that I can't say much more about the money question just now, we are praying & working hard to raise the spiritual level, feeling assured that the subscription list will be raised accordingly. The unfortunate thing here has been the many changes so that our city has necessarily not been worked up as it ought; but one of the strongest arguments which the Brethren give is this, "Here you've been asking us for years to give money, for what? for Turkish preaching, which some of us do not understand and which we all hate. Give us Greek and will try to bring in more Greeks and try raise more money."

Of course we try to content them by saying "we should be very glad to give you a Greek preacher but there are none to be had at present."

Another thing you ought to know. Our Brethren are supporting a young Greek in Athens (one of Mr Sloane's pupils) Say supporting they are furnishing him money which he is to pay back (without interest) sometime, if he is able to do so. If unable to repay the loan, they will consider it a gift. They gave him £25 or £30 last year and the same amount this year. We should have supported this young man in Smyrna or Marsovan, but like all the ~~others~~ [illegible] he felt that he needed a better preparation in Greek. Our Manisa Brethren have also 200 dollars (or nearly that) in the bank, which they have raised toward church building when the time comes. So you see there is a little fruit here, which of course we hope to have become larger. Should say that this young Greek has occupied the pulpit here for two summers and we want him again this coming season. We are in hopes that he will take a course in Theology in Smyrna and then become an ordained preacher here. Have just had a pleasant trip to Baiandir. We have held the money which the Board gave us £60 in '80 and £60 in '81 - for we were disappointed in the expected purchase. Only until now have we actually purchased. We bought a lot for £100 of which the people gave £20. They will have £30 ready toward the building. Manisa and other places are helping them so that we shall hope to put up a chapel this summer for about £110.

With kind regards Very truly
L. S. Crawford.

Manisa, March 3. 1882.
Rec'd March 27.

Smyrna Mar 18 1882

My dear Dr Clark

I write you a few words from Smyrna. Dr I. G. Bliss is here and we are enjoying his visit. Some of our English & other friends came in last evening & he read his Ann. Report. Very interesting & very encouraging. over 91000 volumes of scriptures sold during the past year by the Am. & Eng. Bib So. in the Turkish Empire. some 10000 of which were to Turks. We shall look for a bright flame from this smouldering by & bye.

He told of us of the pleasant relations with the Armenian Patriarch of Constantinople, a number of Armenian scholars are uniting with our Missionaries in republishing the Scriptures in Armenian.

Where is Miss Paige? Can you send her out by telegraph immediately on receipt of this letter? She ought to come while it is cool, & to come here direct, and calculate in the summer vacation to go to the seashore here or else to Constantinople. We need her greatly in the school. Mrs Constantine is very faithful but is getting tired out and feels that her other work requires her (or at least more of her)

The prospect for the school looks bright. The teachers are doing very well. but they feel the need of such a head as you describe Miss Paige to be. & such as Mrs Constantine feels she has neither the time nor strength to be.

I have just had a pleasant tour in Ak Hissar (Thyatira) & Kirkaghatch — My little family prevent my making any very long tours just now. for I don't feel justified in leaving them or the school for any length of time.

In Thyatira we have just been reopening our work. Our chapel has been shut up & our house rented to other parties for four years. but as we had the house it seemed a wise idea to place Baron Daniel there & let him do what he could in Thyatira & do evangelistic work in surrounding towns. Two years ago the students of Hartford Theo. Sem. sent to our Station a Magic Lantern which has since been a very useful thing in drawing crowds & in thus opening up the way for Gospel preaching. At Thyatira some 100 came out to see & hear. among them the Turkish Kaimakam Gov. of the town & the Greek Consular Agt.

The next night we were in Kirkapatch, the only place we could find for the Exhibition was the "Rum hole" of the place. This is a large café with good walls on which to throw the pictures. WE only had about 3 or 4 hours to notify the people but still some 70 or 80 came out: and a well behaved audience they were. Our Bookseller who was with me explaind each picture, in Turkish & preached a little sermon with each one. We shall keep this thing up and have come to the conclusion that the Hartford student made a good investment with the missionary money when they sent us out this gospel net.

Your letters have been rec'd. Believe us we do most heartily sympathize with you in your difficulty in collecting money. WE shall do whatever we can to make your burden less. I wish we didn't require so much for ourselves personally, but we seem to have it forced upon us. I am anxiously awaiting fuller letters from Bro Bowen (I've only rec'd a postal). He has probly had a conference with you and can now advise me more fully what to do.

WE have just lost Mr and Mrs Walters. two faithful English missionaries who have been here for 40 or 50 years.

I forgot to say that I staid in Kirkapatch with Mr & Mrs

Stevens. Mrs S. was Miss S. A. Danforth of Pittsfield (cous. of Mrs Charles Stoddard) & was formerly a missionary teacher here under our Board. She is growing old but is still in pretty good health & spirits. We shall hope to have her down in Manisa soon for a visit.

We all, as always, unite in kind regds to you all

Very truly
L. S. Crawford

Smyrna - Mar 18. 1882
Recd. Apr 11

Manisa April 18 1882

My Dear Dr Clark.

Your letter, of Feb 24, to Mrs Crawford has been rec'd and read with a great deal of pain. To yourself the letter undoubtedly seemed very suitable and very just: but to us who do know some things which you can not know the letter seemed very unjust and very unkind. We hate to think of your spending so much time over our private trouble, nor do we wish to spend time and energy in thinking over them ourselves or in talking and writing about them. we would rather that time should settle the matter and clear away some impressions which you seem to have about us and which, though they may be true and just, do not seem so to ourselves. It is nevertheless due to ourselves as private individuals and to ourselves as responsible to the Board that we do attempt to reply to some of the charges you make in your letter. But first let me say that no one can feel more keenly than we ourselves feel that we are young and inexperienced and so, liable — especially as we are almost alone here — to make a great many mistakes. We are mourning over mistakes which we have already made but do ask from others a charitable consideration of the circumstances under which those mistakes were made.

(2ondly) My letter to Mr Ward and Mrs Crawford to yourself were not begging letters but written in reply to previous letters from Mr W. & yourself in which you ask us to make a clear statement of our financial condition. In our letters, you will notice, we do not ask for any financial help but we did seek, from your longer experience, advice to help us ~~out of~~ in our difficulties. Under these circumstances we do feel that Mrs Crawford private letter to yourself, as a friend, did not deserve the answer it received. Her state of health at the time made it all the harder for her to get such a letter but of course you could not know of this, only I do wish that if it is necessary for you to say any more hard things you would say them to me rather than to her.

3d. We do not want to be such an expense to the Board nor would we have you imagine, that we do not know, that every dollar saved is a contribution to the Lord. We know that in money matters as in other things we have made mistakes but we have not willingly or intentionally made them. Perhaps our first and grand mistake was in supposing that what we saw at the Bowen's house (for they were the only missionaries of whom we knew anything for sometime) were actual necessities of life, not knowing, or not considering, that they had money other than the salary rec'd from the Board. They very fact of their having outside aid perhaps led them to advise us differently from what some others might have advised us. They too possibly thought that we were also from wealthy families. We were prepared for self denial & had not thought of living on a large scale nor did we expect that all our Native Brethren & our Servants whoever else might do favors for us or services, would consider that Money & Missionary were synonymous terms & demand accordingly or publish us as mean, dishonest & stingy if we did not accede to their requests.

We have both been brought up to economize & to make a very little go a great ways. & in a good many things we have succeeded in doing the same thing here & it now makes it all the harder when we see how poorly we have succeeded in other things. We are trying to find out where the trouble is. We live simply. we have spent very little for clothing, we have bought less than £2 worth of books, We have not subscribed for a single paper. (I have just subscribed for the Child's paper for some children here. My friends send me the Observer & my home County paper. Mrs C's friends are just now sending her the Scribners & The Harpers Bazar, but there are other books & papers that I should like very much to help me in my work.) We do feel that this overdrawing & so running into debt has been unavoidable in a great measure.

Our associates have a salary for Smyrna which takes into consideration the higher price of living there, They also receive money from friends at home, they nevertheless find it impossible not to overdraw on their salary (not for housebuilding but for ordinary expenses.) If they with occasional credits from home, still find it necessary to overdraw, are we, who never receive credits, to be so much blamed & is it not some necessity of the life here which compels us to overdraw.

(I have rec'd credits on my name, but one was to pay freight on a mission box & the others were for one of Miss Bell's school girls)

We have perhaps made a mistake in having so many boxes come out from America. We have gone on economizing here thinking we were coming out all right when a heavy charge from Boston would overthrow all our calculations. We have sent for some things which we might have got as well here if we had known the resources of this country. Then too a good deal of our freight has been under peculiar circumstances. My wife's friends broke up housekeeping in the large old home & went into smaller quarters & then again into still smaller & now once more into smaller yet. Each time being obliged to dispose of some old family treasure which would bring nothing in the market but which are of great value in a home (such as books, pictures, clothing bedding etc) they in the kindness of their hearts sent them out to us. They were unable to pay the freight & though, what we had to pay on the boxes was no where near the value of their contents, yet it was more than we perhaps had any right under the circumstances to pay. Immediately on receiving your letter we wrote to them not to send us any more boxes unless they could in some way pay the freight upon them. This has been our first step in trying to make our debt a little less. Our second has been to try & sell our horse and carriage. Our horse we can easily dispose of & so save on his feed & we shall hope to get rid of the carriage also *but* such things are not in very much demand here and fetch a very low price, which by the way was the only reason of my securing this as cheaply as I did.

We would be much happier getting along with one servant if we could find one servant willing to do everything or with none if my wife were the strong healthy person I brought out here, but alas Manisa climate has told on her health as well as on that of nearly every other missionary lady who has been here.

We would enjoy the summer a good deal more in our pleasant little home here than in moving down to the seaside and having to quarrel with Greek landladies. ~~But~~ Indeed we insisted that we could remain here, & did so for our first summer, but the results of that season convince us that we ought not to make another such experiment. Perhaps you remember advising our station to send in estimate for a house & lot on the seashore. Going as we have done & hiring rooms has been a great deal cheaper and on many accounts more comfortable. The "single month or six weeks" that you speak of are not sufficient. July is terrible here. Aug and Sep nearly as bad. Our Dr. has told Mrs C. that he sees no reason why she should not live here for years on condition of her *not* remaining in Manisa during the hot weather. Our idea would be to leave here about the middle of June and return about the middle of Sep. thus making three months. The five months of last year were because Mrs C's confinement necessitated our going down early in April. The same necessities require ~~our~~ going down this year late in April or early in May.

Why do we go to Smyrna for the confinement? Because neither Miss Cull nor Miss Lawrence know anything about nursing - We have no missionary families here as formerly - In fact there is not a living soul here in whose judgment or advice about children we dare to put any confidence.* The Doctors here are regular Brutes. Mrs Stearns' confinement here cost more in the end than all our expenses in Smyrna. Besides that she had to take a trip to America. Is it not wiser for us to take precautions; to have a good Dr; to have a good nurse; to go to Smyrna; in short to pay a good sum in the outset and thus prevent heavier bills in the future and a possible voyage to England or America?

4th In regard to my touring. I am not only willing but anxious, pleasant as is my home, to be off $\frac{2}{3}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ of the time. The interests of our field demand systematic touring and I thoroughly enjoy such work. But is it right for me to leave my wife in poor health, with a baby to take care off, and no man or even missionary family to call upon in case of necessity? Such things should have been taken into consideration before we were left here alone. As I have mentioned above, there is no one to whom my wife can go to in case of sickness or other trouble. Under these circumstances my tours have been confined to those places which I could visit & return from in a very short time. I hope it will not be always so as we get more acclimated and my wife's health improves.

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* Baby has now the whooping cough. One woman tells us to secure the milk of a black donkey. Another a tea spoonful of blood from an owl. Another insisted on our putting white paint on a boil. And they are one & all opposed to giving children the bath.

5th In regard to our coming home. Of course if the Prud. Com. insist upon this, they will give us their reasons and we shall abide by their decision. But this movement must come entirely from them, as we have no desire to return to America, especially as all our "past-tastes and sympathies" tend to increase our desire to remain here as long as we live.

With kind regards

Very truly

L. S. Crawford

* Baby has now the whooping cough. One evening [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Manse Apr. 15 1882
Recd May 15

Smyrna May 22 1882

My dear Dr Clark.

There have been numerous items of interest within our station limits within the past few weeks & I have been trying to find time to write to you, but the Report for Ann. Meeting has taken some time & the requirements of other matters have prevented my writing you as I had intended.

In the meanwhile I have sent to you, or rather sent to Mr Bowen to take to you, a copy of our Station Report for May '81—'82. In this report & in two letters sent to Mr Bowen which you are to see I have embodied nearly all the items of interest to which I refer above, viz.

The necessities of Retrenchment, the opening of our new Chapel, the deaths among our number of Christian workers & last the very unpleasant news of Mr Constantine's refusing the very fair compromise presented by the Armenians. You will then excuse me if I do not write you personally a full account of these different matters. I would rather not refer at all to the latter item but I fear that you may, either now or hereafter, have it presented to you in a different light & you would therefore prefer to hear both sides. We shall hope that good may in the end come out of this seeming evil and that for the immediate present any real unpleasantness may be avoided. It is certainly cheering to witness the Christlike spirit with which some of the Brethren (both Greek and Armenian) look upon & handle the subject. I have written out the whole matter to Mr Bowen and have asked him to show you my letters. Indeed I am glad of this excuse for not writing what might seem an official report of a matter which we most earnestly trust will not grow any larger, & which therefore perhaps ought not to be made much of, but which I am, for the sake of all parties, anxious to have you know.

We have just heard the sad news of Mr Bagster's death our people in Manisa will unite their sympathy with ours, for our monthly concert contributions for last year and for this are for the new work in Africa, and the people are becoming greatly interested in the work there. We are very much pleased to hear that Mr Riggs of Marsovan will probably come to Smyrna. You couldn't send us any body or any family whom we should enjoy more, and while we feel deep sympathy for Marsovan we congratulate ourselves on just the man for our work here.

I know that Mr Bowen does not feel the need of other missionary workers and we could all wish that less money need be spent on ourselves and more could be given towards schools and other native agencies. And if we were expected to work only Smyrna and Manisa we could easily get along with the force we now have, but with this big field, which needs constant touring & constant supervision, if we are to do any real work, we do need more missionaries.

We should be very happy if the Riggses' headquarters could be in Manisa. There would be many advantages in that, it would not necessitate the abandonment of our Turkish & Armenian work & preaching there, and as both he and myself are fond of touring one of us could be away a large part of the time and still our school and families would not be left unprotected & unprovided for. These things will however shape themselves in due time in those results most happy for the work as we believe.

With kind Regards.

Very truly

L. S. Crawford

Guaymas May 22, 1882

Rec'd June 12

✓

Smyrna June 15 1882

My dear Dr Clark.

Your letter of May 16th is just recd. While we thank you for some pleasant personal remarks you make, we can not help but feel deeply griev'd that you should hold such opinions of us & of our relations to the work. Of course there is some reason why you should hold these opinions, for you would not be apt to have them if there were no reasons. In this letter I do not propose to justify ourselves to the extent of claiming that we are beloved by the natives & that our work among them is a success. Time must decide this question & others besides ourselves must be the judges. In regard to the other question of our feelings toward the people here, & of our personal interest in the work, we ourselves are the most competent judges, & I beg of you to once more read over carefully my letter of April 18th to see what I there say of this matter. After reading please rest satisfied that you are mistaken in regard to some points. And if in regard to some perhaps in regard to some others.

Nevertheless as I have said you would not make these statements nor hold these opinions if you had not some reason for doing so.

Let me ask you then what these reasons are? And why do you hold these opinions? It is but due to us that we should know. We cannot fight this matter in the dark, we wish to know the whole truth. If you have any worse things to say, than you have said, do say them, And unless they are matters of your personal knowledge and observation please give us the name of your informant or informants.

In those points wherein we are wrong and have made mistakes we are most heartily anxious to know the full extent and the real results of those wrongs and those mistakes and to change and rectify accordingly. But you will readily allow that the character, and manner of observation, of an accuser must have much weight in determining the real offence of the accused. For these reasons we wish to know who our accusers are.

We could never consent to come home on the *unproved* charges which you have made. nor do I think that you, who must know the sad consequences of calling back those who have been sent out, could consent to such a thing without having the whole matter brought before the mission. that there, before those who are better capable of judging than any one else, charges, counter-charges and justifications may be presented and let the Mission be the Judge.

Trusting that these doubts may be cleared up and the whole thing settled pro or con before much more precious time is consumed in establishing and deciding upon personal feelings and personal matters

I remain

Very truly

L. S. Crawford

P. S. I have not referred to our financial matters. Bitterly as we regret that we can not save for and help the Board, we feel comparatively easy when we remember that we are not alone in this matter, and therefore that reasons other than personal extravagance cause the debts. Please read what I say of this in my letter of April 18th. I would remark that I have since succeeded in carrying out two therein mentioned plans for economizing. (1) In selling our horse & carriage (2) Our friends have themselves managed to pay the freight on some goods which they were anxious that we should have

Smyrna June 15, 1882

Recd July 6

(1) 4.00.

Smyrna Aug 19 1882

My dear Dr Clark

Your letter of July 6 has come to hand. While on some accounts we are glad not to know who our accusers are, yet for other reasons we should prefer to know for a certainty. For while we are pretty sure as to where some of the reports came from, this not knowing compels us to suspect certain other persons and perhaps our suspicions are in some cases unjust.

It strikes me as a very sad thing and indicative of an unhealthy condition, that christian people should spend their time in such idle & cruel gossip, or that such tales should find credence at the Mission Rooms.

Allow me then to take up the various accusations in order.

(1) The report from London. As you having been abroad are well aware nine tenths of the people who travel find it very difficult to drink the water in many places, and are thus compelled to mix with the water the wine of the country. In Scotland Mrs Crawford

was made very sick by a glass of water taken at one of the hotels. The water at Miss Warners was having the same effect upon her, and she not "insisted" but asked Miss Warner for a little wine to put in it. As Miss Warner had no wine, and it being Sunday did not wish to send out for any she gave Mrs Crawford a bottle of Bavarian beer which she had in the house.

We staid there from Sat. night till Monday and then left; not for the reason that you seem to think, but because Miss Warner was not willing to take us at the terms we wished viz. to give us our lodging and breakfast & permit us to get our lunches & suppers wherever we happened to be. In the four days left us we desired to see as much as possible of London and you can readily see how much we should have been hampered if we were compelled to return to Torrington Square for our meals. (She was perfectly willing that we should get our meals elsewhere but we must pay her by the day just the same) We ~~found~~ a more satisfactory arrangement in another place and I dont know what right any one has to complain. As for Mrs Crawford's treatment of Miss Warner I think your informant was mistaken there. We had never been aware of anything unpleasant between them & ourselves.

but now that we hear this report it reminds us of some other gossips we heard from that table, and though not coveting Miss Warner's or any one else's ill will, we are compelled to state that we are in good company if we also have incurred the venom of her tongue.

(2) At the Bowen's home. "Wine then beer in a way to be very disagreeable to the Bowens — compromising our character in the eyes of the servants"

Dr Chadbourne used to teach us that "Half truths are untruths". Mrs Crawford and Mrs Bowen together got some Cyprus wine which Miss Powers found had benefitted her, but finding that Smyrna beer was cheaper Mr Bowen and I got a dozen or more bottles which the ladies devided among themselves. Mrs Crawford drank two or three bottles and the rest after standing a year or more turned sour & was thrown away. "In the eyes of the servants" - I dont know what this means unless they saw Mrs Crawford every morning for a week or ten days beating up an egg with wine for Mrs Bowen during a severe sickness which the latter had.

(3) "She prefers to associate with the English people and foreigners who have no special interest in missions"

Let me give you the names of these people comprising

Mrs Crawfords entire visiting list-

Miss Grimston and Miss Green Armytage of the Smyrna Rest-. Mrs Eppstein the wife of Revd. J. M. Eppstein of the L. S. P. G. and their daughter who has just become the Rev Mrs John Mühlenbrück of Hamburg. Mrs Charteres whose husband is the Scotch Missionary here. Mrs Cadoux wife of an Eng. Merchant whose health did not permit of his becoming a minister but who is a real missionary in Smyrna. Madam Arlaud sister of the missionary von Lennep. Mrs von Eichstorff sister of Miss Mallass and wife of our good Dr.

(4) "Severe criticism of other missionaries & of the Board" Yes we do criticise some things. So do others people and in turn we & they get criticised. But harmless criticism among ourselves is one thing and false charges officially reported is another.

(5) "Mrs Crawford claims she is not a Missionary." but she never claims that she is not a missionary's wife, and she has striven to carry out your own parting injunctions to make a good and happy and pleasant home for her husband and children, and though her health (you forget that she has not been well all the time, and you forget that she has had two children since we reached here,) has not permitted her in addition

to her household duties to make all the calls she would like to make she has nevertheless made a good many that you have not heard of. & she has been especially forward in cases of sickness where she could be of any benefit.

(6) "Influence over Miss Lawrence very bad."
Of course it is very difficult for any of us to know what our real influence is in the world, or what harm or good we may be doing in ways unknown to ourselves. & If this charge be true no one can feel any worse than Mrs Crawford herself, as she has always had a deep interest in Miss Lawrence & being nearer her age than any other member of the station they were thrown more closely together.

(7) "Contempt of the natives at all times & all places"
I think that the better class of our natives would be surprised at this charge, as our relations with them are seemingly of the pleasantest nature, they being welcomed at our house & we at their's. Here as in a parish at home it is very difficult to please everybody & you can readily believe that some unhappy minded persons have taken offence at some unintentional slight & have spread unpleasant reports about us as they have about all our associates.

We do not deny that we have expressed our opinion about certain individual natives & have expressed that opinion pretty strongly sometimes, but it has always been in the company of those whose experience had been very much like our own, and who were perhaps encouraging such remarks from us by their own remarks of similar nature.

(8) "Mrs Crawford not on speaking acquaintance with Mrs Bowen" I do not hesitate to pronounce this charge as a deliberate, malicious lie. There has never been a time in which such a state of affairs existed. They have always called upon us when we have been in Smyrna, and we have always been to see them and have usually been entertained at their house, at least for a meal and in two cases for several days, while on the other hand they have ever been made welcome at our home in Manisa. I admit that there has been, at various times, a coolness existing between Mrs Bowen and Mrs Crawford but you will recollect the old proverb, and not charge us with the entire blame in this matter.

If you had told us that you had received this information from Mrs Bowen and that she had been making charges against us, then we should have felt compelled to make some other charges. But she is evidently of our own opinion that the matter is too small to report, and more harm than good would come of trumpetting up petty grievances & petty differences. She speaks of a certain action of Mrs Crawford as "being in the right direction" and we rejoice to say the same in regard to this action of Mrs Bowen.

(9) "She and Mrs Constantine are also sorely at variance." If this be so we are entirely ignorant of it. Only on one occasion has there been anything that might be construed as a difference between them, and at that time it was merely a difference in opinion frankly expressed without a shadow of quarreling. On the contrary Mrs Constantine has always seemed most friendly to Mrs Crawford and has been entertained at our house as a friend.

And now in regard to myself. —

(1) I did whip my servant Harotoun, feeling at the time that it was the best thing for him, as both Mr Bowen & myself previously (while the boy was a member of the Station-class) had tried in vain every other form of argument to make a man of him. This was a short time after my reaching here, but the longer I staid here & the more I thought the matter over, the more convinced I was that such kind of treatment was not advisable, at least for us,

I acknowledged this in the presence of Dr Wood Mr Hitchcock and two of the prominent natives. At that time I told them, and told the boy that I was very sorry that the thing had happened, and if I remember rightly the boy said something about being sorry that he had given any provocation. At least we both signed papers to this effect, one of which is in Dr Wood's possession, the boy took one, and the third I have. and I supposed that the matter was settled for all time.

I should add that as the boy seemed to think that it was through me alone that he was not sent to Marsovan and that as he claimed some pecuniary recompense after what he called "the spiritual reconciliation" both he & myself agreed to leave the decision of this matter with the four gentlemen above named, and as they advised my paying the boys tuition at the Bible House school for one year, I agreed to do so, and should have done so if Mr Hitchcock had not found it necessary to turn the boy out of school after a week or ten days.

What more could I do in this matter? I wish that we did not need to make mistakes, but as we seem destined to do so, I know of no other way than to do all in our power to repair these mistakes.

(2) "Not acquiring the language." This is a very just criticism and I feel it the more because it is just. It is difficult for me to learn a language and I remember telling you at the first that I could do it only by perseverance. And yet I think that some charity should be shown me in this matter. We reached here the last day of Oct 79 and at first I began to study the Turkish, until

our Greek Brethren expressed their grief that the one who came in Mr Stearns' place should learn Turkish. At a Station meeting in Feb '80 we all felt that I had better begin on the Greek & I did so immediately, but was interrupted by a tour with Mr Bowen into a Turkish speaking region & by a month at Ann. Meeting. Nevertheless I began to take charge of the Greek S.S. in Aug '80 which I have kept up ever since, attempting to make some remarks each Sab.

This & having a class of boys in the S.S. has been a great help to me, so that I was able to preach my first Greek sermon in Sep '81 after having had the manuscript corrected by my Greek Teacher. But I have labored under a great disadvantage which you have perhaps not thought of in that I have been compelled to listen to Turkish preaching nearly all this time. I think I have heard less than two dozen Greek sermons in all the time that we have been here.

Please do not think that I have been idle all this time. The Treasury accts & other work kept me very busy last Fall. Then in the winter I was laid by for six weeks with Egyptian Ophthalmia & after Mr Bowen went away & especially since we have been in Smyrna, although I have had a Greek Teacher here two evenings & another one irregularly during the week I have yet had no time to *study* the Greek. There is a great work here besides preaching & peoples ways are so different that

that perhaps it is just as well that our mouths should be closed for a time, and yet preaching is my chosen work and I long for the time to come when I shall have so mastered this "sacred Greek" that I need not offend the ears of the people using that language.

In regard to what you say of our financial affairs I must refer you once more to my letters of Apr. 18 & June 15. Try as hard as we may we have thus far found it impossible to reduce our debt and we fear that our Dec. accts will go up very much as our June accts went to Cpl.

As you have referred a great deal to Mrs Crawford's previous life, let me assure you that the training she rec'd. from her good Mother in housekeeping & in dressmaking & in general managing has been the one thing which has prevented our debt being larger than it is. We are not alone in our complaint. Eng. missionaries and other Eng. people complain that prices have doubled & tripled within the last ten and fifteen years. and that they are still going up. Mr Trowbridge was with us the other day & he said "We in Aintab can live better on half the salary of you people on the seacoast." and yet he said afterwards that he couldn't get along with his large family if he didn't have something from outside. We remember Mrs Bowen's making the same remark when we first came here. You know that Miss Powers while keeping house was always behind. Miss Cull and Miss Lawrence are trying to keep out of debt but they are injuring themselves in the attempt) The Bowens are away behind not merely on housebuilding but living.

I am surprised to hear you say anything about our coming to Smyrna to live. We have never proposed any such thing to you, and we did not know that you were entertaining such an idea, We did at one time doubt whether the Board would think it advisable to support two expensive girls schools so near together as Manisa & Smyrna but we are growing stronger in the conviction that Manisa is of the two places the better for training teachers. When Dr Parsons in 80 & Dr Farnsworth in 81 expressed the opinion that we had better all be in Smyrna I did ask Mr Bowen his opinion of the matter (reserving my own) As for ourselves we were sent to Manisa & (with the exception of a few weeks last winter, when we were both sick & couldn't get a servant to stay in Manisa) we have always desired to spend our days there.

In conclusion let me say. If you get any more letters or any more reports concerning us. If you feel that they are false, please dismiss the matter & burn the letters, but if you have the slightest feeling that they are true, in any way, please drop us a line & let us answer for ourselves. We love perfect frankness & feel deeply grieved that for two years or more you and other good people have been believing such tales about us. I do not see how you could under the circumstances have written the pleasant letters you have. We could wish that you had written & asked us if these things were so. And let me also say that while we feel the injustice of these charges, it does hurt us to know that anybody should hold such opinions of us and are wondering what in our actions has given rise to these stories.

We have always got along well with our friends & were never before considered quarrelsome and we certainly now as ever desire to live in peace and charity with all mankind.

With kind regards

Very truly

L. S. Crawford

Manisa Aug 19. 1882
Recd Sept 14

P.S. I have made a few short tours this summer and have found some very interesting cases. but of course the unpleasant suspicions under which we have been lying, have prevented my writing as freely as under other circumstances I should have been happy to have done.

Manisa Dec 15 1882

My dear Dr Clark

Some four years ago when Miss Doolittle (who was) & myself offered ourselves to the Board we did so after serious reflection in the hope & expectation that we were to have the privilege of living & preaching for many years in some foreign land.

This desire has not decreased but has the rather increased as the time has passed on & more than once have we been able to carry out Dr Alden's injunction for us to continually "Thank God that you are missionaries"

It is with great pain then that we are forced to believe that even thus early the time has come for us to sever our connection with the American Board, whose very name is dear to us, & to leave the *home* & the people to whom we have grown greatly attached.

This decision has been reached after very earnest prayer – through sleepless nights – & after careful weighing of the various arguments in favor of going or staying & our decision that we must go is based on the following reasons. (1) We would like very much to see the spirit of the recent Memorandum carried out, both as relates to financial aid to be given, & as regards full & free consultation with our Nat. Brethren just-as soon & as far as different circumstances & characters allow. But it is absolutely impossible to carry out the "half & half theory" for years to come in Smyrna field, & our perhaps too earnest endeavor to work up towards that has not been of such benefit to the work as we had hoped.

(2) We do not complain of you or of the Prud. Com. as we read the reply to our urgent call for £.T. 2940 for the remainder of of '82 & for '83. We feel that you have done what you could for us, but we also see that it will be impossible for us to continue our work on such a much smaller amount than we had deemed absolutely necessary. We are then as you will see by other letters (a) deciding that one missionary family must go home, that their salary may be used for the general work; (b) dismissing four native Armenian Pastors & their families; (c) making arrangements for uniting the two Boarding schools, & writing to Constantinople for the advise of the Com. Ad. Inter. as to whether this union should be in Manisa or in Smyrna, & in case of its being in Smyrna what disposal is to be made of the Manisa property: (d. e. etc) make provision for such a disposal of the funds that one Missionary salary is secured, also Mr Constantine's aid of £160. The school girls can receive the needed aid. A Greek preacher can be kept in Manisa, & one who preaches both in Turkish & Greek in Smyrna. A travelling Bookseller is provided for. Something is

left for Touring - Rents & Repairs. Postage etc. We shall also feel in justice bound to give these poor retiring Pastors a retiring present equal to 5 or 6 mos salaries in order that they can thus establish themselves in some business, and may be saved from great distress. We have today referred these points to Constantinople and shall begin to carry them out Jan 1 if approved by the Com. ad. Intee

(3) We are decided that "the one missionary family" to resign should be ourselves (a) Under existing circumstances it should be the Manisa rather than the Smyrna missionary. (b) Mr Bowen's knowledge of the Turkish enables him to make the present communication with the Nat. Pastors and to meet better than I could myself the brunt of criticism which would be made more largely by the Turkish speaking population. (c) The A.B. property in various places is in Mr Bowens name and his larger experience as a missionary, together with the fact that the new church in Smyrna and the present promising school owe their existence to Mr and Mrs Bowen's efforts.

If Mr Bowen sends in his resignation as it now seems likely he will do. I should desire if possible that my own should be the first to take effect, as I should strongly object to remain here after his departure. On account of our babies we should be running a great risk to undertake the journey before the Spring and would propose that we sail from Smyrna for Liverpool and New York as early as possible in April. and therefore must request that we be allowed to draw our salary, up to that time, outside of the 1883 Station appropriations.

Feeling deeply that this step is the only one to take and trusting & praying that it may be in God's wise providence for His own glory.

We remain With kind regds
Very truly
L. S. Crawford and Wife

Rec'd Jan. 6, 1883.

Smyrna Dec. 22 1882

My dear Dr Clark

Mr Bowen & myself are now on our way back from Constantinople. The results of our visit there you will learn through the letters announcing the action of the Com. Ad. Interim. The steps which seemed to be necessary to take were of such sad importance to our whole work that we felt unwilling to proceed without further & fuller consultation than we could obtain by mere correspondence.

We were very much gratified with the manner in which the Com. Ad Inter. took up the subject of our Estimates & the unanimity with which they passed the resolutions which will reach you, probably before you receive this letter.

At such a time as this it seems but right that we should make as strong an appeal as possible for the saving of our work & our workers, & though many of the points which I shall urge in this letter will be urged by my associates it will be no harm to repeat some things that they may say.

We should have been glad if the whole Estimate had been passed. We could have put it all to good use & have hoped for paying results therefrom.

Rec'd Jan. 6, 1883.

By careful economy & by curtailing (as suggested in Plan No 1 of the Com. Ad Inter.) we can carry on our work with a reduction of 208 T.L.
But a picture of the suffering, & disgrace to our cause which a larger deduction necessitates should certainly be presented to you.

(1) The plan for the giving up of Smyrna School is one which no one who knows the circumstances of the case could approve of or even entertain for a moment. The deep interest which you have manifested in the movement show us what your own feelings would be. Miss Page has come out, full of enthusiasm, to enter in upon & devote her life to the carrying out of the plans which have been so well begun by the Bowens. The present prospects are bright & the amount of tuition received thus far is indicative of further self support in the future. Smyrna schools & Smyrna Evangelistic work are so closely related that they must be kept up if all else fail.— But is it necessary that all else should fail? (2) Shall we give up all our Nat. Pastors & close up the entire work in all our out-stations.
(a) Pastor (or Rev) Harotoun Jinishian grad. of Marash, has a good command of the English & has assisted in the translation of various Eng. books into Turkish & Armenian.

He came to our field in '79 & was ordained in Smyrna in Feb '80. He is a man of most devoted piety, seeking & praying for peace & love & harmony among all classes. His great faults in Smyrna were that he wanted to please everybody & so failed of pleasing some, & this, in addition to his not having a perfect knowledge of Armenian, led some of the Smyrna people to complain in such a way that he sent in his resignation to us. We would not accept it, to send him away from the field, but as the Baiandir & Eodemish people were glad to get him he is there now, not as settled Pastor but doing Evangelistic work in these two places & Tireh. He has a wife — mother in law — & four children under 12. If we cast him off he might get a position in Marash (& thus crowd some one else out) but he is too good a man & too faithful a worker to lose from our field.

(b) Pastor (& Rev) Harotoun Hagopian. One of Mr Powers faithful old associates. A devoted christian — good pastor — but not a preacher whom our Manisa people or the Baiandir people cared to hear continually. As a man we were very fond of him & the ladies were very fond of his wife & we were sorry to lose them from our circle of christian workers in Manisa, but felt that he would do a good work in Bouldour.

So when the people there gave him a call agreeing to pay several (5 or 6) pounds towards his support this year we sent him on - some three days beyond the terminus of the Aidin R.R. - He has hired a house up to Nov '83 for which the people there paid 2½ T.£ and we paid 3½ T.£. He has a wife and 5 little children (besides one grown up son who is no help to him) We want to give him £6 per month or besides what the people give £66 per year. Shall we dismiss him to suffer & to want (for with all the other preachers in the Marash field he will hardly find a place and he is too good a man to leave the ministry) - and shall we deprive the people of Bouldour and Sparta of a preacher. We have just begun a work there, which we had hoped to undertake years ago, and if this man does not remain there is no one else for them. Call him away now, just as we have got him established, and there is no use of our thinking of attempting a work there again or even for missionaries to tour there.

(c) Pastor Harotoun Garabedyan of Ak Shehir. This man five years ago was a cobbler in Smyrna. Mr Bowen was pleased with his christian character & behavior and took him up and afterwords sent him to Marsovan where he was greatly liked by Prof. & students

In Oct. 81 he came back to us & we sent him to AkShehir thus gratifying the desire the people there had had for years. Shall we cut them off? Shall we dismiss him? He could make a living 5 years ago as a cobbler but we have prevented his doing that now by placing him in a different position — What will he do for himself - wife - mother & 3 little children? What will the people in AkShehir do for the Gospel? He costs the Board £60 per year or if the people can raise what they have promised £54. (In our Estimates we asked £6 per mos. for him but he can get along on £5. since you must cut us down in other thgs)

(8) Pastor Taniel Ishkanyan — whose name you remember as one of Mr van Lennep's old friends. You will remember your writing to Mr Bowen urging that he be taken up again after he had been dismissed by one of our predecessors. He is one whom some of our missionaries would, perhaps, vote to have dismissed & some blamed us at Ann. Meeting for sending away some younger & more able men & keeping this old man.

We know that our work is not to take up pensioners but the £60 that Pastor T. costs the Board is not lost for he is preaching away & doing good in Ak Hissar - Kirkagatch & Yayaghkeoy, while if he were dismissed we know that grumbling & dissatisfaction would arise in our field and many of our people would complain of the injustice and unkindness of thus dismissing an old man with a wife & seven children only one of whom he is not responsible for though we help two others in our Smyrna School.

Shall we then dismiss these four Armenian Pastors causing fearful suffering to them and thus cutting off the hopes we have of reaching the Armenians of this great field and building up true christian churches in this region?

(3) In this great crisis among the Armenians shall we also give up in its very infancy our work among the Greeks? Shall we tell Kirp. Yorgie & Kirp. Pandali that we have no need of them, now that they have finished their education and are beginning to preach.

(a) Kirp. Yorgie. A native of Manisa would have made a good business man & intended to go into business but was convinced, while teaching for a time in our school, that he ought to study for the ministry. Private contributions from America secured two years of study for him in Athens where he perfected himself in Greek and when we told him that our Board could not support him there the Manisa Brethren furnished him the means for continuing his studies in Athens. He is now considered by Dr Kalopathakis & Mr Sampson prepared to go on preaching, and he has during the Summer & Fall been giving our Manisa people good sermons.

The feeling toward him is such that if he should be sent away there would be absolutely no use in our attempting to do any more work in Manisa. Our people there are mostly Greeks and the Turkish preaching which they have had for years has been accepted as better than nothing, until a Greek preacher could be secured, and they have been looking forward to Yorgi's coming home to work among them & build up a Church. He is working well among them assisting them to raise money towards Chapel building in due time. He hopes to be married in the Fall (of 83) and is anxious to settle in Manisa though if we can't support him he will go over to the So. Presb Board in Athens. But if so what will become of our Greek work? Our people in Manisa would gladly give more for his support, but they feel that they cannot now, times are bad with most of them. We hope to have others join us in time if a good work is kept up & so do more towards self support.

(b) King Pandali is a native of Philadelphia but was picked up by Mr Greene in Aidin some 10 or more years ago. Since then he has been living in missionary families, has been Bookseller & Teacher, was sent to Broosa, & to Athens & finally to Marsovan. He came back to us last year & has been studying Greek & teaching in Smyrna. It was our plan & hope to send him to Aidin, but you, yourself, approved of Mr Constantine's desire to have him remain in Smyrna to assist in the Greek work there. He has now the charge of the boys in the Boarding-school & is assisting Mr Bowen in the Turkish & Mr Constantine in the Greek preaching. He is a good worker & we cannot let him go. He has been engaged for some time to one of Miss Cull's girls (a sister of Sogie) This young woman taught for two years in Mr Brooks' school but left there last Spring, the two of them expecting that apps from Boston would allow of their marriage before this time. We would beg of you that some definite provision might be made for these young men. They cannot take family responsibilities upon themselves if next years lack of appropriations is to necessitate their giving up the ministry & entering upon some other work. What they have seen of last years dismissal of two Pastors & the scenes of uncertainty through which they are now passing is - I regret to say - weakening their confidence in the Board & in the advice & counsel & promises of American Missionaries.

I may say right here that an Eng. Ch. Missi'y said to me the other day "If your Board is to retire from the field so soon & to dismiss all its helpers why did they come at all? Our missionaries were here, not doing a great work to be sure, but doing something, & retired because of your coming".

(3) Must Manisa Boarding School be given up? Must the Manisa property be sold?

We would hope that this step might not be taken hastily & without full consideration of the circumstances of the case.

The fact of such a beautiful & valuable piece of property falling into the hands of the Board would seem to indicate that Divine Providence had some wise purpose in so ordering events. We who are now there & the people themselves feel that the results of our work in Manisa would have been far different if any one of the Missionary families, who have been there, could have staid on & continued their work rather than to leave it every few years to some new worker. These frequent changes have necessarily given the people a lack of confidence in Missionary efforts and have had unhappy influences on our work.

Please consider all this before pronouncing Manisa work a failure. Manisa school is certainly not a failure & not the least cause of this lies in the fact that for eleven years Miss Cull has gone on patiently & faithfully performing her work & training her girls. These girls are certainly proofs that the work expended upon them has not been in vain. And we all feel that those results could not have been as well secured in a city like Smyrna. We are glad to help Mr & Mrs Brooks out of their difficulties, but feel that Miss Lawrence's absence during the Fall, has been an injury to to our school & an injury to Miss Cull's health. We were planning for better things this winter rather than for this terrible cut-down which makes us tremble lest Manisa school will have to be absorbed in Smyrna School.

In your letter to Miss Cull last Summer you expressed the decided opinion that Smyrna School was not to interfere with Manisa School. Your opinion coincided with our own that there was plenty of work for both schools to do. Manisa may not be self supporting for years. It may never be, but have not our American churches money enough & faith enough & enough love for these souls to send us the needed amounts for keeping up the Manisa school?

There is prejudice against us. The Greeks & Catholics fear us & this prejudice & this fear keep away many who would like to send their children, but let ~~not~~ our American churches look not at numbers or the direct results so much as at the silent influences & indirect result our School is having upon the Greek Schools & the Greek people.

One of my particular friends is a teacher in the Greek Schools. He is also a singer in the Greek Church. He has been my Teacher for some time. When he heard that there was some prospect of our work not continuing in Manisa he said (& he didnt say it merely for effect.) "My mind can not hold this fact. It is a thing that ought not to be. Your schools are opposed to ours but you do us good. If you leave, our schools will run down. The spirit of opposition has led us to make many reforms in our school. There is no use in your keeping up preaching if your school goes away. Your Board must know ~~that~~ the year is slow among us Greeks & with us it is only *May* since you came here & you must not expect fruit till Sep. When you first came here all men looked upon you with hatred, for they thought you were children of the Devil, & that your smooth sweet words were merely words to lead astray — You have been here now some 13 years & men have become used to seeing you, & they no longer think you are bad but they are not yet persuaded that you are good. Now it is the intermediate time, wait a few years longer & all men will love you" & again he repeated "My mind does not hold it, my mind will not contain the fact of your leaving". And our Bookseller says "Oh write to them that Manisa is different from other places — we have never written anything bad about the Board — we know that we are slow but we are peculiarly situated here & the people are not so *simple minded* & so ready to receive the truth, as in interior towns where they have less temptations"!

And the girls in the School all cry out: "Oh can't we stay in Manisa! Oh must we go away from this pleasant home". Such is the school to them a pleasant happy home.

Such are the circumstances the Board owns this suitable convenient school property in Manisa. A property which might be sold to advantage but which might be sold at a loss. Manisa is a great city of 45 or 50 000 souls & ours is the only Evangelical School. For the sake of these souls for the sake of the influence on the scholars themselves, for the sake of the silent influence on our enemies even can you not secure us aid for at least a few years longer. Do all you can for Smyrna School. Save our Native Pastor. but is it not flying in the face of Providence & showing great distrust in God to sell this Manisa Property & leave these souls for Satan's rejoicing.

With earnest prayers & kind regards

Very truly

L. S. Crawford

P.S. I would add that it is our real desire to remain in Manisa for many years & if our schools & our Nat. Pastor can be supported we want to stay. but if the Board must cut them down we feel that our influence is lost & that we can not remain L. S. C.

Smyrna, Dec. 22. 1882
Rec'd Jan. 15. 1883.

Manisa Feb 9 1883

My dear Dr Clark.

Your letter of Jan 18th is at hand. Your letter to the Station through Mr Bowen was fully discussed at our Station Meeting last evening (Mr & Mrs Bowen and Miss Page being here from Smyrna.)
I copy the following from the minutes of the Meeting

"Letter from Miss Harriet L. Cole of Syracuse was read. Voted that in view of the uncertain prospects of our work, we advise that Miss Cole should not come out to Smyrna"

"With the Memorandum in view, and considering the general policy which the Board seems to be pursuing we are unanimously of the conviction that the two Boarding Schools must be united, and propose to the Prud. Com. to consider the advisability of uniting the two schools in Smyrna next Fall."

We gathered from your letter that some such action must come sooner or later and to us all it seems best that if it is to come after one year, or two years, or three years, it should come now.

At our earnest request Mr Bowen has consented to withold his resignation until at Annual Meeting he may see what plans of work are proposed.

In regard to ourselves I must repeat what I had supposed was necessary to state but once viz. that our "wishes in the case" are what they always have been i.e. to remain on mission ground.

But after a full consideration of matters concerning our field — looking at them in the light of the Memorandum and of your recent letters, we feel that, while there is work enough for ten missionaries, one missionary is as many as the Board can ~~ought~~ consistently ~~to~~ employ in our Station for the present. I did not see how the Prud. Com. could be at the same time consistent with themselves & just toward other Stations and yet grant us the relief asked for in my letter of Dec 22. — viz that three preachers could be provided for and that our Manisa School might be considered an established thing. still I wrote it because I felt constrained to do so. and I could not forbear expressing the hope that some plan might be devised which, while being at the same time agreeable to ~~all~~ concerned, would lead both Mr Bowen & myself to feel that our resignations had better be withdrawn. We thank the Prud. Com. most heartily for what they have done and could easily carry out the work which we had planned for this year.

but the above recorded votes show what our feelings are in regard to the future. And we are convinced ~~feel~~ that in the eyes of the Native Brethren and in the opinion of every thoughtful person it is best to have the perplexing questions of the past few months settled by one grand settlement that is to last rather than by a temporary settlement which must be changed again after 9 mos or a year.

The manner of settlement which we are all forced to consider the true one is of such a nature that I strongly feel that Mr Bowen should be the "*one* missionary" to remain. Therefore while urging him to withdraw or at least withhold his resignation I see no reason for withdrawing or longer withholding my own.

As my house rent expires the first of May and we must be selling our furniture & packing our books ~~before~~ and making other preparations for leaving before ~~that~~ time say 1st or middle of April. I shall be unable to await a letter. And as I now see no reason why my resignation should not be accepted I shall inform our Native friends that we are to leave unless a telegram should reach us by March 15th stating that the Prud. Com disapprove of the above method of settling our

Station affairs.

I may add that the one & perhaps only great disappointment that we have had in our missionary life is ~~has been~~ that there has been so much mechanical, financial, business & so little of the real evangelistic missionary work which we desired to do. If we could see anything in "the signs of the times" to give us any hope that an opportunity would open for our carrying out as we would like the ambition of our life we should be glad, but because we see the opposite rather and see that shrewd management rather than real evangelistic work must be the order of the day for some time to come, we feel that the indications of Providence are that we should go home.

Manisa, Feb. 9. 1883.
Rec'd March 5.

Very truly yours
Lyndon S. Crawford

Manisa Feb 26 1883

My dear Dr Clark:

You will be interested in hearing of our services here yesterday. Mr Constantine has I presume written you in regard to the newly formed Greek Evangelical Alliance. This society whose purpose is indicated by its name is composed of members here & in Smyrna who pay a certain initiation fee & weekly or monthly dues according to their several abilities. While most of the members are so called Protestants some of them express their desire to remain in the mother church, but are greatly interested in any evangelical movement which will in time be the means of removing many of the errors of the Greek church. The organization has sprung up at a very opportune time when it seemed as if our Manisa Greek work must go to rack and ruin. The people are taking hold of it with a good deal of enthusiasm and many are willing to give in this way who could not be brought to see the advantage of giving for the work hitherto.

"The first step of the Alliance has been to form the Church of Manisa i.e. "The first Evangelical Church of Manisa" This church was organized here on Sat-evening taking in 10 Greeks and 4 Armenians to whom we had been giving for some years the privileges of the sacraments. (There are some others now absent who will in time come in in this way.) This church proposes also to receive members in other places until other churches can be formed. This church, or the Alliance for the church, assumes the charge of the preaching in Manisa and asks the Board to assist them to the extent of one half the preachers salary, a proposition which we have, of course, accepted. Kup. Gorgie Kambouropolos was the one called to be their Pastor. We were all much gratified with his examination on Saturday evening. He seems to be sound and to have a clear idea of the principles on which belief is to be based. The ordination was on Sabbath morning.

Sermon & prayer Mr Constantine (Greek)
Right-hand of fellowship Bod. Harotoun Jinishian (Turkish)
Charge to the Pastor Mr Bowen "
" " People Crawford (Greek)

At the communion service in the P.M. Mr Constantine and the new Pastor officiated & Bod Harotoun made some remarks.

On next Sab. we propose to ordain Mr Kir Pandali in Smyrna!! He is to marry (this week Fri as proposed) the sister of Kir Sorgie. And they are soon to go down to Baiandir. The Alliance is considering the possibility of their assuming one half of his support but it will probably result in his being sent temporarily as we had previously proposed under our charge with the hope that the Alliance will assume a part of his support very soon & perhaps the half by next year.

A letter of yours to Dr Humphrey in "Missionary Papers" just rec'd shows us how deeply you are feeling the wants of our Station. And we are very much obliged to you. These deep & sad feelings must come to us all in view of the circumstances, but hard as it is it may be the one thing needed to bring about the best results in this field. We feel more deeply the almost utter despair of our native pastors. Bro Jinishian who spent the Sunday with us is now thinking of going back to his native place Marash. We have no doubt but that he will find plenty to do there but he is too good a man to have go. The reason for his leaving the city of Smyrna are however not so much the lack of means, as the preference some of the people have shown not to have him stay:

Mr Bowen will write you in regard to the extra on Smyrna Chapel. And thus set your mind at ease.

We are quietly making some needed preparations for our leaving though we have felt that it is best not to say anything to the Brethren before the middle of March. We are feeling worse & worse about these great changes but there seems nothing else to be done and we are going on hoping & trusting that it will all be for the best.

With kind regards, and hoping that you & Mrs Clark are better.

Very truly

L. S. Crawford

Tanisa. Feb. 26. 1883

Recd Mar 26. '83.

405. Rev. L. S. Crawford.
Recd Aug 17 '83

Dr C,

Ans do

Appointment made for 11 A.M. Monday 20th

Greenfild
Mass Aug 16 1883

My dear Dr Alden

I have another call for the Sabbath near to Boston. Mrs Crawford will come down with me. And I want to know if you and Dr Clark can give us an hour on Monday either in the A.M. or P.M. Of course we know how busy you both are at this time, but we have something to say to you which we feel demands a hearing. And I don't know when we can be together again in Boston.

We want both yourself & Dr Clark to hear what we have to say & trust you will be able to meet us on Monday. Will you please drop me a line care of P.A. Emerson Esq. Wakefield telling me whether the A.M. or P.M. of Monday will be most convenient for you to give us an hour. Hoping Dr C. comes home feeling much better   And with kind regards to you bot

Very truly

L. S. Crawford

Rev. L. S. Crawford
Greenfield, Aug. 30, 1883.
Rec'd Aug. 31.

Greenfield Mass
Aug 30 1883

My dear Dr Clark.

I would like to make an appointment with you for Sat. A.M. at 10. I wish to talk with you concerning my financial relation to the Board. I came in on Monday last but Dr Alden told me you were not to be in your room until P.M. & that then you would be busy. so I returned home without seeing you.

Will you please have ready for me at that time a letter, such as Dr Alden said either you or he would give, concerning my relations with & to the Board. This letter I wish to have with me to present to a church Com. or to a Council

Trusting your health is improving
I remain With kind regds
Very truly
L. S. Crawford

407.

Mrs. Crawford

Magnesia
Jan 27 1882

My dear Dr. Clark

A long time ago I wrote you a letter telling you of the bright and pleasant side of our life here but this letter is to show the reverse of the shield and to explain some of our shadows and trials.

Let me here say though in the very beginning, I am glad I married a missionary, I am glad we came to Turkey and I hope we may spend long and useful years here.

The darkest point of everything is our immense debt to the Board.

We feel the disgrace of it keenly and oh Dr Clark please do not think we are going along complacently not minding a pound or so here or there and feeling reckless about things for it is not so at all. Day after day Mr Crawford and I have sat down together and figured and puzzled and tried to see how we could reduce our expenses and have failed to do so not from extravagance or recklessness but as I am going to show, by necessary household affairs.

To begin - When we first came ~~out~~ we had most foolish advice as to what things we should bring - most of my Kitchen utensils for example were broken on the way and had to be replaced here with articles at some considerable expense - I am convinced that had we been wisely advised we might have had no debt for extra freight but have purchased much of our outfit here.

Servants - : Oh I could write volumes on this one subject. Three, do not accomplish the work of one good smart maid-servant at home. We keep a boy to go to the market, to get our drinking water, which is all brought from a fountain at some distance, to draw water from the well, to clean knives and tend to Mr Crawford's horse and this occupies him from morning till night. Also a woman to cook, wash, sweep and iron. Then comes the awful item of my greek "Paramana" or wet-nurse for baby Leslie — I say awful item because these Paramanas are privileged characters. They are clever enough to see that they have the mistresses greatly in their power and their demands for "bakshish" &c &c are extortionate.

True, the wages of these servants are not nearly as high as in America (we give the boy £10. a year and clothes, the cook £12. without clothes and my nurse $9. a month and clothes, and Presents not optional but as much a necessity as the wages)

But where the tug comes is the support the food of these servants for although it takes three lazy nativ to do the work of one expert they eat for three and more too.

Since Sept. 1st I have had some five different servants (costing a dollar and a half to bring each one from Smyrna) besides being oblig to hire work done by the day during the intervals of being without help and though unfit to stand have done my cooking day after day until ready to drop, for since I have been out here the getting acclimated has been very hard for me.

I have not only been very sick but now, although stronger than a month or so before, I am very very far from being the strong healthy hearty person that I was when I left America.

servants you see cost as it makes our household, five grown persons to feed. One cannot be sick without expense of medicines and doctors bills although good kind Dr von Eichstorff has generously charged us about half his regular price, and he has a family of some ten or a dozen, exclusive of servants, to support.) Yet this half is a great drain upon us.

Another expense: Manila is a dreadfully unhealthy place especially in the summer. The first year we were here, we tried to bear it and remain here and the result was that both Mr Crawford and I were very ill, I in fact have never quite recovered from it and Dr. von Eichstorff says that we can *never* healthily attempt to spend a summer in Manila so we have to spend June July August and September which last is almost the most trying month of the year. Either in Smyrna or Giostepe. The expenses of moving, for there are no summer hotels as in America where one can board cheaply but one must here take servants beds pots-pans and kettles and it is not only wearisome mentally and physically but the entailed expense is immense. Yet I ask *what can we do*? To stay here is suicide especially with a baby. Meantime the rent of our house here goes on and besides I must give you a little incident to show you the way that even our Protestant brethren try to fleece us.

Last year we wanted to hire some one to guard our house during our absence but we did not see how we could afford it so there was one of the Protestants living in a little hovel with his wife and baby, the

latter quite ill. Mr Crawford offered to pay for the moving of their things if they wished to come down to our airy healthy house and spend a few months there in return for which he expected the man to look after our horse a little and told him he might use the animal.
They accepted this offer very thankfully apparently and when we returned we were glad to see that the woman looked well and the baby had grown into a big bouncing hearty child.

But the house — alas it was filthy. Everything neglected, the horse not cared for our very fine cat killed and the flower garden ruined for lack of a little watering and care. Still we said nothing but fancy our disgust to find that the man went round saying that Mr Crawford gave him nothing for taking care of his horse and finally when bring reproved last Sunday for being more than a year behind hand in what he promised to give the church, declared before all the brethren that he would give nothing to the church till Mr Crawford paid him what he owed him. As the natives appeared to agree with this and rather than have any undignified recrimination with the man Mr Crawford to avoid scandal must submit to this extortion and pay the man $10. which he declares to be very little. Next summer we will be wise enough to hire a man from the station for about a lira for the whole season.

I assure you we have been so outrageously imposed upon in all our dealings with the Protestants that I never purchase any thing from them now but always deal with strangers with whome we have a right to bargain and to object if they try to cheat us.

There is another thing which I have never felt was either right or just. Mr Crawford and I came out here young, and inexperienced as a pair of babies to be the Borrens associates. No sooner were we here hardly than the Borrens left us and went to Smyrna leaving us alone with no knowledge of the language to struggle on and make mistakes all of which were eagerly taken up and saddening and dispiriting us very much. I shall never forget the utter desolation of that first summer when Mr Crawford lay tossing and almost delirious with fever and not one English speaking person in the whole place but my drunken cook—a greek doctor administering vile medicines that ignorant as I was, I knew were no good and I helpless not knowing where to turn or what to do. Later on when I was sick the ladies returned from Constantinople and were very kind but of course engaged with their school had not much time that they could spare so Mr Crawford became my nurse.

Of course left in our inexperience and ignorance of the language we made many mistakes and equally of course we had to pay for them. Naturally our debt grew not smaller but larger and the more we struggled the less we seemed to accomplish. I could tell of patching Mr Crawford's trousers, of making over my hats and dresses of denying ourselves subscriptions to magazines and papers that we needed to keep us from growing rusty - but I only speak of this to show that we do feel and groan under the weight of our debt and have prayed over it and have worried till I declare I wonder our hair is not quite grey for you know Dr Clark neither Mrs Crawford nor I ever used to be in debt and we can't get used to it now

Last spring we sat down together and carefully calculated that we could manage to live on £25. a month and so Mrs C's estimate went in. This calculation allowed about £1. above the expenses of food. coal and wood wages, lights, postage, keep of horse and house rent. It was a small margin to allow for medicine doctors bills clothing books travelling expenses &c and as events proved we overdraw continually. Our running expenses this fall with the wretch of a Paramana cost us just about a lira a day. Not that we would have liked a lira a day to spend but it actually cost us that amount You will readily see that we were simply compelled to run in debt, much as we deplored the necessity

Another great expense to us is the climate as regards clothing In the summer only the thinnest and lightest possible being bearable while in the winter one can scarcely keep warm enough. A suit that Mr Crawford could wear all the year round in America is here neither thin enough for the intense heat of summer or warm enough for winter

Taking our accounts which are kept most scrupulously, one may readily see that the large amount of money we have spent has not been wasted in luxuries but spent upon actual necessities.

Since commencing this letter the Borel have started for America and my house hold troubles are somewhat relieved by having their good American cook during their absence. They will of course be able to tell you much that I have of time to write.

It has always been a source of surprise to me the attempt support two boardingschools in places so near together as Smyrna and Manisa rather than consolidate them and try form a large school like the Cstple Home in Smyrna. The large and expensive Konak is kept up and supported for eight boarders who could be as well supported in Smyrna as here and some day scholars who as a rule pay nothing and could be taught by a day school established here at much less expense than keeping up this expensive building here - As for any other lady teacher being sent out to Manisa the idea is simply ridiculous for I am sure don't know what she would do after she got here except study the language and fall sick. It seems to me like the old fable of the bundle of sticks, bound together it is impossible to break them but undo the bundle and take the sticks separately and it is easy enough. It seems to me that one might make a grand success of a good united boarding school in Smyrna, when attempting to keep up two separate ones is a much more difficult matter.

I dont think either Mrs Bowen or Miss Cull at all agree with me in this view of the matter for Miss Cull is rather decided in her notions and would rather reign supreme over a small school here than to have a divided authority and I think Mrs Bowen would much rather that she would remain here.

Dr Clark dont let them send any girl out here or any lady who is not blessed with a remarkable constitution and a firm well balanced mind. Miss Cull is my admiration

Her steady unswerving conscientious devotion to her work is splendid.

Please do not think this letter is a business Epistle in any sense of the word. Mr Crawford always attends to such matters himself and I never wish to interfere with such matters as they properly belong to a mans work

You however were so kind and fatherly to us that I thought I would write a letter explaining a few of such household matters as a woman can understand better than a man, and try to show you that we are not reckless as to our debt and to ask your kind fatherly advice as to what we can or shall do.

Give love to Mrs Clark please and remember us kindly to Dr Alden and Dr & Mrs Thompson

Yours very sincerely
S. V. D. Crawford

I find that I made a mistake in speaking of Miss Cull's school - nearly all the day scholars pay some trifle and there are nine boarders instead of eight.

Cull - Phebe L

school. ~~I~~ Miss Kyle is especially encouraged by the interest which both parents and children manifest in the teaching of the Bible. Most of the parents present to day are members of the Orthodox Greek Church. They seemed to listen with a great deal of satisfaction to the reading, and translation of a portion of the Gospel from Greek into English by the children. The intelligence and social worth of those who are learning to know and value the missionaries for the work they are doing here is noticeable.

I intend leaving for Manissa on Wednesday of next week. I have succeeded in finding a teacher who will go with me to teach Greek in our school. Her sister is employed by Miss Kyle and is very acceptable as

Miss P. L. Cull.

Athens, Greece.

June 20, 1873.

Rev. Dr. Clark

Rec'd July 14th.

4 Nov. 24

Dear Sir:

I received the letter which you sent me about two months ago. I thank you for your kind and encouraging words. It was very cheering to learn that the course I had taken in coming here was approved.

Beside, the help I have received in the language I think that I have learned a good deal in other ways that will be of use to me in my work.

I have had facilities for becoming acquainted with people representing a greater variety of classes than we meet in Manissa, and so have learned more of their nature and needs, of their

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peculiarities of thinking, and of the standards by which they judge than would have been possible to me in a much longer time there.

The fine quality of intellect with which we have to deal is a constant incentive and encouragement to us. We feel that there is every thing to hope from a thorough religious and moral training.

Now that I begin to understand the Greek I enjoy very much the sermons to which I listen every Sabbath. It is good to hear those grand old truths spoken in the language of the New Testament by those whose native tongue it is, and who use it with a force, freedom, and beauty which no foreigner acquires. Again and again as I listen I think of the great importance to these lands of a native, educated, evangelical Ministry.

I have felt greatly interested in the Evangelical church organized in Athens. I have never heard more simple and forcible presentations of Gospel truth than from this pulpit both by its pastor Dr. Kalopothakes and now during his absence by Mr. Kazakos, a Greek from Constantinople. In a land so full of false teaching this little church seems truly like a light shining in a dark place.

To day Miss Kyle had a little examination for her school. The American Ambassador and his wife, and the American Consul were present. They spoke with much interest of the progress apparent in the children. Mr. Brewer, the consul refferred especially to the spirit, the culture not derived from books which marked them as a

teacher- I intend to begin
School July 1st Mr. Baldwin
rites me that the parents
are impatient for the open-
ing of the term.
ith better facility in commu-
icating with my pupils- I
hope under God's blessing to
reach better results than were
possible last year-
Of one thing I am sure- that
though Mrs. Baldwin strug-
led on during the last months
f the year. with much care
nd little help- she gave to
he children a great deal of
thought and care- and I think
in spite of all the discourage-
nents for lack of suitable
elp- there must have been for
hem some development of
character-
Miss Kyle sends regards.
Please remember me to Mrs. Clark and
t Dr. Mrs. & Miss Worcester.
Sincerely Yours. Phebe L. Cull.

Dr. E. E. Bliss & Family on their way
to America have just called
Sab. June 21.

Miss [illegible]

Manissa, Oct. 17, 1874

Rec'd Nov. 10.

Ansd (to Mr. Brooks,) Jan. 1. '75

Manissa, Oct. 17, 1874

Dr. Clark

Dear Sir.

I have just a minute for this letter. I had forgotten that the Am. mail must go a day earlier than before -

I received yours last Saturday. Until three weeks ago I had never written to anyone about coming here. And the information to *that* effect was without foundation. Four weeks ago I received a letter from Miss Clark mentioning her sister's desire to become a missionary and *proposing* her coming another year. And from a letter received a *week* later not directly mentioning the subject but still referring a good deal to her

clear I saw she was wishing
an immediate answer; I wrote
then. ~~the cordial~~ saying that
if she came to us she would
receive a most cordial welcome
from all in the Station. We had
heard of her many excelant
qualities for the work &c – Mr. B.
wrote in accordance I think
to you – I have only time to
add that whoever in your
judgment had better come
will find us happy to receive
and welcome her –

Very truly yours
Phebe L. Cull.

Miss Marsh – that I had feared she
not yet rallied from her sorrow, and long and severe labor – I should fear she might be too sad and too self distrustful while waiting and preparing for work. Our spirits get tried in such unexpected ways. I have written to her very frankly within the last three weeks. So that if ~~she decides~~ it be decided that she ~~to~~ come to this, or go to some other Missionary Station there may not be uncomfortable surprises in store for her. The first two years safely passed I should expect for her a very happy and successful Missionary work. The excellence of her character and her faithfulness would bear rare fruit in the end.

I am not personally acquainted with any one else to whom I could write. It is so much like beginning life over again that one cannot calculate for another what the result will be.

I am very glad that I came. I would not for any thing have it otherwise. I expect to enjoy my work more and more, but there has been a good deal of adjusting to do

Manissa, Oct. 21. '74
Rec'd Nov. 24.

Mr. J.
W. D.

Manissa Oct. ~~27~~ 21. 1874

Dr. Clark,

Dear Sir:-

I wish to correct a mistake in my letter of last week- When I said I had not written to any pe son about coming to Manissa un four weeks previously, I ought to excepted the three Turkish speaki ladies about whom our Station had correspondence with you, I have written to every one of them at different times.

You have sometimes mentioned Miss Marsh's name in your letters. I know her well. We write to each othe frequently, In most respects she seems peculiarly well fitted for a missionary life. She can live and work in harmony with people like or un like herself- She has had a very varied experience in this respect an I think she has never failed to mu nef

of tho n & she has been associated. She is practical and plans well- but would always prefer to cooperate with others rather than to trust entirely to herself- Though so unusually flexible in adapting herself to the nature of those about her- She is a genuine daughter of the Puritans in her rinciples. She is a person in whose udence, sympathy, and honor, one thoroughly confide. Her prudence tends to all practical matters, she is areful in the use of money, and thrifty in all respects. She understands cutting and making and mending. Could plan admirably for just such wants as we are continually meeting in our girls schools- I know of her excellent housekeeping for I spent a year in her home before leaving America. She was with her father during the last three years of his life. Her mother had died many years before- The father lingered long in consumption, the daughter did hard teaching all day and took care of her father at night. So far as she could do it, she gave her very life to him. Both father and daughter seemed borne above their suffering during all those months, by their trust in God- The simplicity and purity of that trust was evident in every line of the letters. She in some way found time to write. The father spoke always of the "Covenant keeping God"- His prayers were like Hebrew psalms.

At the time of her father's death Miss Marsh spoke of herself as being well- but afterward the reaction came- She had been wholly absorbed in thought and care for her father-

Thursday Oct. 29.

Dear Sir. I began this letter last week- and wrote until I suddenly found that I was saying too much on one subject and stopped, afterward I received your letter of Sept 29.

Before this reaches you I think you will have decided with reference to the one coming to us.

I had intended to say further of-

110

Our girls have already grown to be a real comfort to us. We see in them a steady development of character— the silent sure result of combined Christian influences brought to bear on them, with the blessing of God's Spirit working in their hearts. Mr. Baldwin must have written you, I think, of the earnest feeling among them. Their faces are bright with this new light that has dawned for them. They are children in their trust and in their gladness. It is as though a real and enduring joy had entered into their lives. I never before had an opportunity to watch from day to day the change that is wrought in simple childlike natures by this inward regeneration, where there had been no excitement and no unwonted influences from without. It is beautiful and wonderful. It is really a quickening of the life in every sense of the word the whole nature seems to respond to it.

Little as we have yet been able

to do in our school - the encouragement from those we have had to deal with is so great - that I wish that schools even as small as ours might be multiplied a hundred fold.)

The deepest feeling of all this must come to those who see the work in its begining and know it in its successive stages - to others it might seem a small thing, I mean such results as we are able to show.

Mr. Baldwin has come for my letters.

I should like to be remembered to Mrs. Clark.

Yours very truly
Phebe L. Cull.

Miss P. L. Cull 411
Manissa, Dec. 11. 1874.
Rec'd Jan. 11. 1875.
Ackd. March 17. '75
W

Manissa, Dec. 11. 1874.

Rev. Dr. Clark,
Dear Sir.

When I wrote to you before we were waiting to hear from Miss U. Clarke in regard to her sister's coming to Manissa. We have since heard from her on the subject, and it seems from that we had misunderstood what she had previously written. We have no reason, now to look for Miss Clarke's coming to us. I thank you most sincerely for your careful consideration of my wishes concerning my associate, and it is just to say so that I write to night. I do not feel at all anxious I am sure that whatever is done will be for the best. I think Mrs. Bowen will write to you this evening. I have been much interested in what she has told me of Miss Jobs. My last letter to you was hastily written and sealed - Afterward I recalled an expression in it which troubled me - with regard to my correspondence with Miss Marsh - I am afraid it gave you a wrong impression - it was certainly calculated to do so, and I am very sorry for it. Miss Marsh and I have written to each other as sisters might. The lights and shadows of our daily life have been mirrored in our letters. This we said to each other that we would do before I left America. I have tried to give her facts of all kinds, so that she may know just what is best for her to do. A letter has come from her - since I wrote to you before - I think she is increasingly interested in Missionary work.

Whether Miss Marsh, or Miss Jobs or some other lady to join be sent us, she will be most cordially welcomed -

Mr. Baldwin and others must have written of the death of one of our pupils and severe illness of another - The crisis of disease has passed with the second one and we hope now for her recovery.

Mr. & Mrs. Brooks - are beginning at once to learn not one language but two, No time has been lost. Mrs. Brooks has already made some calls with us. Mr. Brooks comes from church and the market - with an astonishing number of words which he has managed to hold in his memory.

With such re-enforcements as have come to us. we may be quite willing to leave every thing to the judgment of those who have to act for us at home.

I can suggest nothing new with regard to an associate. I forgot in writing before to say that I had a letter from Miss Powers in which she spoke as though she still had Manissa somewhat in consideration. There was a balancing of things reasons for & against coming but nothing decisive. Her letter was dated Sept-16.

With a grateful sense of all your care for us

Yours very truly
Phebe L. Cull.

Manissa Feb. 5. 1875.

Rev. Dr. Clark.

Dear Sir,

I write to you this morning asking permission to resign my connexion with the American Board as teacher at Manissa. I will give as well as I can the reasons for this request; it is a painful one to make for I love and honour the American Board and have felt greatly privileged to be counted among those who work under its direction.— and for the work in Manissa I feel an unabated interest.

A great deal has been expended on our school with small result so far as the numbers benefitted by it are taken into account. The whole number in present attendance is twelve, five day pupils, and seven boarders. One other has been counted among the boarders, but, on account of illness, she has not for the last three months received instruction, and for the present is with her mother. The pupils are divided in nationality, five are Armenians, six, Greeks, and one is the daughter of the Turk Mustapha who is exiled to Smyrna. For the school as at present constituted, Greek and Turkish seem both indispensable, requiring considerable outlay for teachers' salaries. From the present aspect of things, there is little reason to hope for an increase in the number of day pupils, until at least the Protestants of Manissa come to consider the school as identified with their own best interests.

After a public examination last Spring, we received six or seven new pupils from the city Greeks, and Armenians but before the close of the Summer term most of the new Greeks had left, and when we began again for the new term neither they, nor the Armenians returned.

The condition of things was so unfavorable, that during the Christmas holidays, a whole day was given to consultation on the subject by the missionaries of the station. At this conference I was invited to be present, and during the last half of the day Pastor Hagop, and his wife. The feeling was very strong on the part of every one present that something must be done whereby the school should receive a new stimulus. It was suggested that my own sympathies were not fully in accordance with the plan on which these schools are conducted, and that this affected my own interest and the welfare of the school. To this conclusion I dissented and still dissent though I believe it was made in all candor, and with a sincere conviction on the part of those who uttered it. This in connexion with suggestions to suspend the school for a time indicated with whom ~~where~~ the responsibility was chiefly believed to lie.

On my part, I urged that school continue for the remainder of the school year, with the hope that by renewed efforts and somewhat modified plans the school might yet acquire some vitality. This talk we had before Pastor Hagop and his wife came. Without any reference to what had been said, I asked them if they thought it well that the school should be closed for a time and both ~~they~~ expressed themselves very strongly against such a measure.

We adjourned at night with what I took to be tacit consent that we should make one more effort jointly

School has again been in session for several weeks. The Protestants have been appealed to in its behalf but they fail to respond. They define their own position, but it would not belong to me to set it forth here, even if I clearly understood it.

I have thought and still think that Turkish is the best language for one superintending such a school as this, so mixed in character. When Miss Clarke was here I saw very clearly, that without any disadvantage resulting to the school, provided a good Greek assistant were retained I might give myself to other work. Less of the instruction would have been given in Greek but for the training which our village girls needed to receive in connexion with the evangelical work of the Mission at different out-stations Turkish would be the more widely useful. And when we were hoping to secure some lady already well acquainted with the Turkish to fill Miss Clark place, I still thought that should the wants of the school be as fully & met by the teacher who came, I could be more useful elsewhere. But not for a moment had I thought of leaving the school while it needed me.

Miss Kyle, at Athens, has been needing an associate She has long wished that I were free to consider the question of a transfer to Athens, and though she loves all missionary work too well to wish me to sacrifice anything here, she felt that her work needed me more than did this when another lady should be prepared to take charge of this school. We had considered the matter somewha in our letters, but after our failure to secure any of the Turkish speaking ladies. I had given up all thought of it being at any near time associated in her work. Our general discussion ~~to~~ which I have mentioned led me to re-consider the subject, but I had no communication with Miss Kyle. The weeks went on and but one new pupil came. Then a letter from Miss K. asked if there were any hope that I should be able to join her. I took twenty four hours for thoug ful prayerful consideration of the subject. And then Spoke to the missionaries and their wives who were ~~[illegible]~~ sitting together that evening. both Mr. & Mrs. Bowen were then absent from Manissa. I said I had thought of resigning my work here at the close of this present term. and told of what Miss Kyle had written. I supposed it since no dissent was expressed that approval was given, on the other hand I was understood to express a determination when I had meant rather to submit the question, but the error was my own. I wrote accordingly to Miss Kyle that I proposed to resign my work here and that I had the consent of the Station in the matter. I will not write more at length now. I may or may not go to Athens, for from the lack of encouragement which Miss K. had received from me she had been urging renewed efforts to for an associate on her own society. but that does not affect the object of this letter I ask that I may resign my work here, the resignation to take effect at the close of June.

Yours very sincerely

Phebe L. Cull.

Please pardon an ending so abrupt.

Manissa. Feb. 5, 1857.
Recd March 1.

T.C. Ansd. March 17.

With regard to an associate I quite concur with the judgment of others at this Station as to what is more especially needful And I shall be glad to leave it entirely with the Com.

Manissa, April 23. 1875

Rev. Dr. Worcester

Dear Sir.

1 I received your letter of March 10. and on the following week Saturday last that of March 16. accompanied by one from Mrs. Pratt Sec- of the Woman's Board.

When I wrote my resignation I fully expected that it would be accepted especially in view of the letter written by the Station at the same time, which was read to me before being sent. When the telegram suggested a doubt of this, I still did not think that my continued stay in Manissa would be advised. I knew that as yet there was no other opening for the Greek work in Turkey, none at least that had any such present need or promise of usefulness to one engaging in it as the school at Athens, And therefore until the arrival of letters last week- I had still thought that I might to be transferred to that work- with the ultimate approval of your Committee since the work is indeed one- Without that approval I could not willingly go.

It seems to me quite improbable that a permanent and successful day-school for Greeks is to be maintained at Manissa by Missionaries. I do not see how the generally accepted policy of the Mission is to be harmonized with the demands of the people. The Protestants especially are not likely to make much effort for any school which is not quite subject to their own control. With regard to a Protestant School for girls, I think the example of Broosa will be followed by the Protestants of Manissa.

The Orthodox Greeks are already paying great attention to their own schools. It would be well worth trying the effect of an entire change of teachers in connexion with new plans of action - but there is no one ready to undertake the work - which is quite too important to be given up - particularly the boarding department. It is from this department that the best and surest results are to be hoped for - and I should be glad to see it greatly enlarged.

The judgment of the Committee, so kindly expressed, and that of the ladies of the Woman's Board - when known here, was followed by corresponding action on the part of the Missionaries of the Station. Free conversation with Mr. & Mrs. Bowen at one time and with Mr. Brooks at another, in regard to our work and in its different aspects, helped me to see quite clearly that I ought not to renew my request for dismissal from this work. I therefore withdraw my resignation for the present, waiting until some one more especially adapted to this ~~work~~ school can be found to take my place. Two American women seem to be needed for the school as at present constituted. I think there would be great advantage in securing Miss Closson if possible. And I should like her much as an associate. I am writing this week to Miss Marsh. I have already told her of the wish to secure Miss Closson with the especial advantage which would come from her already knowing the Turkish. It would give me great pleasure to welcome either of these ladies. Miss Marsh is a valued personal friend. The Missionaries of the Station will write on this subject I think.

With regard to our relations as workers together in Manissa during the past years, it seems to me quite difficult to write, and so I will not attempt it for the present. I think if I could speak with you Dr. Worcester instead of writing to you - I might do better in trying to give some explanation. I think we all breathed more freely - after the position of each one was more clearly defined. I take pleasure in acknowledging a great deal of personal kindness and thoughtfulness shown toward myself - from the time of my first coming to Manissa.

I shall write to Mrs. Pratt next week -

(One other word I had nearly forgotten to say, and I would not like to omit it. when your whole letter is so full of generous care for our happily working together, and understanding each other, and that is, that Manissa is growing every day more attractive ~~to~~ me - because of the companionship of those with whom I am associated in this little Missionary Circle. I shall not hesitate to speak freely - of whatever is of interest in our work - to ask council or suggest difficulties. and I know that I shall be treated with like frankness.

It is good to feel that I am still under the guidance of the American Board - with a little share in its work -

Very respectfully yours
Phebe L. Cull.

Miss J. L. Cull
Manissa, Apr. 23, 1878
Rec'd May 17.
[illegible] Ans'd. Aug 19.

XV

Manissa, June 25. 1875.

Rev. Dr. Worcester

Dear Sir.

I received your letter of May 18. on Saturday last and send a reply by the earliest mail. We number only three at this Mission Station at present, and we three are quite agreed in thinking it very desirable that Miss Hollister should come to us if she will. Mr. Bowen bids me say for him that he gives his sanction to any thing we may agree upon. The person upon whom we have depended for Turkish and Armenian is to leave us for further study at the "Home" in Constantinople. and we do not yet know where we can find a teacher to take her place. Every Mission field seems to need all its own teachers. Our Greek teacher is also to leave at the end of this term, so that the word regarding Miss Hollister was particularly acceptable, giving us the hope that we might soon have her council in aid. Her acquaintance in the Southern field will, perhaps, help her to suggest some person to whom we might apply to assist in the Turkish dept.

I sent a note to Miss Hollister last year - when we were anxious to secure her for Manissa. I did not hear from her, directly in reply, but I think she wrote to Mr. Baldwin. I most cordially renew my own part in the invitation of last year - and desire to offer my earnest congratulations on her restored health.

Miss Marsh wrote to me some weeks ago. I had just replied to her letter when yours came. I had previously written to her that I expected to leave Manissa and it was to that letter that she replied saying that she had given up all thoughts of coming here. When I knew that I was to remain for the present I wrote again, but briefly, and not very freely, for it seemed to me that the judgment of the ~~mission~~ Station was committed in other directions. I asked her then to act in accordance with any advice she might receive from Boston. This second letter she had not received previously to replying to the first. I do not think she has changed her mind in reference to coming to Manissa. And the Missionaries of the Station are quite unanimous in thinking that the time to be saved by securing a lady already acquainted with the Turkish will be of great value to our work. If Miss Hollister comes we shall be saved further anxiety in that direction.

Mr. Bowen is awaiting a telegram announcing Mrs. Bowen's safe arrival in Liverpool on her way to America. Mr. Brooks is studying Greek in a village near Broosa. Mr. Baldwin & left for Constantinople eight days ago, so that only Mr. Bowen, Mrs. Brooks and I are left at home. The summer term of School will close with an examination on Monday morning next. The new term will begin Sept 1st.

Very truly yours
Phebe L. Cull.

Miss P. L. Cull
Manissa June 25 1876
Rec'd Aug. 1

Miss J. L. Cult
Marissa, June 25, 1875
Rec'd Aug. 2.

Manissa April 7. 1876.

Dr. Clark,

Dear friend.

I meant to write to you a long time ago — but these big sheets with their formal ruled margin on which you say we must always write frighten one.

I do thank you for Miss Powers. Our Erzroom friends are trying to make her for us a perishable gift, like the flowers, soon to pass away from us leaving nothing but the fragrance of her good deeds behind. We do not expect them to succeed. They began their vigorous efforts at the wrong time. they were most fitting when Miss Patrick was being taken from them. When people begin to be generous it is better to be wholly so — but then we have realey no right to blame them, quite likely we should all do the same thing.

Mr. Stearns came today, Mrs Stearns two weeks ago, as you have already heard. We are very glad to welcome them, especially with a view to the Greek work. I hope Mr. Brooks may be able to spend part of next year at Athens. He will be just at that stage in the acquisition of the language when every hour spent in a place where it is spoken in its purity, will be of value. Here, there is a constant admixture of Turkish words - and the language of books is not the language of ordinary life. Mr. Brooks' Greek must necessarily be formal until he has direct and constant contact for a time with Greeks who know their own language.

For myself I am most anxious just now to get the colloquial Greek of this region, not to speak it with all its barbarisms, but to understand it readily. and be able to use it more or less - as the best way to reach the women, our pupils readily come into communication with us. but with the women it is different. one needs to go quite out of oneself in dealing with them - becoming a little child indeed, studying their turns of thought their expressions. and getting the kind of interest in them which comes from spending much time with them. Every year spent on Missionary ground helps me better to see how this work might be done. I think of Mrs Mumford and of Miss Washburn of Marsovan - with their faith and devotion to personal work. and wish there were some one here to work among the women, having this for her chief almost exclusive work. - for this with touring might most profitably occupy the time of one woman - I think the women of Mamissa are ready for it. It needs much more freedom from other cares and more time than any of us have to give - for Miss Powers and I are kept many hours of each day in the schoolroom - but we feel increasingly the privilege it will be to do what ~~it~~ we can. But Dr.

Clark I have more than one to thank you for. Mr. Barrows' family arrived only a week before Miss Powers - And Mrs. Barrows in her sweet, patient, faithful life has been a great blessing to us all. Her gentleness is strength, there is no waste in friction. Those who know Mr. & Mrs. Barrows best prize them most.

Mr. Bowen is back for a few weeks in what is really his Missionary home. It is a comfort to know that he is thoroughly loyal to this place in his feeling wherever in the ordering of Providence he may be located. I have not said much about our own direct work but we are always giving the details of that to the different societies of the Womans' board and I will not repeat here - We want help to employ at least one of our girls next year as teacher and Bible woman in Ak-hissar. She is a girl who is much liked and has great influence with her Armenian Country women -

Yours very truly
Phebe L. Cull.

Miss P. L. Cull,
Manissa, Apr. 7. 1876.
Rec'd May 1.

Manissa - February 15 - 1877 -

Dr - Clark -

Dear Friend -

I often think about writing to you - and I mean to do so oftener in future - So many and such long letters go from our station - and its near neighbour that you do not need any special reports from me - but there are often things that I want to say - only this formidable broad margined paper on which we *must* write intimidates me. I received your letter of Jan 4.

I feel obliged to spend most of my time at school if not in the school room, still near it. We must have a Greek teacher for certain classes - but one who will make herself respected and obeyed and who will be faithful to the instructions she receives from us, we cannot find - We have done the best we could in this respect - but I should not venture to leave this school two days together to the care of the Greek assistant. Our work for the girls is full of encouragement. We see such changes going on in them as continually gladden our hearts. - this with reference

-to the boarding pupils. Upon the day pupils we are not able to exert a tithe of the influence that makes itself felt upon those to whom the school is a home. That there should be so great a difference is principally due to the fact that so far, we have not been able as missionaries to exert much influence upon families. The causes that have led to this state of things seem neither within their grasp nor ours. I believe the old churches of this region are poison fountains. All that was simple and trusting in their Christian experience, was lost years ago - and there remain to them bitterness, jealousy, and wrangling. These Protestants of the old time have exerted a most pernicious influence upon all those later seekers after Evangelical truth with whom they have come in contact. The result of all their insinuations and allegations is that there actually remains to these young Christians no power to believe in the Christian integrity of any man or woman - The people among whom we live are peculiarly susceptible to such influences. There seems to be but one course before us - by the help of God to live them down - Every change involved in the removal of a missionary family awakens new distrust. And this Station has had several such changes in its short history. With Pastor Hagop and wife of Smyrna - I have talked often and freely - and have learned more from them concerning the feeling of the people than I could have known in any other way. Nothing could be sadder than the way in which they have themselves sunk by continually breathing in, and helping to create this atmosphere. It is not that they will not believe that the Armenian or Greek Christian, or the American Missionary is sincerely trying to obey his Master - they cannot believe it, they have lost all confidence in their fellow beings. Faith in them toward other men is always mixed with a kind of pity as toward those easily deceived. Yet Pastor Hagop is a generous warm hearted man by nature, and I do not for a moment doubt that he is a Christian. I do not know what is to become of him, or of any of us here in our mutual relations - or how we are to meet the responsibility connected with this state of things. The people cannot understand how their own cold distrust re-acts on us - chilling us, and giving us a kind of hopeless feeling in what we try to do for them. But there is another very hopeful side - their quick susceptibility to a warm individual interest in themselves. Let any one of them once believe that he is really loved and cared for by the person who approaches him - and he becomes as genial as a summer morning - he cannot be deceived - the feeling must be genuine - and exercised toward him personally - The theological "Love of benevolence" does not satisfy. He may straightway try to turn this affection for himself to account, by making it a matter of personal profit - so as he often does so chilling and repelling his friend - but none the less it is true that so long as he can believe that he is personally loved - and that his own highest good is the object really sought all that is best in his nature asserts itself.

I believe just in this direction our Heavenly Father would indicate th
work to be done- We must strive to have more faith in the people
themselves in spite of all that appears- If seeking we obtain
that grace from above that will make us care greatly for eac
one no matter what may be his attitude toward us, I believe the
field will be won- But in Miss West, in Smyrna, is very
hopeful- She certainly has exceptional gifts, for her work- perhaps
too, she has exceptional trials and temptations. I for one can
testify to having received most genial hospitality in her home- and
I am glad to do so- I had some delightful hours with her in the
summer- I do not know how to say just what I wish to say
here- perhaps I had better not try. Her very marked individuali
makes it all the more necessary- that she should have full
and free conference with those nea~~rer~~ her who are engaged in th
same work- that they should win as far as possible her con-
fidence as regards her plans of working, and her purpos
and that they should give her in return just that generous
support, and thoughtful care- that they would give to the
most consciously dependent woman- I think she has very
rare fitness for just the work that she can do- I am alway
fearing that her success as a writer will tempt her to use
her pen- when a more important and immediate work requires
her personal effort. I think it is very important that the mis-
sionaries of this Station Mr. Barrows & Mr. Bowen- should
see her often- and without any sensitiveness as regards

her independence of action enter into her plans - and advise with her - I have never known a person to whom one could speak more frankly - provided there is no lurking distrust behind. It is some weeks since I last saw her - She told me a good deal about her work and was very enthusiastic in it. I know that the Armenians are much interested in her.

We are put to great inconvenience by lack of room in our school building. The school room is much too small. The lodging rooms too few - there are no recitation rooms - there is a lack of needful closets. If a girl wishes to spend a half hour alone - she must make some special arrangement for the use of the parlour or her teacher's room - We have a good many little children who are very restless and add much to the confusion of our small school room - a separate apartment is needed for them. There is no suitable playground. nor any sufficient store-room - It is too late to enlarge upon this subject - but I think the facts show our needs.

Mrs. Barrows & Mrs. Stearns are suffering from severe colds - Mrs. Barrows has kept her room for the past few days - Miss Powers is planning to visit Akhisar to morrow. She will look after our school there - She intended writing a few lines to send with this to Mrs. Bowker, but I think she has not found time -

Very truly yours Phebe L. Cull

Manissa, Feb. 15, 1877.

Rec'd March 10.

✓

Miss P. L. Cull 417

Aug. 10, 1877.

Rec'd Aug. 29.

Sea Side near Smyrna

August 10. 1877

Dear Dr. Clark

Two or three months since, I received a letter from you. In that letter you suggested that we bring our needs as regards school buildings etc. before the Annual Meeting - but the meeting had convened before your letter arrived, and we had not asked aid for a school building because we had read so much of the indebtedness of the Board that it seemed not best to ask for appropriations this year. Still we shall be very much straitened - We could do more, and better work if we had more room.

Toward the close of the year - the school year the Greek bishop at Manisa, with his deacon - and the principal of the Greek Schools took active measures to stop the attendance of pupils at our schools. They succeeded in withdrawing from us a number of children - and it is quite likely that we shall begin the next year with more open and organized opposition on their part than we have before experienced. On the other hand we are better known by the people who are less likely to be deceived than heretofore - and we also understand better how to reach them - so that we are not very apprehensive as to the result - rather, I should say, not at all so, when we remember Who it is that has commissioned us, the Cause for which we are working - and know that however we may mistake or fall short in some things an honest straightforward course

is sure to get the better of trickery and subterfuge in the end.
Our examinations were well attended and those who listened expressed great interest in the exercises.

"The old churches" to which I referred in my letter to you - were the remains of the old churches formed by the missionaries in this part of the country years ago - I did not intend any reference to the Greek and Armenian Churches. In Smyrna things are looking more hopeful than heretofore - but Mr. Bowen will probably write of this - He seems to enjoy his work here very much -
I do not know much of Miss West's plans or work - We have not had many opportunities for talking together this summer -

Mr. Bowen says "Give my love to Mr. Clark, and tell him I am meekly waiting for an answer to the letter I sent him, a year ago".

Since school closed I have visited Akhissar, and Aidin. The Armenian assistant in our Girls' School is spending this vacation in Akhissar. She visits the women and holds meetings with them - The brethren in Aidin are waiting anxiously for a preacher to be sent to them - They keep up their Sabbath service, one of the brethren officiating as preacher - There is great need that something should be done for the women - There are but very few whom we could reach at first: But the faithful wife of a pastor might do a great deal for them. Miss Powers has been visiting the Protestant women in Smyrna - She had a very pleasant meeting with them, one day of this week - and was interested and encouraged by the spirit they manifested. She wishes to be remembered to you - Very truly

Phebe L. Lord

418.

Manisa, Jan. 16 1878.

Dr. Clark -

Dear Sir.

I think you do not know of the different Missionary societies to which we send letters from time to time. There are three in the West viz - Oak Park. Ill. Milwaukee, and Racine, Wis. In each of these places is a society that contributes toward the support of our work and to each of these, I write, not frequently, but once or twice a year - as often indeed, as I hear from them in reply. There was once a long interruption in my letters to Oak Park, to which I used to write more frequently than now - but, there was a time when receiving no replies to my letters, I discontinued writing. More lately correspondence has been resumed - and I am told that the dif. Societies exchange the Missionary letters which they receive, so that each one of them probably hears from us several times during the year. To Clinton Mass. I write more frequently than to any one of the Western Societies - The ladies of Clinton have been very prompt and faithful in writing to me. at the same time that they have generously said, and repeatedly - "Do not write to us so often if it taxes you too much, or if you need the time for other things." A lady in Lexington Mass. Mrs. Goodwin has kindly interested herself in one of our pupils. She with her Sunday School Class having undertaken the support of this girl - we have also communications with her from time to time - Mrs. Bowen, by letters to friends in different parts of the country - is awakening an interest in our work - in many instances where otherwise they would be quite unacquainted with it from the fact that the churches - are not in any way connected with the Am. Board - Perhaps Miss Powers has written less frequently to the ladies more immediately interested in her - than when she first came to Manisa. but she is taking on more cares here and so freeing others of us for a greater variety of labour - because of this - I have been freer from care as connected with the domestic department of the school, this year - than at any time in the three previous years. She also takes the care of our daily living upon herself and is very busy - indeed

Miss Maltass with her peculiar facilities for communicating with the women - could tell very much that would interest the ladies at home. I have tried to induce her to write of the things she sees and hears, in making her calls - but she shrinks from writing, we shall manage, however, in some way to send reports of her work. We shall all three, Miss Powers, Miss Maltass, and I be very busy indeed in work directly connected with the schools, and the women - if not hindered in the plans we are forming for the coming months. Mrs Bowen, too, is planning to help us as much as time and strength will allow.

Please pardon so detailed an account of our correspondence - I was afraid we seemed more careless in regard to letter writing than we really are - I felt the more anxious to explain all this to you - because not usually sending my letters by way of the rooms at Boston - I may have been supposed to quite overlook this part of my work - I have sent directly to the societies with which I was in correspondence - because ~~they~~ the letters contained nothing of very general interest, and were more especially suited to those who having adopted our school - would like to know many details with which we would not trouble others. And I thought I could explain some things pertaining to Miss Powers - who seems not to be explaining for herself - She does not know that I am writing this.

I have written in haste - and began, as I see on referring to the first page - with a great deal of abruptness. but not from any feeling that hard things were required of us. for I feel as gratefully now as I always have done - that in sympathy, prayer - and the trust reposed in us - we are most generously cared for by those who represent Christians at home, working for them and for us.

Very truly yours.

Phebe L. Cull

Manisa, Jan. 16, 1878

Rec'd Feb. 11.

Manisa, March 12 - 1880 -

Rev. Dr. Clark,

Dear Sir -

I received your letter of Feb. 9th on the 5th of this month.

There is not much to write about that is calculated to give encouragement to friends at home and yet always enough to keep those whose are in daily connexion with school from getting discouraged. And this, I think, is the peculiar advantage of the boarding-school over every other department of Missionary work - that it has its certain, unfailing, daily compensations - In the case of every girl, there is some progress - a steady uplifting of character - however slow the change may be. Always the assurance is coming back to one that this is the work that God would have done - but oh far better than it is being done. More hope and faith - and prayer - would bring larger results - yet some times it seems that the special encourage-

is in this-
ment - that steady sustained effort - even though moderate in character and without much enthusiasm - meets with a sure reward. So that any one who has a heart to work may begin in any place where it is possible to bring girls together and form the nucleus of a home. feeling a certainty that only wanton neglect, or caprice, or such selfconfidence as leads to forgetfulness of God can end in failure.

There are ten boarders in the Greek department of the school. They belong to families of the middle class - almost all having formerly been in better circumstances than now. They are of fair average ability - The girl about whom I have been most in doubt as to whether I did well to take her into the school - because of her obstinacy, and the influence of her language and general conduct upon younger girls - is giving very efficient help in teaching the little ones to read. there is no longer any thought of sending her away. Of day pupils we have twenty-seven girls and thirteen boys. making + with the ten boarders a school of thirty pupils.

Of the ten boarders - six are supported on the five Turkish pounds - allowed per month by the Mission. two are paid for in other ways - and the two remaining ones receive respectively one half and two sevenths of their support from their own families.

The house in which we have had the Greek school for the last five years will be given up in July. Mr. Bowen's proposition is that the school go back into the Mission House. It is perhaps as good an arrangement as can be made - though larger grounds, and more freedom than be had in the very heart of the city, are desirable. With the present size and prospects of the school we should not be justified in asking large sums for new grounds and buildings - while we can be fairly accommodated on the Mission premises. I believe neither of the families now in Manisa intends living in the house after this Spring.

Miss Lawrence - with her good nature, good health, and good sense - has met with a warm welcome here - We all like her. She and Mrs. Crawford are busy with the Greek. and are getting along very well indeed -

Mr. Bowen and Mr. Crawford are to be away two weeks among the out-stations.

Miss Maltass intends meeting them at Aidin and spending a few days in working among the women there - I believe her to be the most faithful friend to the poor and suffering that this place has ever seen.

Miss Lawrence has been having evening prayers with the girls - and I heard her reading a poem to them - She has gone across to the opposite house where her room is - and does not know that I am sending a letter - but in place of any message - from her - I will send my hearty thanks for her -

Very truly yours -

Phebe L. Cull -

e L. Cull,
Manisa, March, 12, 1880.
Rec'd April 6.

420.

Manisa, Sept. 13 1878.

Dr. Clark.

Dear Sir -

Of all the missionaries who have come to Manisa and gone away again Mr. Stearns is the first who has been compelled to make the change because of his own ill-health. In common with others of the station I have been for a long time convinced that he ought to leave Manisa and live in a climate which would soothe and ameliorate instead of irritating and increasing the disease from which he is suffering. Neither winter nor summer gives him relief and he is no better at the seaside than inland

Toward the close of the Summer every unfavorable symptom seemed to be aggravated - and the powerful medicines which the doctors of the Country give - produced such an effect upon his nervous system that he seemed to be risking more in taking their remedies than in dispensing with them - I was very much alarmed by his condition and indeed by that of the his whole family - when I was for a few days alone with them in Manisa some two weeks ago - And I went to Smyrna - to tell the friends there of the situation of those in Manisa and to urge that something be done immediately for their relief.

It would seem that Mr. Stearns now in his years of youth and promise - ought rather to be saved for available work elsewhere than ~~at~~ to drag wearily on here - with constant suffering and intermission of vital energy - with the prospect of a life of simple endurance to be terminated perhaps soon by death -

With regret that so many fair prospects for Mansoa have been doomed to blight - yet with the belief (yet with the ~~belief~~ that nothing could make it right for Mr. Stearns to remain here - in the present state of his health - I have written this morning -

Yours very truly
Phebe L. Cull.

Miss P. L. Cull

Manissa, Sep. 13, 1878.

Rec'd Oct. 4.

✓

of a number of persons who I know have given this subject most earnest and prayerful attention. I cannot pretend that I am deciding without reference to my own inclinations. I have a very decided preference in the matter but my judgment also tells me that at this juncture it would be especially unfortunate to have still another removal from Manisa. And I do not think I am the one who should be Miss Rappleye's successor – I could never bring myself to that unremitting industry and vigilance in which she excels. My whole life would naturally find other forms of expression, and have different needs from hers. I cannot fit into her niche. It does not help me any that these kind friends tell me that they neither wish nor expect this. One week ago I should have written more strongly about the difficulties of transferring the interest one feels in one set of pupils to another, but I must confess that after this very short acquaintance I feel strongly attracted to

Miss Rappleye's pupils; they are an uncommonly nice set of girls.

I am glad that Mr. Crawford is to have Greek for his language - He takes a warm interest in the people - and shows that he cares for them - I think that he and Mr. Bowen will harmonize well in their views of things. Miss Lawrence is with me at Mr. Brooks' house, we expect to spend our vacation here. The air is good, the house quiet, and all the influences about are helpful to quiet application. Miss Lawrence is making good progress in her studies - but her health is not very good.

July 23rd. I left my letter unfinished last night. I do not know if any one else has written to Boston on the question of my transfer to Broosa - altho, the suggestion was made at Annual Meeting & opposed by the Missionaries from Manisa. and consequently

no action was taken at that time.
If I am acting wrongly in this matter please tell me so — and let me know what I ought to do. I think those of us who talk together here — are not quite impartial either on the one side or the other.

The circular relating to books was rec'd yesterday, forwarded from Manisa — The little volumes I have not yet seen — Thanks, for those sent — doubtless we shall wish to send an order for some copies to use in our school. Please to send me a copy of Cruden's Concordance Unabridged. Also half a dozen copies of the English Dictionary at fourteen Cents.

Miss Lawrence sends her love, and tells me to say that she is getting along very well.

Yours very truly
Phebe L. Cull -

Miss P. L. Cull.

Pera, July 21, 1880
Rec'd Aug 9

Last here -
Ans

Davis. Myron J

M. J. Davis, M.D.

Albany, May 8, 1879.

Recd May 12.

Albany, May 8th 1879.

Mr. A. G. Peak,

My Dear Sir:—

Your kind letters have been recd. — & we accept the position as from God — may our strength be derived from Him —

Mrs. Davis has had some correspondence with Mrs West, & has recd. a very kind invitation to ~~[illegible]~~ go to Elmira. We are occupying but one furnished room, & take our meals out, so it would not be convenient to entertain her at Albany —

Mrs. Davis joins me in thinking that ~~it~~ it is best for us to visit Boston before entering upon our preparations. We shall need every thing. Within the past year I was induced to associate myself with a party in the drug business, & disposed of all my books, instruments & every thing in my line, so I shall need an entire outfit.

As you are aware, general practicioners send their eye-cases to specialists. I must spend a little time in N.Y., studying up, & operating on the eye. This & all our expenses now will have to be at the expense of the board, as our finances are low.

If you also deem it best for us to come on to Boston as the first step for us now to take, please indicate it by return mail.

Again we ask you to remember us our children in your prayers.

Very respectfully,

M. J. Davis.

Manhattan Eye & Ear Hospital,
233 E. 34th Street, New York.

℞ N.Y. – May 26/79.

Rev. Dr. Clark,

My dear Sir:–

In N.Y. & hard at work — Please ask Mr. Hunter's to wait a day or two before buying books & drugs, as I want to make out another list — or rather look over the list he has already.

Yours truly, M. [illegible]

E. J. SMITH,
[Successor to A. G. DUNN,]
APOTHECARY AND CHEMIST,
488 Third Ave., cor. 33d St., New York.

Albany – May. 23/79.

Rev. Dr. Clark,

My dear Sir –

Mrs. Davis & myself spent the remaining time we had in Boston in looking around, and making list, with prices attached, of outfit – Mrs. D., was taken with an extreme & prostrating head-ache, & so I took her to our friends in B., & kept her there for a few hours, when she was able to go to the depot. We were obliged to leave B. that eve. at 5 oclock in order to get home in time to see Mrs Davis brother married on Thursday eve – I intended to call at the rooms, but Mrs. D. sickness prevented.

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We have taken board here for a week. I shall go to New York on Monday.

I shall give our church a little talk to-night about Liberia &c., & shall avail myself of such opportunities with future to keep the people at home informed respecting work being done by our board —

We have concluded not to go to [illegible], but to write. Love to Mrs C., & Dr. Alden & wife — Hoping all are well,

We remain,

Yours truly,

Davis & Wife.

P.S. The Prospect of going, grows pleasanter & pleasanter — Continue to pray for us —

Jan. 2'

Putnam House, 367 - 4' Av. 79,

Rev. Dr. Clark,

My Dear Sir:-

I am well & strong again - & ready for work.

I suppose we shall be ready to start - by the 10' of next mo-

I need an ophthalmoscope. It will cost more than I expected. Loring's of N.Y. is the best = $30. Success in the practice of Eye medicine & surgery depends on making a clear diagnosis - & a clear diagnosis depends on a good instrument, & Loring's is the one depended on - it is much better than any found in Europe. I need Wells on the Eye $6.50, I think it is. I shall have, they tell me here, a great deal of Eye work in Turkey -

For operation of stone in the bladder Littles 5 - sounds are necessary - they are made in this country. I need them, = $7.50 - And now I need money for Expences. I can send statement now, or when I make a final statement. Please answer by return mail, as I am out of money. I shall have to send some home too.

I find my. a good mission field in ohr. to commence my work of a missionary physician.

With kind regards to all,

I remain,

Yours truly,

M. J. Dain.

M. J. Dain M.D.

June 2 1879

Putnam House, July 1st 1879.

Yours of June 27. was just handed me — When I first came to N.Y. I was quite sick, this and being very busy may account for my failing to acknowledge the $200.00.

I commenced this statement last week, but I did not have time to finish it —

Cash Recd. by Mrs. Davis & myself to date =	$410.00
Money paid out for personal outfit so far	$124.48
" " " " Medical Books	2.30
" " " " Instruments	35.90
" " " " Course in Ophthalmology & living, this is it will be last of present week	80.00
For travelling expenses, meals, washing, money spent while in Boston &c — to & from Boston; — Mrs. Davis expenses to Boston; — My trips to Albany, expenses while in N.Y. with family; — Express charges, washing of the family in Albany &c &c &c =	117.32
Out of the $200 I recd. I paid money when in Albany which we borrowed to make first trip to Bos for washing, &c.	
C. F.	$360.00

I have thought it best to state it just as it is. The m~~i~~ scope can be bought for $75. — the microscope $50. —

Respectfully,

Yours

B. 7. $350.0

Cash on hand, we shall have at close of week 10.0

Mrs. Davis has check for $50. for stores — although she will have to use some of it for traveling expenses. She will write you, or I will when I see her the amount —— 50.00

$410.00

On my arrival, I shall be compelled to ask for more Med. & Instruments, as I find I made too small an estimate. As it is, I shall be obliged to get fewer med. & books now, so as to have more than $100 for instruments. ~~It is different with respect~~ I go ready to enter into a full med. & surg. prac. This necessitates a supply of instruments quite different from a young graduate.

You have made no provision for a microscope — I supposed I was to have a margin in the med. outfit. The $750. is required to make my family comfortable, to say nothing about myself. We shall require the entire amount of the 750., & then shall go poorly prepared personally.

N. J. Davis. M.D.,
New York, July 3. 1879.
Recd July 7.

N.Y. Aug. 3 '79.

Rev. Dr Black,

Dear Sir:-

Mrs. Davis gave me this some time ago to send to you. I try to be particular about these things relating to business, but fail sometimes. I am sorry if this delay has caused you any trouble.

I am about through here, not that I have learned all that can be learned here however. When I first came I learned that eye troubles are very common in Turkey. As I have gone on acquiring general principles, & observing cases, appreciating the *immense* importance of this subject in all its relations to ~~[illegible]~~ the temporal and am going, I have taken an interest & done a work I did not think of before coming here. I feel that the practice of this specialty alone in Turkey will enable me to do a work which will be a great one in itself — especially the practice of modern ophthalmology — practice & operations introduced within the past few years.

July - 5 '79.

I recd. a letter from Mrs. Davis, now at Albany that she wants to pay an outfit bill at Johnson & Riley, Albany &c. If you will send balance of outfit money to Mrs. D. at Albany immediately she will make a report

Very respectfully,

M. J. Ward, M.D.

July., 5'1879.

Dr. Clark

Dear Sir:-

It has just occurred to me that Mrs. Davis said something about Mr. Ward saying to her, when she was East in Boston, that they sometimes "they reserved some of the outfit money until "the missionaries got their field of labor. We have not proceeded on this plan — it would be perfectly impossible, having every thing to get, ~~[illegible]~~ for four, to do any thing of the kind. We need every Dollar of the $700, & then Mrs D. & myself, personally, go very poorly provided for. I am making no complaints, but if consistent, we should like enough in every respect to enable us "to do our level best". Respectfully

M J Davis

P.S. We have been encouraged to believe this was the plan — M J D.

And, again, we are not a young couple — we know what we need.

and

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

~~to answer~~ EKA

July 14. '79.

Dr. Alden,

Dear Sir:

It has been intimated to us that Mr. Bartlett will carry our funds for expenses from England.

Mr. Bartlett is almost a stranger to us ~~&~~ this and many other reasons makes this plan any thing but a pleasant one for us.

I trust you will send the funds to us - & we will be responsible to the Bd. If Mr. B. has the funds already, please instruct him to give them to us when he gives me the steamer tickets in N.Y.

The Bd. must know about what

we shall need for two adults, one child nearly 11, and another nearly 6. We pay half fare for the oldest, & half fare for the youngest when any thing is charged.

Very respectfully,

M. L. Davis.

Our address in Albany till Thursday eve. will 13 Lancaster St.

Address in N.Y. on Friday, or Saturday till 12 M. — 28. W. Washington Sq. Mrs. Davis is in doubt about the number so please address us in care of Dr. Bush, Bible House, N.Y.

M. L. D.

as to how the money has been used - the Bd. will then see at once the amount due us. As we leave Albany Thursday night by boat for N.Y., and as we have accounts to settle in Albany will you be so kind to communicate with us by telegraph if ~~this~~ you receive this too late to write.

Very respectfully,
& sincerely yours,

M J Davis.
Mrs M. J. Davis -

P.S. We have been as economical in our living & travelling expenses as possible under the circumstances. Mrs. Herb. & Dr. Herbbard both urged us to visit them, - which it ruined

No. 1

Worcester, N.Y., July 14 '79.
Rec'd " 16 "
Ans'd do. by Mr Ward

Rev. Dr Alden,
Sec., A.B.C.F.M.,
Dear Sir:—

I have been instructed by Dr. Clark to address you when I wrote again.

The Dr. wrote me last week — I got the letter on Saturday — enclosing a statement of our &c., & a check for 94.05, which amount he said is the balance due us on outfit allowance.

He has made a mistake as you will see by examining the contents of this.

When we were in Boston for the first time it was understood that our expenses to Boston & return, and our future living, and some traveling expenses, were to be paid by the board; and in addition we were to have $750.00 for personal outfit.

After our return to Albany Dr. Clark wrote me that $400.00 had been voted by the Prud. Committee for a course of instruction in N.Y., & a medical outfit — $80. for living & instruction in N.Y., & 320 for medl. outfit.

We have had $750., but when you get my statement you will see that there is considerable due us yet on personal outfit, for we have been obliged to use some of this money for living & traveling expenses.

It is evident that I am correct for Dr. Clark has paid our board bill. The understanding was that we were to be cared for from the date of our visit to Boston till we sailed.

I had to borrow money to pay our traveling & other expenses to Boston. When in Boston I drew the first $100. The Treas. Clark offered then to pay our expenses to & from Boston. I told him I would pay it out of the $100, which I had just drawn on our return to Albany. S. Clark had told us that whenever we had to use money to further our plans with reference to going to our field of labor, to charge it to them & they would pay it. This was said in connection with a contemplated trip to Elmira, N.Y.

I enclose the following statement

have been a pleasure, & of service to us to have done, but taking into account the expense we refrained although J Clark gave his consent to our going to Elmira. We have exercised the same care & caution in all expenses, but there has been a family of four to provide for.

M J C. & Mrs. J.

No. 5. √No. 5

Albany, July, 15th 1879.

Rev. N. Alden,

Rev., & dear Sir:-

I should have added that it will be impossible for us to proceed without the allowance promised for outfit, & expenses &c.; for so far only a part of Mrs. Davis & the childrens outfit has been purchased, and I have to yet to buy almost all I need, an saddle, &c.—

We have only this check, less our expens to Albany, to pay nearly a hundred dollars we owe in Albany on outfit, to pay back board, and complete outfits.

Very respectfully,

W. L. Davis.

Albany, July 17-79.

Rev. J. Alden,

My dear Sir:-

Your kind card is recd. & a letter from Mr. Ward.

I feel it my duty to make the following statement: that, first, the manual we recd. from your office stated that $750, was the outfit allowance. We so understood when we recd. our appointment. After reaching Boston, we were told that it is now $500. After stating to Dr. Clark that we should need the $750, to fit out ourselves & two children, he readily saw that we needed it, & promised it; for that purpose, for nothing had yet been said about our living & traveling expences till we sailed. After this was settled, I told Dr. C. that I had nothing, we should be dependent on the Bd! This he promised that the Bd. would pay our present living expences. Did he not pay one board bill for us, wh. was not charged against to the $750! If it was not understood as I state why was this done?-

I am ashamed to be compelled to add again that ~~[illegible]~~ we yet need a good deal to make us comfortable, & have nothing yet to spend of— ashamed that I am dependent, that I have not the private means to settle this.

When Mrs. Davis was last in B. Mr. Ward made the same statement to her that he has written, "that it could not be possible that the present expenses were to be paid by the board. Mrs. D. went from his office to Dr. Clark who asked her for a statement of our living expenses, saying it was not customary to begin paying salaries till the candidate was in the field, but in our case they would be settled, & added "you know of course we will pay this trip to Boston." Mrs. D. said she would send an %c. of expenses to date through me which was done & Dr. Clark paid the board bill I have referred to. and also stated that the additional amount [illegible], for outfit was not to increase the allowance, but was for the 2 children.

As I stated before I cannot proceed without an outfit.

I trust some one will meet us in Ny.

Trusting to Dr. Clark's promise that the Bd would pay our current expenses I have paid them out of the funds sent me, and have let the outfit

Excepting the bare necessaries for Mrs. D. & the children, & the furniture wait until I should get to England. We have not even ordered our stores yet. I again add that I regret that I am placed in this humiliating position, & if I had the private means would soon settle the question.

Mr. Ward refers to our "peculiar circumstances". Our circumstances were just this, I accepted the Boards offer to the position "in Sivas", instead of one made me in the North which would have paid my expenses, from the time of accepting it, Dr. Clark promising to meet our needs.

It was a fair contract— & I am ready to fulfill my part of it.

There are outfit bills yet to be settled. ~~If~~ We cannot go without clothing & other necessaries,— stoves, saddles &c.

Very respectfully.

W. J. Davis

P.S. The only mistake I made was not having this in the form of a written contract— Mrs. Davis, however, understood it just as I did, & if Dr. Clark was at the office he would endorse any word I have written!

W. J. D.

I shall be at Dr. Bush's office tomorrow at 12 o'clock — W. J. D.

Rec. Apr 6.

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Talas, March, 3' 1880.

Dear Dr. Clark:-

I heard Mr. Fowle say the other day that he had just written to you giving you an account of his first tour. It occurred to me that I would also write you giving you some idea of the medical work being done. I find in the field more physicians than I expected to find. They are natives, and but partly qualified for their work, still, they do very well. I find them very selfish men, working against each other, and having little sympathy with them up to a higher plain of living," with respect to each other as professional brethren, & in their relation to the poor. I find plenty of work among the extreme poor. I have already a good number of friends among the mussulmen for services rendered to their own kin. ~~The~~ Turks also send poor christians to me, saying "the doctor is a merciful man go to him". Some time ago a poor man came from a neighboring village for a doctor. There had been a great number of deaths in his village, & among his relatives, and he was in great distress. He could not find a physician who would go to his village with him, his mother was lying very ill. I had been very sick all night, than in the saddle, but I went with the man, and through that visit we made a good many friends in his region. This work brings the Savior nearer to me than any I have ever done since I commenced the practice of medicine as a christian physician.

Mrs. Farnsworth is now very well.

Mrs. Fowle is doing well.

Mrs. Staver is now doing finely. She sits up in a big chair every day for nearly an hour. Is gaining strength daily.

The health of the station is improving daily.

It was urged a few weeks ago to have the annual meeting here in Cesarea this year. I opposed this with all my influence on the ground offered him, that in a worldly point of view, as far as we can judge, would have "paid" much better, but he chose to come to this work rather than to accept any other, and on account of this choice, left the country under his Fathers disapproval. We came to Turkey simply and only, because we chose to do so.

I am sorry to be obliged to say that we have been very far from well since we came to Sivas. We have found the climate cold and damp - a very unfortunate combination for us both. In my case it seems to be developing an inherited disposition to rheumatism of the heart, and the Dr, for the first time in years is suffering from returning symp-

Sivas. June 2nd 1880

Dr. N. G. Clark:

Dear Sir.

Your letter in relation to my Grandmother, was received by the last mail. If I had known, when the request was made, that there was any chance of my earning the money by writing for the "Youth's Companion", it never would have been made, for I can assure you, I have no desire to be under obligation to any person, or number of persons, I have as yet received no answer to a letter I addressed to the Editor of the "Youths Companion". but as our mails have been very irregular, and more than half my home letters have been lost, perhaps a letter from here has shared the same fate. If it is not putting you to too much trouble, would you be kind enough to speak to this Editor for me. I feel as though I might be able to write something of interest, and that in time, I might even be able to do what, Dr Richard Storrs recommended, in his address before the Annual Meeting of the Board, should be done, add to our S. S. Books a discription of the lives, and work of your missionaries.

Your advice to me, "to write," has removed a doubt from my mind, that in thinking of the matter before, had troubled me a little; I rather doubted whether I had the right to appro-

-pare the time necessary for such a purpose as composition. Now I shall be *very* *glad* to do so.

You speak in your letter of the "Dr's pecuniary embarrassments," "Mr Ward has several times used the same sentence, and I am a *little* at loss to know just what is meant by it.

At the time of our leaving home ~~and~~ we were living in a good degree of comfort, and my Grandmother had been with us for some time, we were, it is true dependant upon the Dr's daily labor for our daily need, and when he was obliged to give up that daily work, to prepare to come out, of course our income ceased. Before he accepted the appointment of the Board, another was

Mrs. M. J. Davis

ptoms of lung difficulty. He has been very feeble for some weeks, but he continues to teach & enjoy his class of medical students. In the absence of Mrs Perry at Annual Meeting, I am teaching her English Class, and with my house and children and study of the language find my time very full. With kindest regards

Yours truly
Mrs M. J. Davis.

P.S.
Will you be kind enough to hand the enclosed to Mr Hutchins.

Mrs. M. J. Davis S

Sivas, June 2, 1880

Rec'd July 6

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rest of the journey lying on the bed in the Tartar cart, and to be carried to and from the wagon night and morning. I do not think I shall ever forget the agony I endured, as my bruised body bounced over these dreadful roads, during those last three days, and you can imagine how thankful I was when we arrived at Talas, after dark, in the rain, on the 25th of September. It was more than a week before I could walk without help, and at times I still suffer with pain in my leg. Our trip through Europe, though so hurried, was a very pleasant one. We spent one day after landing, in Edinburgh and then went direct to London. I am going to write Mr Hutchins as I promised, however, giving my opinion about trading in London. In the present condition of prices at home

Mrs. Myron J. Davis

Cesarea. Turkey in Asia.
Dec. 23rd 1879.

Rev. Dr. Clark:- Rec'd Feb. 2, 1880.

Dear Sir:-

Your letter of Oct 15th is at hand, and in answer to your kind inquiry's concerning the robbery, I send you a copy of the letter which I wrote for my home people. The friends at this station wished for some account of the affair to send to their friends at home, so I prepared a Papyrograph letter, as you see. I feel that I owe you some apology for its untidy appearance, but it was my first work upon the "Press", and was done at a time when the flesh was very weak. I beg your indulgence for its many errors, and trust it will repay the labor it will cost you to read it. You will I fear so much of the funny side of the matter, that they might forget, if possible the side which was not at all funny. You will I am sure overlook the lack of dignity in a letter, which when written was only intended for family use. Our loss was not so heavy as it would have been had the robbers succeeded in capturing the whole train. Our large trunk was not with us at all. We had sent it as freight from London to Constantinople, and upon our arrival found there had been an overcharge made upon it, so the Dr left it with Mr Baldwin to arrange, and we brought with us only the small Steamer case we had used in traveling. this was in the baggage wagon and escaped. Our large trunk has not yet reached much for the clothing it contained as we have with us only a change of Summer garments, and have been dependant upon our new friends for enough clothing to keep warm. We have all suffered more or less from the effects of the new climate, from the great fatigue of the journey and from the nervous shock which we received. While traveling overland, we used to rise at 3. A.M. and ride until dark each night; we were 17 days on the road. Three days before we reached here, while coming down a steep narrow flight of stairs, in the dark of early morning— I lost my ballance and fell off the side of the stair to the ground. I injured my left side severely and was obliged to make the

a telegram awaiting the Dr urging
him to come at once to Mrs Starrs
aid. Of course we had no rest in C. and
we entered upon our long hard journey
well worn out, so that it is no great
surprise that we have not felt over
strong since we arrived. However
we are all doing well now, and are
thankful that we have been brought
safely through all dangers by sea
and land. Since our arrival the
Dr has remained constantly with
Mr & Mrs Starr, while the children
and I have divided our time between
Mr Bartletts and Dr Farnsworths.
We call Dr F's "home", and are comfortably settled with them and Mr &
Mrs Towle in the city. The Dr comes
in and calls on us occasionally. Mr
Starr does not like him to be long
away from Mrs S. so we do not see
as much of him as we would wish

I do not think enough can be saved to pay for the wear and inconvenience of shopping among strangers, except in the item of gentlemen's clothing which can be bought in London 50 per. ct. less than in N. Y. We worked hard in London and got through in a week. We purchased saddles, flannels, medical books, and clothes for the Dr. To just what an amount I cannot now state, for our bills are all in the wandering trunk. We found that we could get tickets to Constantinople via Paris, Turin, Milan, Venice & Trieste for about the same price as via Marseilles, there was only a difference of some few shillings, eight, I think, and by the Trieste route the sea voyage was ~~much~~ somewhat shorter, which was a great matter to the Dr. who is a very poor sailor.

for a day or two in Venice. We were well used up when we got there for we had travelled three nights in succession, and ~~second~~ third class cars on the Continent are not very comfortable sleeping places. Still we expected to move right on till the baby was taken sick with bowel trouble, and I found myself too much exhausted to move. This delayed us until past the time for the Steamer we had expected to take, and as we were obliged to wait a week for the next one, we remained in Venice until Friday night when we took train for Trieste arriving on Saturday morning just in time for our Steamer. The latter part of the voyage was very rough and the Dr was frightfully seasick and unto indulge, as it was I did all my share before getting up in the morning, after which, I would carry the children on deck and keep them in the open air all day. A few hours before we arrived in Constantinople, as I was taking little Belle down stairs, the ship gave a lurch, she lost her footing and in some way slipped from my hold and fell heavily to the deck. She was senseless when I picked her up, and continued so for some little time. She was very sick all that day and night, and we were greatly alarmed about her; but she seemed better the next morning which was Saturday Sept 6th, and we hastened our preparations for leaving Constantinople on the following Tuesday, as we found still he keeps watch over Mrs Farnsworth's and Mrs Fowle's health and expects to come in about the 5th of January to stay a week or two. I do not think that Mrs Slavis could have lived more than a few days longer, had not help reached her when it did. She is still very weak, not being able yet to be lifted out of bed. Many times, during the past three months we have felt that hope was all gone, but now we feel that she is at last really started on the road to recovery and unless something new should set in, we hope she will be able to start for America in the early Spring. We are busy with the language, and are looking forward to being "at home" in Sivas, next April. I know I shall enjoy the work that is opening before

us, and I pray that I may be fai
ful in it. I am glad we came Dr Cl
and I am thankful the Dr could
begin his work, ~~here~~, as all here fo
he has done, by saving, under
God, such a valuable life as Mr
Stevens. I have sent your kind
letter to him, and he will I have
doubt answer it himself. The ru
of his being sick in Vienna, was
correct of course, as we did not com
by that route. The children wish
be remembered to your little ones,
I send kindest regards to Mrs Cl
Wishing that the blessings of the
Christmas time may be with you an
yours. And that your New Year m
be a happy one for you all I am

Yours truly

Mrs Myron J Davi

Please give salutations to Dr & Mrs
Alden, & allow them to read the M.S.
if they wish to - B.C.D.

Overland in Asia

We cast anchor in the harbor of Constantinople, after an exceedingly rough voyage of seven days from Trieste, on the afternoon of Friday Sept 6th 1879. and we come in with all our colors flying. The imperial flag of Austria floats proudly from the stern, the blue signal of the mail service, flutters from the bow, and from the main mast, the blood red flag of Turkey, with its cresent and star, flashes out to meet its native air, announcing to all beholders, that we bring with us, no less a personage, than the governor of Bosnia and Herzegovina, returning after a twenty-five years residence in the provinces, to the heaven of his earthly hopes, Stamboul. But of far greater interest to the anxious throng of passengers, than royal standard or oriental banner is the tiny square of yellow bunting which flutters above the bridge; for until that comes down we are in Quarantine and not one of Caique's lighters, and nondescript boats of all discriptions that throng about us can venture to come near. Slowly the great ship swings to her moorings. Before us the domes and minarets of the far famed city glitter in the cloudless blue of an eastern sky. The crowd

Recd 2 Feb. 1880 Mrs Myron J Davis

b ats, with their strangely dressed occupants, grows larger ger every moment, and dance with impatience upon the blue waters. Our Pasha, gorgeous in a dark blue uniform faced with red, and bright with gold lace a clanking sabre at his heels, comes on deck, and with stately courtesy inquires about the health of Baby Belle, who has had a severe fall early in the morning. She shakes hands with him, and gives him a kiss, by way of proving herself still alive, and we bid him "good-bye" in a language as strange to his ears, as that in which he replys is to ours. The crowd of boats grows larger and larger, the long narrow caiques shoot like arrows across the water. Many contain Turkish officials in full uniform, coming to meet the Pasha, and in others are Europeans who eagerly scan the group on deck for familiar faces. The rest of the throng is made up of Turks, Greeks, Armenians and Arabs, and there is a confused mingling of color marvelous indeed to one unaccustomed eyes, as baggy white trowsers, scarlet caps, bear legs, and swarthy brown chests naked to the waist, yellow girdles, and white turbins, rise and fall upon the tossing waves, and glitter in the cloudless sunshine. The great chains rattle at the bow, as our anchors go over board, and the swaying deck at length stands still. The sheep bleat, the ducks quack, the people jabber, and the Pasha's beautiful Arabian horse, whom it has been our delight to watch for a week, in his pen on the forward deck, squeals out his excitement, and sends his heels flying into the air. But still the Captain stands in stately dignity upon the Bridge, the yellow flag floats over ~~his~~ his.

head, and we wait. There are no familiar faces in all the tossing crowd below to meet us, or the young Englishman who has been so friendly during the trip; but we know that some unknown friend is there with a welcome for us, and he looks for his Bankers. I point to a caique in which a tall gentleman, with a pleasant face, wearing a white straw hat sits quietly and say "that is our Missionary"; and then to a boat farther out in the tier, in which are seated a fat Greek, and a thin Frenchman and add, there are your Bankers, now see if I am not right. Suddenly the yellow flag drops from the mast head, the Captain leaves the bridge, and Babel is let loose. Like a flash the surrounding boats crash against our vessel, and over the sides of the ship, from bow, to stern pours a motley crew of boatmen, porters, and hotel-runners. They throng about us on every side, they thrust their hotel cards in our faces, they point with wild excitement to their bobbing boats, and jabber all the languages of the Orient in our ears at once. But we are not left long at their mercy, for a tall figure elbows its way through the crowd, and the gentleman in the white hat is saying, as he gives our hands a hearty grasp, "you are welcome to Constantinople". As we glance accross the deck, we see our Englishman walking away with the fat Greek on one side, and the bobbing Frenchman on the other; we feel a little proud that our "guesses" have turned out so correct. It is not long before our baggage is collected, our "goodby to fellow voyagers said, and we find ourselves in one of the dainty caiques, shooting over the water towards the custom house. Here we go through another scene of rush and hurry, with much talking, and senseless unlocking of trunks and unstrapping of bundles, only to relock and restrap them without even an attempt at examination. It was all over at last, and we were carried away in triumph to the home of the Rev Mr Barrows who was to be our host during our stay in Constantinople. Who can tell how sweet to our ears was the sound of our native tongue, or how dear to our hearts was the warm welcome given to us strangers in a strange land. We had hoped to spend a week or more in Constantinople, in order to rest our weary sea tossed bodies and gain strength for the long overland journey still before us, but we found a telegram awaiting the Dr from the Rev Mr Staver of the Western Mission, whose wife was lying at the point of death, urging us to come at once with the Rev Mr & Mrs Bartlett, who had waited for us, to Talas. This necessitated an immediate departure, and an entire change of route from that which we had intended, but we decide to go on without delay. Of the three days spent in Constantinople I will not now speak, the little which I saw of the city I will describe in a future letter. The time was spent in rushing about making the last purchases necessary before we should be entirely cut off from civilization. As you know, the political condition of Turkey is about as bad as it well can be, fraud, bribery, and corruption rules in high places, and evil and disorder runs riot ove over the land. The Sultan, himself lives in one of the most isolated of his palaces on the outskirts of the city where he can be surrounded by a strong force of soldiers, and when he leaves his palace, which he rarely does, it is only under the protection of a powerful body guard. It is not considered safe for the citizens of Constantinople to be found in the suburbs after dark, and the interior of the country is patroled by armed bands of Circassians & Koords who rob and pillage caravans and travelers at their own sweet will. When the proprietors of the English stores at which we trade understand that we contemplate an overland journey to the interior, they express surprise, and when we affirm that we are to go unarmed and without government escort, they declare that we are entirely mad. Our missionary friends think otherwise however. They say, that they have traveled the country for years and very few of them have been attacked. And even if we are armed and should be attacked, the least show of resistance would sign our death warrant, and the only safety would be in unconditional surrender. The American minister, also advises Missionary's to go unarmed, saying "he never carry's any thing larger or more deadly than ~~the~~ a pen-knife". By dint of private inquiry, however I find that most of the Missionary's do carry revolvers and generally feel a little better if they have them, even though they may be in the bottom of their traveling

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bags. Now we have neglected to purchase pistols, and cannot find any in the city worth buying. To the great disgust of every one, I raise my Ebenezer and declare that not one step will I go — no! not even if the caravan is packed and at the door, with out at least one revolver in the party. In vain they argue up hill, and down dale, not one inch will I stir. They tell story's of persons buying weapons only to have them taken away the first thing. They assert we are no more likely to be robbed, than we would be to meet with a rail road accident while traveling at home. I look at my children and with Bulgarian horrors fresh in my mind, am hard to convince. I really cannot tell what good *one* revolver will do if we are attacked. I acknowledge, that, very likely, it will do no good at all. I am very sure that all they say is correct and very proper, but — without a revolver, *I will not stir*. The prospect of having such an obstinate, idiotically unreasonable creature quartered upon them for an indefinite time is no doubt appalling, ~~creature quartered upon them for an~~ and one of the brethern very kindly offers to loan us his seven shooter. Whereupon I desist from my emphatic, if not very powerful arguments and assume a most lamblike demeanor. My obstinacy being removed, there is no other obstacle in the way and the arrangements for starting are hurried forward. Mr Bartlett has gone before us to Broosa to unpack and set up an American wagon, which he has brought with him from home, and to engage the baggage wagons &c. We are to start Tuesday morning. Sept 9th at seven A.M. taking the boat to Moudania, a small seaport on the Marmora, where he was to meet us and take us to the Mission station of Broosa 18 miles farther on, from whic place our real start for the interior would begin. Tuesday morning broke bright and beautiful; it was Baby Belle's sixth birthday, and the little presents gathered to do it honor were in her possession before six o'clock in the morning. There was a new pair of shiny slippers, a new hat, a dainty pin-cushion from Scotland, from Mrs Bartlett, a fine new tea-set, and above all a splendid birth-day cake, all white with frosting outside and as sweet as sugar within, from kind Mrs Barrows. The little Maid was very happy with all her goodies, and seemed entirely recovered from the fall she had on shipboard. Our breakfast was eaten in haste, amid much chattering and giving of orders, and saying of last words. Those of the Missionary circle who lived near, came in to bid us "God-speed" - My own, who is no longer the "Dr" but in the language of the country the "Hakim Effendi", straps the famous pistol on his side, I gather up the children, and many bags, and bundles, and with many kisses, and warm hand clasps we are off at last still waving "good-byes" to the little crowd, who come out to the brow of the hill and watch us till a sharp turn in the road hides us from their sight. We are soon settled in a caique, flying over the water to our Steamer, a poor little apology of a boat, not half so good as a Bath ferry boat and not very much larger. We have more "good-byes" to say here for some of the gentlemen from the Bible house have come to see us off, but at last the whistle blows, our friends descend to their caiques, the wheels move, and we are off. As we sail through the harbor, and out upon the grey waters of the

Marmora the city with its white palaces, crumbling walls, its springing domes, and clustering minarets fades slowly from our view, we bid a long adieu to Europe, to modern civilization, to home and loved ones, and turn our faces towards Asia, the morning land of all the earth, yet a land that sitteth in darkness today, her feet in the dust, her loins girt with sackcloth, forgetful of the glory that hath been, unmindful of the glory that shall be, when the King shall come in His beauty, when His feet shall stand once more within her borders, and the voice of His power shall bid all darkness flee away forever. We sail for six hours over a lonely sea, with nothing to look at but the rippling waters and low rolling hills, treeless and dreary, burnt brown by a four months lack of rain. We arrive at Moudania at 2 P.M. and find the Captain of our party waiting to receive us. The 18 miles from the port to Broosia we make in wagons. The road lies for some distance in sight of the Sea, and I feel that I cannot take my eyes from its shining waters, for it will be many a long day before I shall again look upon its tossing waves, and Oh! I love the Sea. All my life there has been in me a yearning for the sound of its many waters, a longing for a sight of its boundlessness and its power, and every moment, from the time when I first looked out toward it through the salt mist of the bitter tears of parting, I have loved it, more and more; yes! even when the blue Mediterranean drenched me from head to foot in its storm tossed waves, and churned at last, the long delayed tribute to its power, tempest tossed, and sea sick; I loved it still, and my heart aches numbly as I say again, the word now grown so sadly familiar "good-bye". We get our first glimpse of the Olive tree here with its knarled, knotty trunk, and its cool grey leaves. The Mulberry trees which grow in large plantations by the way side, we have seen before in France, but they are still new enough to look strange. The many vineyards on either hand remind us also that we are in the Land of Grapes, and from this time, to the present Nov 17th we have the delicious fruit upon our table three times a day. About sunset the huge masses of Mt. Olympus loom grandly before us, but it is quite dark when we ride slowly up the steep narrow streets of Broosa, which is built upon one of the lower spurs of the mountains. The city is very old, and was the ancient capital of Bithynia, from one of whose early kings, it takes its name. Under the Romans, it was the residence of Pliny the younger, and of other Roman governors. It was wrested from the hands of the Greek emperors by the son of the founder of the Ottoman dynasty, and was the seat of the new Empire, till a later Monarch removed it to Adrianople. It was greatly celebrated for its manufactory of silk and other goods, and numbered about 73.000 inhabitants, until 1855 when it was almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake, which buried hundreds of the people in its ruins and caused the rest to fly for their lives. The present city has a population of some 70.000, and contains the ruins of many fine Mosques - baths - fountains &c. The people still continue the manufactor of silk, and in a low room, with stone walls and a sand floor we saw some bare footed girls, weaving upon one of the rudest kind of hand looms, a beautiful white silk tissue, of which I shall send you some samples by Christmas time. The finest turkish towels are made here, and its rugs are famous through the country. We did not see anything of the beauty of the place as we arrived after dark, and left the next morning - at which time we were so glad to get quietly away from the city as to leave us no time to regret not seeing its antiquities. We spent the night at the Konak belonging to the American Board, where we were most kindly received by Miss Rappilye the principle of the protestant school for girls, who did everything in her power to make us comfortable and happy - Wednesday the 10th dawned bright and beautiful and we were astir early hoping to get an early start, for today would be the real begining of our overland march. But owing to the inevitable delay with which all journeys in the East begin, we had time to go over the school building and to see the process of silk weaving, as well as to scribble off a few words to the dear ones far away. Eleven Oclock found us ready for the start and now I may as well give you an inventory of the party. It consists of Mr & Mrs Bartlett returning to their missionary work in Ceas after an absence of a year and a half in America. Mr B has the charge and direction of the party. Miss Laura B. Chamberlain, going out for the first time, to take charge of the girls school at Serur. The Dr, the two children and myself, also for the Serur field. The road over which we have to pass is new to us all; but Tarrose - Mr B.'s servant, who has traveled it before, has been sent to meet and guide us home. Our means of transportation are a large American Rockaway carriage - the gift of some of Mr B's friends to the Aserea station. It has two nicely upholstered seats, and a white canvas cover, with curtains on the sides & back which can be raised or lowered, at pleasure. There are besides two Tarbac wagons driven by their owners, and they are the most remarkable equipages it has yet been my fortune to see. The rough body of the carts rests directly on the axletree and over it is but a rude framework of green poles - upon this is stretched a piece of coarse matting made of rushes over which is a cover of white cotton cloth tied on with strings. The horses are the most dejected, spiritless looking objects you can imagine, and their harness to uninitiated eyes looks as though it had grown grey with age, and might like the "wonderful one hoss shay" crumble to dust at any moment. A closer inspection however shows every strap of it to be made of raw hide and not all the pulling and straining to which it is subjected for the next three weeks" at least causes it to give the least fraction of an inch. Both wagons and harness are tied up in all sorts of places with bits of rope, even the spokes of one of the wheels being held in place by cords. I have never seen more delapitated looking establishments in the Gipsy camps on the sand plains at West Albany - and it is safe to say that you would consider $3 a large bid for the whole lot. The drivers are as unique in their appearance as their turnouts. The elder of the two who answers to the name of Abdulla ~~is a man~~ was rather short in stature, with a pleasant but determined face; he wears exceedingly tight long trousers, and a long black quilted upper garment, something between a dressing gown and a coat, around which is wound a bright yellow girdle that supports a ferocious looking, short broad sword; on his head is the inevitable fez bound with a white turban. The second man Mahomet by name is younger & sports a baggy pair of trousers, that have been white, held in place by a red girdle, his quilted sacque is quite short and is made of what has been bright red cotton calico but time and weather have robbed it of its bloom and shorn it of its strength, and it has been added unto very often; there were nine patches of all sizes, shapes and colors in the back of this remarkable garment from the neck to the waist. Of this I am quite certain for I counted those dreadful patches over and over again before we reached our journey end. Of course, he had a fez, and his turban was like a bit of the rainbow with several new colors added. Mahamet the gorgeous, was unarmed as far as one could see. These Tartars with their wagons, or arabas as they are called, have come into the country in large numbers since the late war, and are being quite extensively used in long journeys when the roads will allow. Into Abdulla's cart was packed all the heavy luggage, into Mahamets was placed four wool beds, plenty of pillows, and comfortables and, in this we ~~took~~ took turns riding two by two spread out upon the beds. The Dr and Baby Belle took their turn first. Mr & Mrs B. Miss Chamberlin. Daisy and I mount into the carriage, in which is carried all the light luggage needfull from day to day, and now we are at last ready to start on our long journey of more than 400 miles. We bid Miss Rappelye, and the native preacher "good-bye" - The whips crack, and away we go, the baggage ahead, Myron & Belle laughing and giggling as they bump about in their cart, come next - and the carriage brings up the rear. The Dr has taken of his shoes and tied them to the poles over his head, where the bouncing of the the wagon makes them dance such a crazy jig that we in the rear join in the laugh, and so we igh spirits we wind through the narrow streets, jects of the greatest curiosity to the natives, who rowd the door-ways and house-tops to see us pass. e have come down a steep hill and are turning a harp corner, when the pole of the Dr's cart comes in harp contact with the huge pack saddle of a horse- an riding in the opposite direction. The force of the low is so great that the pole is broken in three pieces, nd the man on horse back is sent into the air like a shot. He strikes the ground directly on the back of his head, & his feet remain suspended in the loops f rope that have served him for stirrups. The horse fortunately stands still, and the poor fellow hangs there, his whole body writhing in the horrid convuls-ions caused by concussion of the brain. In an instant our gentlemen are out running to his aid, but the quickly gathered crowd, will not let them get near him, and the Dr says, judging from the imperfect view he can get of the still convulsed body on the ground, that he fears the man is dying. A policeman appears and takes our driver in charge, while we, all our glee turned to consternation and dismay, sit quietly in our wagons, in the midst of the swaying, jabbering gesticulating crowd, and await, we know not what. Presently the wounded man revives and begins to speak. The Dr manages to get near enough to pass his hands over his head, and can discover no fracture of the skull. Abdulla takes the poor fellow on his back and away they all stream to the police station to have the matter inquired into, while we are left aby igh spirits we wind through the narrow streets, jects of the greatest curiosity to the natives, who rowd the door-ways and house-tops to see us pass. e have come down a steep hill and are turning a harp corner, when the pole of the Dr's cart comes in harp contact with the huge pack saddle of a horse-man riding in the opposite direction. The force of the low is so great that the pole is broken in three pieces, nd the man on horse back is sent into the air like a shot. he strikes the ground directly on the back of his head, & his feet remain suspended in the loops of rope that have served him for stirrups. The horse ortunately stands still, and the poor fellow hangs there, his whole body writhing in the horrid convuls-ions caused by concussion of the brain. 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If the man should die, our driver will be held for murder, according to the laws of this enlightened land, and what trouble they may make us no human can tell. In the meantime our servant is dispatched for another pole, which is quickly brought and fitted to its place. In another half hour the policeman arrives with our driver saying that the man is better and if we should give him, the policeman, a "backsheesh" it will be all right. Mr B gladly hands him 50 cts, which is a satisfactory and we start once more, going as quickly as the rough road will allow, for the Dr says it is more than likely the convulsions will return to the wounded man, and we have no desire to be recalled. As we are passing through the outskirts of the city a large stone thrown by a half grown boy comes whizzing between Miss C. and me as we sit on the back seat of the carriage and strikes Mrs Bartlett on the head. Its force is spent before it reaches her, so no damage is done, and we jog along thankful to be at liberty, and praying that we may not have begun our work in Turkey by killing a man and a boy. Our way now lies directly up the mountain side, for we are obliged to cross the northern spurs of Mt. Olympus. I do not think the tongue or pen of mortal man or woman could do justice to this road. It was simply a track, leading over the mountain, in some places passing through gorges so narrow, the wagon could hardly squeeze through; in others, the horses, who are climbing like cats, seemed to tower at an angle of fourty five degrees above our heads, while soon after we are calmly gazing down upon their hind legs from an equal altitude above them. A large portion of the time we are out of the wagons, scrambling over places where we feel safer to trust our own legs than those of any other animal. At the best of times, the American carriage sways like a ship in a storm, as it rattles over the huge stones, and the Dr and I, who are reposing (?) in the springless carts, bounce about like corn in a popper, and carry on a ~~joyful~~ conversation by means of the most dismal groans; for we dare not open our mouths to utter articulate speech, lest we bite our tongues in twain. I feel certain that my back bone is protruding from the top of my head, and that every bone in my body is being broken. Later in the afternoon the "Hakim's" groans become more and more dismal until they arrive at the dignity of full grown howl's, for the severe jolting has given him ~~a tremen~~ tremendous attack of colic. He suffers severely but we dare not stop in these mountain fastnesses longer than is necessary to measure out a dose of medicine and then we go bouncing on our way. All I can do for my liege lord is to support his weary head on my unsteady bosom and groan in sympathy with his distress. It is with joy unfeigned and full of relief, that at length, in the dusk of early evening we reach the rude little village where we are to pass the night. It matters nothing to us that we have to pass through the stable, and up a narrow stairs before we can reach the two ~~bear~~ bare rooms which we are to occupy. We count ourselves fortunate that the rooms have wooden floors and large windows, although they are utterly without furniture of any kind. Our traveling beds are soon put up, care being taken to tuck up all the hanging ends of bedding, that we may not leave a highway over which the army of nameless crawlers, whom we well know lurk in every crack and corner, may pass more easily to the attack after the light shall be out. Our supper is eaten squating on the floor around a little table a foot high, and the light of a single "tallow dip" spreads its cheering rays upon the scene. As soon as it is over and prayers are said, we tumble into bed and fall asleep as soon as our heads touch the pillow. We were on the road this day six hours and a half and made just twelve miles. Somewhere in the middle of the night we are awakened by the most hideous yells and the monotonous thum, thum, thum, of the native kettle drum, and we hear a crowd of men come trooping into the room beneath us. At first we are at a loss to understand the tumult, and wonder if the man in Broosa has died, & the people have come out in battle array to capture us as murderers. But Mr Bartlett soon explains that it is only a party Turks, rejoicing that the long fast of Ramazan, when for forty day's no good Mussleman touches food, water or tobacco, from sunrise to sunset, is past, and ~~that the~~ that the equally great feast of Byram ~~to [illegible] make~~ when they make up for all past self denial, is approaching. Our servant puts a speedy end to their rejoicing by announcing to the master of the khan that unless he stops their untimely racket we will not pay one piastre for our rooms. So the crowd is dispersed and silence again reigns supreme. We are up and away at the first dawn of day, only to find the road, which is still up, up, up, worse, if that were possible, than they were yesterday. The Hakim, who is very sore from his ride, is obliged to confine himself to the carriage, as being the least of two evils, but the rest of us take our turns two by two in the bouncing cart. About noon we stop for lunch under some trees, by the side of a little stream; of course the inevitable crowd of natives gather about to view the strange sight, but we do not heed them and eat on with an appetite born of the mountain air. While we are yet busy, two Circassians ride up to our camp and dismount, they pass some words with the crowd about us, and sit themselves down upon the ground where they can watch us. This is our first sight of these people, of whom we have heard so much, and we find them very different from either the Greeks, Armenians or Turk's. They are very tall & slender, magnificently formed & as straight as arrows. they do not wear the bright colors affected by the rest of the people, nor are their clothes made in the loose, flowing style of the country. There garments are usually made of dark, or grey cloth, the trousers long and very tight, the coat with a waist as close fitting as a lady's dress has long, somewhat full skirts coming nearly to the heels; accross the breast, from shoulder to shoulder, there is sewn into the coat a row of little pouches which hold cartridges and the men are always armed; they do not wear the fez, but a round high cap made of Astrikan fur. They are a fierce, warlike, restless race. they are fine horsemen, and good shots. and they have become the terror of the country, which they scour from end to end, robbing caravans and even villages and towns ~~lik~~

While

The natives

poorly armed and cowardly dare not resist them. Many years ago, these Circassians were expelled from Russia for their crimes against the good order of the state, and Turkey opened her doors, and invited them in. There are not wanting those who affirm that the government, seeing that the Christian population – by which is meant the Greeks & Armenians in distinction to the Mohammedans – were increasing faster than the Turks, invited the Circassians, who are also Mohammedan, into the land, hoping that they would prey upon and destroy the Christians. Be this as it may, the government is slowly waking up to the fact that they have nourished a serpent in their midst, & slow and tardy efforts are being made to suppress this dangerous horde. The two representatives of this charming people, who have come into our camp, seem to be good specimens of the race. One of them especially would be a noticeable personage anywhere in the world. He has a thin keen face, a prominent Roman nose, & such peculiarly fierce, blood shot eyes, that even the children notice them and say "oh! see his horrid red eyes". He is thoroughly armed, having in his belt four native pistols, two upon each side, a long sabre, and a short curved sword; across his back is slung a double barreled gun – and suspended from his belt directly in front of him is a large modern revolver. This revolver he draws from its case & holding it in his hand stretches himself out upon the ground to take a noon-tide nap. His companion is a somewhat smaller man – not so well armed, or so resolute looking & as he carries his gun in a case made of skin with the

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hair left on the children call him "the man with the woolly gun". This interesting couple are up & away before we break camp, & for the present we think no more of them. Later in the day we see them seated under some trees by the way side, and still farther on, when we stop for a moment at a guard house to get some water, behold ~~in the~~ shadow of the hut we catch a glimpse of the fierce red eyes still watching us. We are now approaching the summit of the mountain, & Lurose, Mr Bartlett's servant offers to let me ride his horse. I am very glad to escape from the swaying wagon and am soon on horseback, where I cut a most remarkable figure. I am wearing my short green traveling dress, and as the Hakim is sure to carry weight, I have strapped the famous revolver in its red case about my waist; on my head is Mr B's English helmet, exactly like those, which the pictures of English troops in Zululand have made familiar to you. Thus habited, I am perched, not sidewise, but "otherwise" upon an enormous native pack saddle, which is about three feet wide in the seat, rises a foot above the horses back & is without stirrups. I display a pair of stout English walking boots, and a bit of red stocking on either side of this towering structure, but as I am far more comfortable in mind and body than when in the jolting wagon I am not displeased about my looks and no one else takes the least notice of me, indeed they are too busy walking.

and holding on to their back hair
we are out of their rolling velocity to notice anything. So I merrily guide my Rozinante, who has neither bit nor bridle, by an old piece of rope tied under his chin, upon our upward way. Just as we are on the summit of the mountain, who should appear but our two Circassians jogging along after us. They seem to be much amused at my unique apperance, and we can tell from their gestures that they notice the weapon at my side. They soon strike off into the woods on our right & we see them no more. It is long after dark when we reach our resting place for the night, and we are soon sleeping off the fatigue of the day. Friday the 12th, a day long to be remembered, brought bright sunshine & blue skys. We do not get off as early as usual and it is quarter after seven before the caravan starts. The baggage is ahead as usual. Mrs Bartlett and Miss Chamberlain follow in the cart. Mr Bartlett the Dr, the children & myself bring up the rear in the carriage. We are all in high spirits, for there is only one more hill to climb, and then we will find the long looked-for good road. We have climbed the hill and are trotting merrily down, singing as we go; the road lies between two high banks & has many short, sharp in it; the two Tartar wagons have passed round one of these and are out of sight, when suddenly I hear a shout in the rear, looking back I see two figures crouching behind some bushes, I think it is some boys calling after us, but a second shout to halt, and the blue gleam of a gun barrel in the sun, shows me my mistake, with the [illegible] of the Dr hastily Stop Bartlett for God sake!

they have us covered with their guns". while he is yet speaking four men, armed to the teeth, spring from the bushes on either side, & surround us. One grasps the horses by the head & levels a pistol at their driver Mr B, another springs to Mr Bartlett's side and with his pistol about two inches from his face, demands, by emphatic gesture, that he give up his "money or his life". A third takes me in charge, while a fourth attends to the Hakim, ~~while~~ the two in the rear who had called to us, come ~~up~~ rapidly up and begin to clear the wagon of its contents. Mr Bartlett calls out sharply hoping to attract the attention of our servants ahead - at this the man at his side makes threatening gestures, but Mr B. calls out again - then the fellow draws a long sharp sword and raises it to strike him on the head, the bows of the carriage ~~frame~~ top are in the way so that he cannot strike a fair blow, so drawing back the weapon he presses its point sharply again at Mr B's side, and snarls through his teeth like a dog. After this no other sound is made, and we proceed to hand over our goods with the greatest expedition possible. The gentleman who ~~does me~~ does me the honor to take me in charge, seems to be the leader of the party, and is the only one of the six who has his face covered. he has a handkerchief thrown over his head & holds the two ends in his mouth - so concealing all of his face, but the two fierce blood shot eyes which glare above it, but they are enough to reveal even to the children, our Circassian of the day before. He seizes me by the front of my dress waist & with his revolver so close to my eyes that I have a most charming view of the interior of the barrel, gives me a shake or two by way of ~~hurry~~ing me up I endeavor to satisfy his demands by politely offering him *my hat*. What possesses me to do this insane thing I cannot imagine, unless it be that in the stories of robberies to which I have lately listened the victims have usually been deprived of their clothing and I am intending to undress in a scientific manner, from head to foot, however my gentleman will have nothing to do with my hat (which can not be wondered at, as it is a most dilapidated affair, having been soaked with sea water, and slept in, & sat on for many a day) and strikes it rudely from my hands, anxious to accommodate him I offer him my watch, and a small case which holds my silver drinking cup; none of these will he have, but continues to tug and pull at the sheet which I have bound about my waist like a girdle to support me while riding, and which conceals the handy [illegible] revolver, which I still wear as the Dr is too lame yet to carry it - At last his perseverance is rewarded, the sheet is torn off, and the red strap is revealed. With much satisfaction he twists his hand in it and gives it such a wrench that I am dragged half way over the side of the carriage. I try to unbuckle the strap, fearing that he will pull me out upon the ground in his efforts to break it. perhaps he thinks I am trying to hinder him, or that I am taking too much time, at any rate he is not pleased, and pressing the barrel of his revolver hard against my breast he gives me a fierce shake and snarls through his teeth like the beast that he is - I immediately give up the unbuckling & lifting the covers of the case try to draw the coveted weapons, but he strikes my hands down, tears it out himself, takes the cups from my lap, and leaves me. In the meantime the Dr's attendant is not idle - *he* carries a long gun with which he deals the Dr a tremendous punch in the side by way of hurrying him up, and the Hakim Effendi skips out of his clothes in the most lively manner - he gives up his coat & vest & having no more to offer except his pantaloons, which he desires to retain, for obvious reasons, proceeds to hand out all the boxes and bags he can reach. Now this Hakim has been rather crafty in his day and generation, and before leaving Constantinople had put on *two* vests, in the under one, which is white, he puts his watch & chain & several other valuables; so when he undresses at the gentle request of his interviewer he hands over only his dark vest and coat & quietly retains the white one which is not noticed and so saves his effects. Meanwhile the two villains in the rear have cleared the carriage, and we have the pleasure of seeing all the goods needful for the daily comfort of the party thrown in a heap on the ground. All this time my poor children, who seem frozen with terror, stand upright in the carriage, my baby by my side, and Daisy in front by Mr Bartlett. Daisy makes no sound and does not stir a muscle. Baby makes a pitiful little moaning noise & stands motionless a very picture of horror. I am not conscious of speaking during the whole transaction except to say at the beginning "children get under the seats" thinking that they would be safer there if there should be any firing they would be safer there, but they were too terror stricken to heed, although they heard me, for Daisy said afterward "oh! Mamma I could not hide while that dreadful man had his pistol at your breast". Our assailants have not used words to convey their intentions to us, evidently not wishing us to know what language they speak. Only once the leader said to the man at the horses head "check"! check"! (the Turkish word for pull) meaning him to cramp the wagon & upset us. At this Mr Bartlett talking rapidly in Turkish begs them not to break the wagon or do us harm, and we will give up all we have without resistance. At last they have got all there is to take, and they stand in a group over their booty. Among the bags is one containing all our medicine for the trip, and the Dr calls out for this. Mr B begs that they will return it, as it is of no value to them. Two or three of them tumble over the traps as if looking for it, but one veiled Circassian again lifting the well remembered long revolver, levels it at us, and glancing along its barrel says laconicly "get" (Turkish for go) away we go. As I look into the deathly terror stricken faces of my children, I realize that something must be done at once to break the fearful trance of horror, and assure them that the danger is past. I can think of nothing to say, the power of speech seems gone from me, when all at once I hear myself singing at the top of my voice

"Praise God, from whom All blessings flow." An outsider had there been one might have thought it rather idiotic to give thanks for being robbed, but the dear Lord knew I was praising Him for life preserved, and the sound of the familiar words had the desired effect, for before they were ended the little ones were in our laps, their arms close around our necks, covering our cold faces with their kisses. The whole of this transaction which it has taken so long to tell did not occupy more than three minutes, & it was hardly five more before we turned the last curve in the road & came up with our friends who had stopped their wagons & just begun to wonder what kept us. The story was soon told, not only to them, but to a wondering group of native teamsters who had halted by the wayside, and to a Turkish official who just at that moment rode up with his escort on his way to Broosa. There was nothing more to be said or done at present, so we started on again, feeling by no means as jolly as we did before. The children are nervous and easily frightened, they see a Circassian in every passer-by, and imagine a robber behind every bush. We make a long day of it however traveling twelve hours and covering 36 miles. We sleep that night in a small mean village where we have trouble in getting accomodations, but at last are given the school room attached to the Mosque; it is again an upper room & so small that when our beds are up we haven't walk over them to get to our places. It is a blessing that the windows are mere holes in the wall without glass for we can at least have a little air. Our supper this evening is a very frugal affair, consisting only of rice boiled in milk; and we have some difficulty in disposing of this even, for not only has our lunch basket containing many good things, among them the famous birth-day cake — been taken — but all our table ware, plates, cups, spoons, knives, forks, tea-kettle &c have gone with them. Miss Chamberlin comes to the rescue, with two spoons she finds in a large bag & her drinking cups. We manage to get along with these and bring thankful hearts to the simple meal. When bed time comes we are again in a granary. Our knapsack ~~with~~ containing combs, brushes & night clothes is gone, my chatalain belt & bag in which were the keys of the steamer case is gone also and there is no way to get more, unless we break the trunk, which we do not care to do as it contains many valuable instruments. At length the Baby Belle retires in a dirty brown apron, in a large bag full of soiled garments which was packed in the baggage wagon I find a night dress for Daisy and me the Hakim Effendi's night shirts which he kindly donates for my comfort, so in this motley array we retire to rest. Our sleep is not very refreshing however & we awake in the morning weary forlorn & half sick, indeed Daisy is very feverish and so nervous she can hardly keep still a moment. Little Belle is afraid to venture out again, and I spend some time in trying to reassure them

Among other comforting things, I announce, that even if the robbers *should* come again, and should kill us, they would only be sending us to *heaven* & I add surely you are not *afraid* to go *there*. are you? Poor Baby draws down her lip in a very pitiful manner and makes answer. "No I am not *afraid*, but then I'd *like* *to* *see* *my* *people* *again* *before* *I go*." I finally succeed in quieting them & we start out. As we are coming down the stone steps that lead from our room, Belle catches her toe & pitches off head first, she strikes directly on top of her head, on the hard stones below & turns a complete summersault. My heart stands still with horror, I think her neck must be broken, but a lusty yell soon dispells the fear & I pick her up to find her more frightened than hurt. She has on her head a stout Scotch cap round which she has wound my long veil, & these had so broken her fall that she was only slightly bruised. As I gather my weeping child in my arms & climb slowly into the waiting carriage, I say in my weary heart "what next"? We only travel four hours today, reaching Eski. Shehir, a city of considerable size, and the residence of the Pasha of the district, about noon. We have determined to remain here over the Sabbath in order to gain the rest we so much need & to lay in a new stock of kitchen utensils and food. Miss Chamberlin fortunately has quite a sum of money with her and from this time was banker for the party. We succeeded in getting very mfortable rooms in a new khan, and we are soon up & we were lounging about taking solid comfort. the gentlemen remove the dust of travel from their faces & garments and sally forth to make complaint to the Pasha of our grievances. They find him very civil & he expresses much regret at the occurrance. He says if we had had a government escort it would not have happened, and promises to do all that he can to secure the robbers. We do not put much faith in these promises & when some time later, at Angora we hear that there is strong suspicion that he is in league with the scoundrels who range his district to waylay travelers, we are not at all surprised. In the quiet of this resting time we take inventory of our losses. Mr & Mrs Bartlett have to bid farewell to the black bag which contained all the funds for the journey, Mr B.'s purse & contents the amount of which I do not know. their dressing case & writing materials including a gold mounted fountain pen, handsome new carriage rug, rubber blanket, over shoes, two umbrellas & one or two articles of jewelry very precious as mementoes — Miss Chamberlain parts with a new rubber blanket, rubber coat a fine shawl, a silk umbrella & her nightdress. We bid a mournful farewell to the Dr's heavy beaver overcoat, a new light overcoat he had made in London, his vest, in which by mistake he had put quite a sum of money, a pair of new red slippers of which

of which he is very fond. We had a fine nickle
mounted shawl strap in ~~which~~ was done up a very fine
rubber coat, with cape & hood for myself. Daisy's rubber
coat & hood. overshoes for all of us. a traveling rug. & two
umbrellas, one of them a beauty which I bought in Paris.
besides these there was my chatalaine belt & bag in
which were all of our keys & a little money; my silver
cup and the noted Revolver. We wail mentally when
we remember the jelly pots - the cookies - the crackers,
the famous English cheese & the numberless other good
things that disappeared with the lunch basket. Still
it is a bad showing for us, but it might easily have been
worse even in the matter of loss; for if they had secured the whole train, as from the size of the attacking
party we have no doubt they intended to do, & which
they failed in, only because they came up to late to
catch us all in the narrow defile together. We should
have lost our trunk's, & in ours was many valuable
surgical instruments. When we start from Eski-Sheher on Monday morning we take a soldier with us
& continue to have an escort until we reach Caesarea;
after the manner of wise people usually, we lock the
stable door after the horses are stolen. We make the
rest of the journey without farther peril. I will reserve
the rest of its adventures for another letter for this has
already out grown all bounds. The poor Hakim endured the most immediate suffering from the ~~bad~~
robbery in the loss of his coats, as the mornings were exceedingly cool before the sun was up; and he appea-red
~~to~~ day after day in the dim light of early dawn

neatly wrapped up in a flaming red bed quilt to keep himself from freezing. I suppose you will wonder why I have not told this long story before. Well! I did not wish to do so while we were on the road, for I knew you would be greatly troubled on our account, and after our safe arrival I was at first too weary; and since I have been suffering from the successive severe colds of which I have written you, I have felt too stupid to undertake so lengthy a piece of writing. Please forgive the delay. good news travels slowly. - Now a word as to carrying arms or having an escort, while traveling in this country. There are many opinions on the subject and I can only give you my own which you must take for what it is worth. During the many years in which the missionaries have traveled in safety, the country has been in a very different condition than it is at present; now the country has been convulsed by war, its armys have met with crushing defeat, the government always bad is utterly demoralized, the country is overrun with armed bands of Circassians & Koords, & every rascal among the common people, who finds a chance on the highway turns robber as well. The local governments are in the hands for the most part of rogues or villains, and in short as the English Consul at this place yesterday, the whole country is in a state of anarchy. In consideration of these facts I would never start upon a journey without an escort and arms. The American Minister may travel in safety with a penknife only, but he is well known every where, and goes attended by servants & guarded by the prestige & power of the United States of America. Our more spiritual brethren may go trusting entirely in the Lord. We lesser people cannot hope always to overcome villany by

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te reflective power of our nation. & while I hope we too
rust in the Lord" I believe in keeping our "powder dry"
t the same time. To be sure in the case of an organized
ttack by a large party, as was our case, a single soldi
ould have been no protection, & it is the unanimous
pinion of all here that had we made the least show of
esistance we would have been shot down without mercy.
et if one has an escort they are under government
rotection, such as it is, & able to demand of ~~them~~ it some
edress for injuries received. And although arms
ay be of no use when one is surprised & overpowered
y superior force; but there is at least one chance in a
undred when they might preserve life and property.
I believe in being ready for that chance. So as soon
s we are able to afford it you may be sure that we
ill send you an order, not for one revolver, but for two
hat I, as well as the Dr, may have one at hand; and
hould we be obliged to hand them over to some other
ild Circassian, then will we send for more; for
hile we remain in this land, I shall insist now
s I did at first, on carrying arms. So you see a
illful woman will have her way". I must add
hat Capt. Cooper the English Consul at Caesarea
grees with my views & is always much troubled
any of us travels without both arms & escort.
o not imagine that we live in a state of terror or
f seige — far from it we are as happy & as comfort-
ble as possible & no more afraid than you are, and
believe all the danger there is may be avoided by
rdinary precautions. The children have recovered

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their fright & found more comfort and fun on the journey than did we older ones. Since our arrival Belle has developed a great dislike to returning on the road & has frequent bad dreams, but she will outgrow this I have no doubt. Daisy who was most fearful at first seems to have gotten entirely over it & discusses the whole matter with much calmness. Hoping that your strength may be sufficient for the great strain which will be put upon it to enable you to wade through this ponderous document, I think it is time for me to bid you "good-bye".

Mrs Myron J. Davis

Recd. 2. Feb. 1880

Dwight Henry O.

1. Letters.

2 A Special Series of News Notes.

" 3 Miss Cornelia. Three letters

426.

Constantinople July 9th 1872

Rev N. G. Clarke D.D.

My dear Sir,

I received sometime since from Mr. Pettibone your letter to him in regard to the obtaining of costumes of the various races and classes in the mission fields, and gave it immediate attention, concluding however to limit the collection to such costumes as will fairly represent the average congregations connected with the three missions in Asia Minor, and with the Bulgarian Mission. The desired costumes failing me here, I sent to Mr Pierce of Erzroom to select a representative costume for their mission and to Mr Page of Samokov for the Bulgarian dress. This last has not yet arrived, although it was ready some two months ago, and so I wait no longer but send you two complete suits of Turkish dress, and two complete suits of Armenian costume all duly labelled so that I hope there will be no difficulty in putting them together. I may get time to make a little colored sketch of each, to assist in the use of them –

I don't know but what I ought to say a word or two about the Special appropriation asked for, this year, to cover deficiencies in my salary The amount seems large, but I hope the Prudential Committee will understand that it is due only to an actually less salary than experience has fixed as necessary for a family like mine Each year since I have been here my salary has been from £12 to £25 less than that of others similarly circumstanced - and here is the result. The fault of having asked too little year by year was my own and I am thoroughly satisfied with my experiments at reducing expences and would be glad to get back onto the same platform as the others about me! -

We have all enjoyed much, the visit of Mr Ward which was only too short. And of your visit last year we have not yet lost our pleasant impressions

Very truly yours

Henry O. Dwight

Rev. Henry O. Dwight,

Consple, July 9, 1872.

Recd. July 29 –

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427.

Rev. Henry O. Dwight

Constantinople Aug 16 1872

Rev N. G. Clarke D.D.

My dear Sir

I am sorry not to have been able to send you earlier the detailed list of the costumes sent to illustrate Turkish life I now enclose such a list and hope that its delay has not caused you inconvenience.

// We have again occasion to record our gratitude to God for His care over us. This time we have been saved from *fire*, that scourge of Constantinople. I think you will remember the position of our house, on the crest of a hill looking off upon the Bosphorus. The fire commenced upon the shore in front of us, and, driven by a tremendous North wind, swept up the valley, entirely destroying the Jewish quarter of Koozcoonjuk, and then taking the Armenian and Greek Houses along the road leading into the valley, until it had carried off every house as far as to our street. Then the wind veered a little and kept the flames from touching our block, and the fire soon died out on reaching the wide open ground between us and Mr. Hitchcocks quarter. But for four hours or more the heavy gale of wind kept our house in the midst of a storm of firebrands, whirling, eddying and drifting up in heaps, like the snow in one of your great New England storms; and it was only the most constant labor, upon the roof with water, and wetted carpets, and upon the front with a squirt-gun fire engine or two, that kept our old shell of a house from going, long before the flames had arrived at our immediate vicinity. Once it did take fire, but water soon quenched it. It "happened," if it is proper to use the word in connection with Providential occurrences, that Mr E. E. Bliss, Dr Wood, and Mr. Trowbridge were all visiting in Scutari at the time, so that we had plenty of help. Mr. Pettibone also came over from the Bible House at nightfall, and brought two or three men with him; so that, when it seemed sure that the house must go, we were able to get everything out into the garden, where we made a great pile of furniture and household goods, covered with wetted carpets. I was a little amused, as well as pleased at some of the Jewish "guides," "*Far Away Moses*", and a friend of his, who came over from the city to help me move. Such devotion on the part of those Jews is the result of the business I have incidentally brought to them in times past by calling them to take American friends, about the city, and to show them the sights.

// "Of course there is much suffering on the part of the poor creatures who are burned out. But the Turkish Government has furnished some two or three hundred tents, and issues an army ration of Bread daily to each individual in need. Besides this, the Sultan has placed in the hands of the relief Committee £1,500 in money, and other gifts have come in from Europe; so that properly administered, much will be accomplished in diminishing the hardships of the occasion." //

Pardon me for taking up so much of your time — and believe me —

Very truly yours

Henry O. Dwight

the wide open ground between us and Mr. Hitchcocks quarter. But for four hours or more the heavy gale of wind kept our house in the midst of a storm of firebrands, whirling, eddying and drifting up in heaps, like the snow in one of your great New England storms; and it was only the most constant labor, upon the roof with water, and wetted carpets, and upon the front with a squirt-gun fire engine or two, that kept our old shell of a house from going, long before the flames had arrived at our immediate vicinity. Once it did take fire, but water soon quenched it. It "happened," if it is proper to use the word in connection with Providential occurrences, that Mr E. E. Bliss, Dr Wood, and Mr. Trowbridge were all visiting in Scutari at the time, so that we had plenty of help. Mr. Pettibone also came over from the Bible House at nightfall, and brought two or three men with him; so that, when it seemed sure that the house must go, we were able to get everything out into the garden, where we made a great pile of furniture and household goods, covered with wetted carpets. I was a little amused, as well as pleased at some of the Jewish "guides," "Far Away Moses", and a friend of his, who came over from the city to help me move. Such devotion on the part of those Jews is the result of the business I have incidentally brought to them in times past by calling them to take American friends, about the city, and to show them the sights.

// "Of course there is much suffering on the part of the poor creatures who are burned out. But the Turkish Government has furnished some two or three hundred tents, and issues an army ration of Bread daily to each individual in need. Besides this, the Sultan has placed in the hands of the relief Committee £1,500 in money, and other gifts have come in from Europe, so that properly administered, much will be accomplished in diminishing the hardships of the occasion". //

Pardon me for taking up so much of your time and believe me—

Very truly yours

Henry O. Dwight

Constantinople, Aug. 16, 1872

Rec'd Sept. 11.

Ans ackd 17

Constantinople Oct 29/72

Rev. N. G. Clarke D.D.

My dear Sir,

I have at last received from Samokov the Bulgarian costumes selected by Mr Page in response to your request of last May. The delay Mr. Page says has been unavoidable. And the costumes are such as could not have been obtained here at any price. I hope you will be pleased with them, as they seem to me to be very fair representatives of the fashions among the "coming race" of Turkey.

Very truly yours
Henry O. Dwight

Constantinople, Oct. 29, 1872.
Rec'd Nov. 21st.

[illegible]

429.

1

Mr. Henry O. Dwight
Constantinople, Oct. 29, 1872.

Constantinople Nov 27th 1872

Rev. N. G. Clarke D.D.

My dear Sir,

Although our kind Heavenly Father is always ready to comfort the sad and weary at heart and has indeed been full of mercy toward me at this time, yet there are times when our hearts yearn for sympathy from friends and go out with longings toward those upon whom we may call to sorrow with us, and it is somewhat in this frame that I feel tonight in sitting down to make known to you that my wife has finished her gentle happy life here and entered into her rest.

It has come to me like a thunderbolt out of a clear sky, when I had set aside all thought of danger and felt that she was so rapidly recovering her health that I might fairly forget the anxiety I had felt a week before. On the 30th of October our third child was born a strong healthy boy, and every thing went well at first but a fever soon set in which roused our liveliest fears.

After three or four days this passed off however and she rapidly gained strength so that at the end of two weeks, she was quite herself again, able to sit up, and to begin to think again of caring for the little ones she so much loved. On the 15th she was unusually well and the physician who called to see her in the afternoon remarked upon it as a more complete convalescence than he had hoped after her fever. In the evening I had been sitting with her while giving the two little girls their usual after supper frolic, but left the room for a few minutes about seven o'clock, and when almost immediately recalled, found her in an apoplectic fit. The usual remedies soon restored her but before a physician could be called a second attack came on, and in less than an hour from the first alarm she died in my arms. Neither of us suspected the gravity of the case, she spoke of feeling faint, but had no more apprehension than myself that it was more than a passing weakness. So there were no last words no farewells, no expression of hopes for the meeting "beyond the river." A few hurried and difficult breathes and she breathed no more, And it was long before I could believe that it was all over, and that she would no more breathe and speak with us, who waited for her recovery. Truly God's ways are not as our ways and his thoughts are not as our thoughts. He has had some good reason for this sudden darkening of my home-light, and I try to put myself in His hands, for Him to show me what next He expects of me.

For my wife the change was such a one as she would have wished, as to its manner, - sudden almost painless, and without anxiety of mind - Its suddenness was no hurt to her, for she was always ready to go home, and her heart had been prepared by the previous two weeks' experience in a special manner, as her radiant face well showed in the last days of her life. And when the end came it was simply she "was not" for God had taken her. Her life ceased not, it simply went on without a jar at the time of change, in the new and higher sphere.

I think you were not very much acquainted with her, and I may say that she was a most fond and faithful wife, and a tender painstaking mother whose delight it was, to try to lead her two little girls early to think of God and of the Lord Jesus as tenderly watching over them. Her Christian experience was remarkable for its calm full confidence in the Redeeming love, while she yet felt increasingly, perhaps the humility so natural in one who much contem plates that Love, She was always trying to do some good as she had opportunity, and yet always or often at least mourned be cause she seemed to do so little.

Of course my home is broken up. Mr & Mrs. Bliss have taken the little ones to their house and I shall remain with them also for the present, although I feel that Mrs B., in her feeble health is but ill able to take this added labor upon her self. I have sometimes felt as if I ought to take the children from where they will be a burden upon those who are already over burdened, and return to America. But then I love to have any connection even slight as mine is with the great work in this land, and I have moreover felt that perhaps the Lord by this discipline would prepare me for something which he would have me to do here. So I feel that as Mrs Bliss is anxious to keep the children with her, it is well to wait and see, before making any decisions about the days that are to come.

The baby boy is well, over his mother's coffin he was baptized with his grand father's name, Edwin Bliss.

I can only say in closing that I hope for, as I need, your prayers.
Yours very truly Henry O. Dwight.

Constantinople, Nov. 4/1872
Rec'd Dec. 27.

Constantinople 17th April 1873

Rev N. G. Clark D.D.
Dear Sir

I feel that I take a liberty in troubling you with purely private matters, but would be very glad to have your opinion upon a question which has come very forcibly before me lately — the question whether or no it would be wise for me to return to the United States, and study two years in a Theological Seminary, in order to a better preparation for future work here.

Without troubling you with the rehearsal of the various stages by which I have come to the point of wishing to do this, I will simply say that now, in my thirtieth year, I find myself weak, and crippled so far as active work is concerned by the mistake I made in 1865, when I decided not to pursue a regular Educational course. If it were not for this, and if the mission would consent, I would like to go to Sivas or any other needy field tomorrow, but I am not fit — not knowing how to use even what I have got.

And so I have a strong inclination to try to retrieve the mistake even at this late day, and if I can do it and provide for my children at the same time, to learn to preach, that I may re-enter the work here upon a new basis. I love this Missionary work and feel that I have capabilities, if I only had the training, for more than a mere manual labor connection with God's future for this land. And the business routine of the Treasury Department does not satisfy my wish to work by any means.

I write to you, because the question of the propriety of throwing off the secular business upon the hands of the Missionaries here again, is intimately connected with this other question, But I have chosen to ask this advice of you in a private way because I have not spoken of my wishes to any one here, not desiring to speak of it here, until I can see my way clear as to the possibility, for I may fail to find the means. However I am sure that if God has sent this desire to me He will make the way clear.

Very truly yours

Henry O. Dwight

Mr. H. O. Dwight.
Constantinople, April 17, 1873.
Rec'd May 7th.
Ans. [illegible]

Const'ple July 10th 1873

Rev. N. G. Clarke D.D.

Dear Sir,

I am very much obliged to you for the kind letter in which you answered my questions about leaving my work here for a time to study Theology. The matter had become settled in my mind, very nearly at least, before your letter arrived, through the unexpected action of the Mission, which put new work into my hands, enough keep them busy ~~with~~ in a nearer relation to the active work than before. I want to carry on the work which the Master has for me to do, and as of necessity under the circumstances I must stay here this year at least, I consider that He has shown me that my preparations for better work, must be made here, and ~~not by~~ in the direction of that which I already have.

Very truly yours

Henry O. Dwight.

Rec'd July 31.

a Nov. 14

Personal

Constantinople Aug 26 1873.

Rev N. G. Clarke D.D.

My dear Sir

I feel that I owe it to Miss Griswold at least, and perhaps to yourself, to explain, as the Cesarea Station did not explain to you that the reason of her sudden decision to return to the U.S., is that she has felt she must say good bye to her Mother & Sisters before she enters upon her new life here as my wife. Her return to the U.S., next year was I believe an understood thing, and I hope it was not a mistake to hasten it a few months. I presume the whole matter would have been made known to you had the knowledge on the part of the Cesarea friends of my shrinking from publicity in this matter not kept them silent. Nothing is known of it here outside of the family, but my wish that the subject be not one for general discussion did not extend to yourself.

In great haste, very truly yours

Henry O. Dwight

Rec'd Sep. 18.

a Nov. 14

Dwight

Constantinople, Nov. 21. 1873.

Rec'd Dec. 15.

ans Dec 17

Mr. H. O. Du

Con'ple 21st November 1873

My dear Dr Clark,

I send you an application approved by this Station for permission to visit the United States.

May I ask you to secure as early as possible the action of the Prudential Committee upon it, as, if I am to go to America I must of necessity return here before April 20th. If I could obtain permission in time, I should leave here as early as the 20th of January. And as an unexpected change in the mails has prevented the mailing of this sooner, perhaps if you cannot send the answer before Jan. 1st you will write to Phelps James and Co, of Liverpool to telegraph me the result.

I will be glad too if you will inform Miss Griswold of the action taken, and in case sanction should not be granted for any reason, can you inform her of any good opportunity for her return to Turkey.

It may seem strange that Miss G. should go to America, and that I should ask to go there to marry her when we were both upon this side of the ocean. But I think you know the circumstances. If she had remained here it would have been almost certain to lead to a request for leave to visit the United States, with my family in a year. And this would have taken me much longer from my work, besides involving much more expense. And now I would be glad if I might make easier to her and to her mother the final separation, by going to bring her to her new home. I am trying to induce her to shorten her visit, because my sister needs rest. She suffers from fever almost constantly and cannot gain ground against it, with the care of my children upon her.

I need not say to you that I would not have asked this leave, under other circumstances. I am strong and far better able to stay at work than others here. And that stipulation made when I came out, for leave to return this year, I think was evidence of lack of entire, *life* consecration so that I feel almost ashamed to urge it. Therefore I shall be absent from my post just as short a time as possible if I go.

Very truly yours
Henry O. Dwight.

The provision made for my absence is this. I prepare all the matter for the three numbers of the Childs Paper beforehand, and finish up all the Treasury business possible before starting. What other work cannot be left until my return, Mr. Pettibone and Mr. Green have offered to do.

Rev. H. O. Dwight

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Constantinople, Nov. 21. 1873.

Rec'd Dec. 15.

ans Dec 17

Constantinople 21st November/73

Rev. N. G. Clarke, D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

My dear Sir,

I have obtained the approval of the Com. ad Interim of the Western Turkey mission to a plan which I have formed for visiting the United States in the early part of 1874. And I would hereby ask the sanction of the Prudential Committee to my doing so, at an expense to the Board not exceeding £T.95., and an absence from my work, of three months. Perhaps you will remember that my appointment was accompanied with the understanding that no objection would be made to my return to America after six years. But I should not allude to this understanding, unless I had strong reasons outside of it, for asking this leave of absence.

I should be very glad of a speedy answer

Over. Very truly yours Henry O. Dw[illegible]ht

Rev. Dr. Clark Sec. &c

Dear Brother

The Com. ad Int. yesterday approved of Mr. Dwight's application for permission to visit America at an expense of £75 sterling, to be absent not more than three months. His reasons I understand he has explained in a private letter to yourself.

Very truly yours

I. F. Pettibone

Sec. Com. ad Int.

Constple. Nov. 21, 1873

H. O. Dwight & I. F. Pettibone
Constantinople, Nov. 21, 1873.
Rec'd Dec. 15.
Dec 19

H. O. Dwight + I. F. Pettibone
Constantinople, Nov.

Const'ple, Jan. 20th 1874

Rev N. G. Clarke D.D.

My dear Sir,

Your favor of Dec. 17 with the decision of the Prudential Committee upon my application for leave of absence is at hand. I may as well say frankly that I have been surprised at it, as well as disappointed.

I am sorry now that I did not write you more fully about the reasons which seemed to make my going to America a necessity. But I supposed that the discussion and approval of my application by the Station here would weigh with you so that I avoided speaking of reasons strongly felt by me, but so far as they concern others than myself, unpleasant for me to discuss.

These reasons lose none of their weight since last November, and therefore after the receipt of your letter I formally asked the advice of the Station upon my course. They have advised me to go, as the facts as I represent them, in their judgement warrant my feeling obliged to do so. But I must take the whole responsibility of acting in the face of your decision, upon myself. To provide for any part of the expense myself, would in involve asking my sister to go to the Home to support herself during my absence, while caring for my children at the same time. And it would involve then a deal more wear upon my sister than that which I seek to relieve. I have therefore decided to remain, although this time was selected by consultation as the part of the year when my absence would be least burdensome to others.

I have written to Miss Griswold, advising her to come alone, and meet me at Liverpool. But should she feel that this is too much to ask of her, I don't think I can condemn her, and shall be obliged to go to America in June or later.

I don't wish to be unreasonable, but I am sure it is not the intention of the Prudential Com. to veto my marriage, and should be very glad if the matter could be reconsidered in that light. For we all believe in the strictest economy here, and take no thought for the morrow so long as current necessary expenses are provided for, so that my salary has provided no surplus.

I would like in this connection to say that the two cases cited as showing that a man can go to America at his own expense, are different from mine. Mr. Herrick did not go to America at all. Mr. H. S. Barnum went "at his own charges" "having his salary continued" in this sense, that he made no application for permission before hand, went on his own responsibility, and ~~then~~ besides having his salary continued, received a grant from the Board of £75. specified as "to cover in part, expense of his visit to America". The matter of economy of the Boards money is one of the tenderest points of my conscience. And I should never have made my request but for apparent necessity.

Very truly yours

Henry O. Dwight

Constantinople, Jan. 20, 1874.
Rec'd Feb. 16.

ackn 18

Cnople March 11th 1874

Rev N. G. Clark D.D.
Secy. A. B. C. F. M.
Dear Sir,

Your favor of the 18th ult. is at hand with permission for me to visit America. While thanking you for presenting the matter to the Committee again, I shall not probably find it necessary to avail myself of their action as I suppose Miss Griswold will meet me in England.

Very truly yours
Henry O. Dwight

Mr. H. O. Dwight 1874

Constantinople, March 11,

Rec'd April 3.

Mr. H. O. Dwight
1874

Constantinople 26th Nov 1874

Rev N. G. Clark D.D.

Dear Sir,

The appearance in the list of Missionaries appended to the "Annual Survey" of this year, of Miss A. M. Griswold's name, reminds me that I have never officially informed you that Miss A. M. Griswold ceased to exist as Miss G. on the 19th of April 1874. Better late than never!

We are all very well and very busy. I had a rare treat in being able to go with Dr. Gulick to Samokov & Eski Zagra. It does one good to see the work that is going on in Bulgaria. The people seem earnest and single minded. The Mission premises at Samokov are wonderfully improved by the buildings. Locke's house is a very pleasant - American house - and the school is a fine large building well suited to the work in view. I think some of the lady supporters of the institution would be a little astonished at the severe plainness of the unpainted pine doors and casings, and the venerable simplicity of the school desks, I know I was. But the danger of educating the girls into too expensive tastes is avoided. Their bedsteads are rough pine frames, their tables also native pine, and their table ware coarse earthen ware hardly as fine in texture as a well made brick is at home. Even such plainness I suppose is not sufficient to keep the girls from feeling that their school is like a royal palace compared with their own basket work huts.

We are decidedly interested in Dr Van Lennep's letter to you about Mr. Baldwin and I have no doubt an answer will be given by the Station. You know I have memories of Dr. V. L. woven in with all my earliest recollections. and so it is a little amusing to find him, by implication, censuring Mr. B. for extravagance, when he talks of his inhabiting the "Palace of the Kara Osmans" with a capital P. Economy of the public funds was not the virtue for which Dr. V. L. was distinguished in those days.' It ~~was~~ used to be one of the standing jokes when estimates and appropriations were discussed at Annual Meeting that Dr. Van Lennep was a very "dear" brother, but this pleasantry covered a world of pain in the hearts of his associates, over the habits that made the saying appropriate. He was the only missionary, we in Turkey ever saw, who had time and means to hunt for sport and to cultivate fine breeds of dogs for sporting purposes. His criticisms on Mr. Baldwin's doings can be easily answered. Dr. V. L. forgets that in charging Mr. B. with wilful injury to the interests of Christ's kingdom, he is also charging the same upon the whole body of Missionaries who, nearer than Dr. Van Lennep, are better able to see the wrong, and yet make no outcry of horror as he does. Well this will all come out right in the end.

| The preparatory work on the new "Home" site is being pushed vigorously and if we have an open winter, spring will find the walls well up in the world.

| Dr. Wood's eye is not so well and we fear for it again.

Yours truly
Henry O. Dwight

(over)

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Yours truly
Henry O. Dwight

(over)

P.S. I don't know how fully you are kept informed by your correspondents of famine affairs. The Turkish Gov't has broken down entirely in its attempts to save its people. In fact I don't believe that the Gov't. would have done a thing but for the pressure of foreign sentiment here. First it tried to suppress facts pretending it had relieved all sufferers. Then it came out that its "relief" had been pocketed by the rich Turks by the way. Then it was said that the taxes had been remitted and that cattle were to be furnished the villagers for use in cultivation. Then it suddenly came out that in distant places - out of sight of Europe, Gov't was forcing the starving people to pay tax to the utmost and instead of giving cattle it was seizing what could be found in the famine district to sell for taxes. This was stopped by exposure in the newspapers and the Gov't finding that the eyes of Europe - thanks to American Missionaries could reach the darkest corner, actually began to distribute cattle where a few weeks before they had forced sales for tax. Now it turns out that the cattle given away, have been seized by main force on Bulgarian farms in Roumelia - hurried across the country and used in Anatoli to show watchful Europe how it loves its people. Meanwhile Bulgarian farms are left un-plowed, to invite famine there next year. The Turks hoped this would not be seen but the newspapers have many eyes. This country is on its last legs. H.O.D.

Constantinople Nov. 26. '74
Recd. Dec. 22. '74
Ackd. Jan. 30. '75

438.

Constantinople Dec 8 1874

Rev. N. G. Clarke D.D.

Dear Sir,

The P. S. to your printed letter of the 3rd November suggested to me that possibly the enclosed sketch might be available for the Miss'y. Herald. At all events it is at your service. The Miss. Herald has sometimes published pictures showing the past greatness of lands where work is being carried on. This picture is a glimpse of the present wretchedness of the Turkish peasantry. The village is ~~a Moslem~~ one of those we passed through between Eski Zagra and Adrianople, ~~with~~ whose doorless houses of basket work ~~and~~ with thatched roofs, contrast strongly with the well made adobe mosque in the foreground. The ~~con~~ superiority of their place of worship shows the value these villagers put upon their religion, but the pitiful apology for a minaret which stands by their mosque makes one wonder if it is that religion which has so smothered growth among them that they — well to do farmers — are content to ~~[illegible]~~ leave it as it is almost within sight of the great mosques of

Adrianople. However this may be, the architectural attainments of the Turks are not great. Ask as to the architects of any fine buildings in Constantinople – they are all Christians, even to the oldest Mosques, and the palaces of the Sultan. The stone-masons, the builders, the best of the carpenters are all Christians. The Turks have not lost their predisposition for tent life sufficiently to take readily to constructions requiring exactness and precision. The minaret in the sketch is a fair illustration of the average Turk's attainments in this direction and no passer ~~one~~ would ~~never~~ mistake it for the conception ~~[illegible]~~ of a Christian brain

Very truly yours
Henry O Dwight

as a picture only.

Recd. Jan 30. 75

439.

Constantinople 16th July 1875

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.

Dear Sir,

Your letter of the 14th June, communicating the action of the Prudential Committee in reference to the question between the European T. Mission & Rev. Mr. Crosby, is at hand. The Com. ad Interim, after reading the letter, have decided to await the action of the European Mission, now in session at Samokov, before taking any further steps in the matter.

Very truly yours

Henry O. Dwight

Sec.

Cons'ple, July 16, 1875.

Rec'd Aug. 7.

ang u.

Constantinople 22d July 1875.

Rev A. G. Clark D.D.

Dear Sir,

As I understand that no mention was made by Mr. Riggs of the manner in which our Estimates were passed this year let me mention to you the steps by which they were finally adopted. First the finance Committee went over each separate item in consultation with the delegates from each Station, ~~and~~ thoroughly satisfying themselves of the propriety of every demand before ~~going~~ allowing it to stand. Secondly the Committee of the Whole, commonly all the Delegates being present, considered the amended estimates as presented by the Finance Committee. This ~~too~~ was done item by item and with the fullest discussion from all points of view. And lastly after the Estimates, as again amended by the Committee of the Whole, had been engrossed, they were considered by the Meeting and, after a careful reading of every item, they were unanimously adopted.

Perhaps a word of explanation in regard to the Special Appropriations may enable earlier action, although I know the explanation ought to be made by the stations separately. First as to Cesarea. "The debt on Talas Chapel and cost of finishing the same £ 300." The Annual Meeting of 1874 finding ~~that~~ the estimates for this chapel both as to size and as to cost singularly out of proportion to the size and cost of the building constructed, declined to enter the deficit upon the Estimates, instructing the Cesarea Station to tell their story to the Prudential Com. directly. This was done, the growth of the congregation and school pointed out and a strong appeal was made for an appropriation last year but the station, as was reported to us, received the answer that the Prudential Committee would await more light on the subject. This was understood to mean that they desired to know the opinion of the mission, and accordingly this year the mission approved the request by placing the amount upon the "special" list. The item of £30. for education of teacher at Athens is made necessary by the failure of the Turkish Missions Aid Society to make the usual appropriations the last year. The teacher is preparing for service in Marsovan Seminary he being a young man of promise from Cesarea.

2^d^ Manisa, The item of "deficiency in Native Agency owing to reduced estimates in 1874 £100." was considered necessary because in paring down the estimates last year the sum asked for some important places, was cut down because the Manisa brethren could not say that they would certainly have men to fill the places. Afterwards the men came, and the Meeting this year allowed this estimate besides allowing Manisa to apply all unexpended balances of appro=

priations up to £100 to the same object.

3^d Constantinople: Mr Hitchcock will write to you of the items of the request for this station excepting in regard to the £20 for the "Mission Library." Perhaps I may refer you to the report of the librarian for a full explanation. The Library has been allowed to fall into a bad condition and it contains no modern books of reference. The Mission felt that it would be proper to ask for $100 a year to be expended by a library Committee in replenishing the library and the need is so great that they considered the request for this year as well as next year, a proper one.

In sending to you these remarks I should say that I do it rather officiously than officially, having had the information as a member of the finance Com of the Ann Meeting but having no commission to write to you

Very truly yours

Henry O. Dwight

Rec'd Aug. 18.

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Private

Constantinople 27th July 1875

Rev N. G. Clark D.D.

Dear Sir,

The Com ad Interim felt last December that if my Sister Cornelia could be saved to the work it would be perfectly proper for the expense of a change of air to be asked from the Board, and so the wintering at Nice was authorized, Mrs. Tomson being requested to go with her as a matter of duty, since someone must do so. It has however appeared that the Nice trip did not complete a cure and I have felt very much troubled about the cost of it over and above the portion which we have charged to our selves, and this in spite of the kind assurances of the Station that they consider the expense reasonable. I have some hopes that Mr Lane of Southbridge - my Uncle - will do something towards making good the amount which the Board has paid, but in any case I must let you know that we have not wilfully left it to the Board to pay the cost of a doubtful experiment. We have found it a cross heavier than perhaps even you can appreciate, to have to ask this money.

As to my sister's present condition, I have just heard from Dr. West his opinion as to her case. He corroborates all the other physicians who have examined her. Disease has existed & has been checked in her lungs. With dry warm winters and cool dry Summers for two years of absolute rest there is reason to hope that she may be cured and regain her strength.

I suppose the Nice expedition was what under God's blessing checked the active progress of disease and there has been no retrograding since, which is ground gained. Switzerland being out of the question we had Cornelia carried to Sivas (not at the expense of the Board) and that atmosphere seems to furnish all she needs for the summer for she gains Weekly. Still the gain is terribly slow as you may judge from the fact that she is not able to sit up the whole day. It is hard on this account to decide what to arrange for next winter that she may not lose all she has gained. It seems nearly impracticable to take her to a Southern climate for the winter and possibly she may stay where she is, although I would rather have her under my own eye.

However this may be I should like to say to you that if God blesses the means used to her recovery, and after another year of fighting the disease if He gives my Sister back to us restored to health, she has qualities for work which will have been only improved by this experience and I think that you will then feel that the large sum expended for her last winter was not thrown away

I know you will pray with us for her

Very truly yours
Henry O. Dwight

Const'ple, July 27. 1875.

Rec'd Aug. 18.

E - 20

Constantinople, 3d September 1875

Rev N. G. Clark D.D.

My dear Sir,

Your letter to the Committee ad Interim of the W. T. Mission of July 30th, was read at the meeting last week. Any action in regard to Mr. Barrows' removal to Manisa must necessarily be delayed until his preferences can be ascertained. It seems fr our private letters from Mr. B. that he may not feel it best for him to go to Manisa. Indeed I believe that he thinks Annual Meeting took the action it did without a full understanding of his position in regard to leaving Cesarea, the letter upon which that action was based not having been written with a view to its presentation to the Mission. And this question is now further complicated by the weakened condition of Marsovan station and Seminary which may necessitate a different disposition of forces.

You speak of a subject which is a very interesting one to me, especially since I have been associated with Dr. Wood and Mr. Hitchcock on the Committee of this station for active ~~and~~ Missionary work, namely the need of a share by all of us in ~~the~~

direct labors besides any more general work of engrossing tendency. On the old records of this station, dated some thirty years ago I think, is a vote to so divide the work that each man shall have some spiritual work to do, giving none over wholly to the serving of tables, and I have often wondered if the wisdom of the fathers foresaw the present centralization of some branches of general work, in this city. At all events I am sure we are all in full sympathy with you in this matter and most of us – Mr. Pettibone and myself are perhaps the only exceptions – have a share in the teaching of the word in the city. As for myself I hope before long to have more of it to do.

The expected reduction in our appropriations makes the heart sink, for what shall we do without our common schools? These are often of much use in new places, and where, as you suggest, tuition is collected of all pupils there is less danger of mistakes in placing them and increased hope of good from the religious truth taught in them, since the pupils cannot regard the attention to such religious teaching solely as something rendered by them in lieu of money payment for their education. Your recommendations in regard to the payments by pupils in the schools will I have no doubt be even more fully carried out than they have been, although at the Marsovan Boarding school it will often be more easy to obtain a pledge of service as is now done I think, than a money payment.

Miss Fritcher has just returned to Marsovan physically not much better but anxious to be at work again. Miss Rappleye has visited Broosa and is now making a tour in the villages of the Baghchejuk region. I hope it may be possible since Marsovan is not open to Miss R., to try the plan for a school at Broosa as proposed to Annual meeting by Dr. Wood, and approved by a vote. Some of us are very hopeful of her success in aiding materially the development of the Broosa Greek work.

I enclose a copy of the memorandum of votes of Com. ad Interim sent to the stations every month.

Very truly yours

Henry O. Dwight

Constantinople, Sep. 3, 1875.

Rec'd Sep. 25.

Constantinople 6th Sept 1875

Rev I. R. Worcester.

My dear Sir,

The enclosed is intended to show how it is possible for foreign merchants to live in the same city with missionaries and yet to know nothing or next to nothing of their work. The article in the "Independent" of July 29th upon the truth of Missionary life is the primal cause of my writing it, and if you do not conclude to use it in the Miss. Herald, perhaps it might be well to forward it to the Independent.

I have just shown the article to Dr. E. E. Bliss and find that he has already sent some thoughts on another branch of the same subject.

Very truly yours
Henry O. Dwight.

Enclosure "Foreign Missionaries & Foreign Merchants"

Constantinople, Sept 6, 1875.

Gen. Longstreet

The article to be used

Constantinople, Sept. 5. 1878

Constantinople 10th September/75

Rev N. G. Clarke. D.D.

My dear Sir,

Yours of the 20th August is at hand. I will see that the "news notes" go to you regularly although you will perceive that they are prepared with a view to readers east of us rather than to interest western friends.

We are in the midst of trouble. The blow so long threatened has at last fallen upon the Home, and Turkish police day before yesterday ordered our workmen to cease work. Our request to be informed of the reason of this action has not so far been complied with. It appears that the Grand Vezir himself ordered it, and in Turkey it is almost treason to ask the reasons of an act of the Grand Vezir. We hope that Mr. Maynard may see his way clear to an interference in this case although the "protocol" under which foreigners hold real estate in Turkey cuts them off from benefit of legations in all real estate questions. I have just drawn up, as owner of the property, a formal demand for one hundred pounds damages for every day the work is suspended. This because we have carefully observed every law bearing on the construction of the building and are undoubtedly in the right. While the matter is pending we can only trust that God, whose the house is, will help us in the battle with the Government.

The Com. ad Interim have authorized Mr. Barrows to remove at once to Manisa — he having requested permission to do So.

Miss Proctor, Mrs. Coffing and party arrived here this morning all well.

Your suggestion in reference to classifying me as "Editor" reminded me that my position here is somewhat anomalous. Mr. Greene is the Editor of the Avedaper, and if it is necessary to put this ~~[illegible]~~ title to my name it should first be attached to his. But why put anything in the way of designation to my name? It is the work done — not the persons working which people should know, or at least need to know.

Yours very truly

Henry O. Dwight

Rec'd Oct. 4

Cons'ple 20th Sept 1875

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.

My dear Sir,

I have summarized from the "Manzoumé-i-Efkiar" — one of the leading Armenian papers of this city — an editorial opinion on Protestantism which perhaps it will please you to see. The Editor takes up the subject of the attempts made by the Armenians at Scutari to draw their young men away from our Chapel by establishing a preaching service at the same hour as our service, and by way of preparing the Armenian clergy who read his paper for what is to follow he says "We cannot deny that today in the matter of preaching the Holy Bible there is more growth more perseverance and more knowledge among the Protestants than among our own Vartabeds and Bishops, because they live by it and are occupied with it night and day whereas it may well be said that not a single Vartabed among us has ever labored in that direction."

The gist of the Manzoume's remarks is a serious opposition to the Vartabeds making any attempt to rival the Protestants in the matter of religious teaching, as the Editor is wise enough to see that if the people are taught in the Bible they must needs become Protestants. "For" he says " ~~you~~ it encourages the people in religious discussions with the Protestants, and in such discussions our people almost certainly lose ground for the Protestants argue mainly by denying what we believe and the burden of proof is upon us, ~~as~~ It is easy to deny, but not easy to prove a doctrine and moreover the Protestants, even the most ignorant of them, know the Bible by heart and making a business of winning men as if appointed to that work they use their Bible as a powerful instrument to that end. And the Protestant preachers being in earnest about teaching their religious belief ~~they~~ work only for that and work as by an impulse of nature, while our Bishops and Vartabeds are so much engaged in scheming for Bishoprics or the Patriarchal chair that they are constantly finding that they have no time for the service of religious truth. They have given us many more things to believe than the Protestants have to believe and yet with a ~~greater~~ necessity, for this cause, of a greater religious knowledge in order to defend these ~~ad~~ beliefs they are in reality far below the Protestant preachers in this respect."

The remedy proposed by the "Manzoumé" is, instead of religious truth, ~~secular~~ scientific truth which he thinks the Protestants cannot compete with as an enlightener of men. The Editor would have learned men lecture on the sciences on the Sabbath instead of having the priests vainly essay to preach from an unfamilliar Bible. His final argument is "There is not one Bishop or Vartabed among us who could keep up a course of sermons for a month whereas the Protestant preachers can talk year after year without effort."

Although it is painful to see this Editor openly advocating the substitution of Science for Religion as a food for mens hearts, this article is valuable as giving the estimate in which the religious acquirements of Protestants in Constantinople are held by some of their intelligent enemies.

Miss Rappleye has gone to Robert College to study Greek. Before going there she asked by letter the advice of the Com. ad Interim, as she felt rather unsettled as to her standing among us. (copy of letter is enclosed) The Com. in reply adopted the following minute "As the action of last Annual Meeting connected Miss Rappleye with Broosa Station we consider that any questions of detail like the place of study of the language should be arranged by herself in consultation with Mr. Richardson, we however fully approve of her choice of Robert College for this purpose." The reasons for Miss Rs. choosing Robert College for a temporary resident are the unusual facilities for the study of Greek there at her disposal.

My sister Cornelia arrived here last week from Sivas after many tribulations. Alone in a carriage with a baby she was dragged along the edge of a rocky precipice, 100 to 150 feet high for nearly a mile, by a pair of runaway horses, on a road too narrow for the wheels so that more than once the wheel on one side was over the edge and dragged on again by the momentum of the carriage. Only the hand of the Lord delivered her. After one wheel was smashed and just before reaching a point in the road where they must have gone over the ledge the horses were stopped by a rock over which they could not drag the vehicle. My sister is somewhat better but I dread the strain of our winter here and yet see no way of getting her to a warmer climate. Mr. Riggs who brought her on from Sivas and who is to lecture in Marsovan Seminary for two months brings his family here also that they may have the change of air and scene.

Dr Washburn of Robert College reported to the Com ad Interim certain interviews of his with Dr. Schneider in Switzerland which led him to the conclusion that Dr. S. would feel it his duty to return to Marsovan this winter although utterly unable to work. In view of this the Com. have expressed to Dr. S. their feeling that he should not be led into any false economy by a desire to save the Board expense at this time of embarassment.

Miſs Proctor and party leave on Wednesday for Aintab. Miſs Pierce goes back to Aintab at least temporarily as that place is an excellent one for the study of Turkish. The atmosphere of the Home is Armenian.

The workmen on the new building are not yet allowed to resume work, although the Government has ordered that the permission be issued. The Mayor of the city declined to obey the order on the ground that he had evidence of a flaw in our title. As the treaties require Turkish officials to apply to our Consulate before going upon our premises, they violated our treaty rights. This is considered a very serious matter here and accordingly Mr. Maynard has given notice to the Government that if they wish to proceed against us for any violation of law it must be done in the usual way and first of all the illegal stoppage of work must be disavowed and all damages paid. The time of waiting will expire tomorrow and then without doubt we shall be able to proceed with the building until the Gov't can convince our Consulate that we have violated law in our construction. As to the flaw in our title it does not exist although we were a little troubled a few weeks since by an apparent irregularity in the papers.

Very truly yours
Henry O. Dwight

Constantinople, Sep. 20/75.
Rec'd Oct. 15.

Constantinople 28th Sept 1875

Rev N. G. Clark D.D. Sec.

My dear Sir,

Upon an informal request for advice from my sister Miss Dwight, who has felt that it was her duty to relieve the Board from any further expense on her account by returning to America, the Com. ad Interim of the W.T. Mission voted on the 25th "That in view of ~~the~~ opinions of Dr West and other physicians indicating a reasonable hope of Miss Dwight's complete recovery we advise that she do not at present return to America; ~~and~~ we recommend to the Prudential Committee to make an appropriation for her salary for 1876, and we will approve of such farther expense as may be necessary this winter in carrying out the advice of physicians in the case"

In communicating this action to you I should perhaps say that the difficulty of arranging for her to go to the United States this autumn undoubtedly had weight in leading to the decision in regard to my sister. But her health is slightly improved and I hope that time will show this action to have been wisely taken. The reason of the omission of Miss Dwight's name from the estimates for 1876 was that I feeling that she would not recover and would leave the service of the Board, had the estimate cut out in Committee. The salary for this year as well as what she may be allowed after Jan. 1st if the Committee vote the appropriation will I think go far towards meeting the expense of her spending the three dangerous months of Feb. March & April in Egypt or Malta.

I enclose a copy of Mr. Maynard's reply to our complaint of interference in the Construction of the Home. Perhaps the ladies of the Woman's Board will be pleased to see how well the American Minister is defending their just rights. Mr. M. urges all speed in finishing the building however, as the Armenian Patriarch is besieging the Porte with his efforts to stop the work again.

Very truly yours
Henry O. Dwight

[illegible]

Recd Oct. 21.

447.

Constantinople 7th October 1875

Rev. N. G. Clark D. D.
Foreign Sec. A.B.C.F.M.
My dear Sir,

Your letter to the Com. ad Interim of the W. T. Mission dated 8th Sept. has been received and yesterday the Committee voted "to extend to Mr. Perry a cordial invitation to join the W. T. Mission, his station to be designated after correspondence." In this sense I have been instructed to telegraph to you, only waiting one more day in the hope of hearing from Marsovan what may make the telegram more definite.

I telegraphed to Marsovan last week for the opinion of that station and Sivas (Mr. Riggs being at M.) as to Mr. Perry's location but "Turkish lightning" has failed us in this case, and we hope that Mr. Perry will understand why the invitation is a little vague

Very truly yours
Henry O. Dwight Sec.

Constantinople, Oct. 7, 1875.
Rec'd Nov. 1.

448.

Constantinople Oct 22 1875

Constantinople 22d October 1875

Rev N. G. Clark D.D. Secy.

My dear Sir,

Your letter to the Com ad Interim of the 18th ult., conveying information of Mr. Perry's changed plans has come to hand and the Committee ask me to say to you that in view of this information they would prefer to withdraw their action in the case communicated to you in my letter of the 7th ult. This is because, Annual Meeting occurring before Mr. Perry can come out, it will be naturally more satisfactory to discuss such a question then. I may here say that Cesarea station in answer to our question expressed a willingness to receive Mr. Perry.

Mr. Pettibone has presented to the Committee a question from you as to the coming out of Mr. Baldwin's brother to assist in the Treasury. Not knowing in detail Mr. Baldwin's plans it is a difficult question to answer. But while desirous of affording to Mr. B. the fullest liberty in making his arrangements for the transaction of business we have a decided impression that a clerk who will fully answer his purpose may be obtained in this city more economically than from America; and the Com. ad Interim have desired me to inform you of this impression. At the same time it was suggested that I should by way of explanation make a statement of my own experience. I am satisfied now ~~that~~ of the correctness of my judgement formed in 1868 to the effect that my coming out was a mistake. The work of the Treasurer's assistant is work which I used to perform in 1860 for Mr. Washburn, and it is work which any active boy can do if the Treasurer is really Treasurer. Hence I could not but feel within six months after my return in 1868 and as soon as I understood what was really expected of me, that $500 or $600 a year would have provided for the performance of my duties, while the Board was paying for my salary more than double that amount. Subsequently, and indeed during a very large part of my five years' connection with the Treasury as Mr. Pettibone was engaged in work of the Publication Department, the planning and execution of the whole business of the Treasury, excepting the care of the Ledger and the Correspondence with the Treas. of the Board which Mr. P. preferred to retain in his own hands, devolved upon me to the extent that the Treasurer commonly knew no more about the work done in the Office than any outsider, until he found the results entered on his books when he posted them every quarter. This work with all the other secular business was too much for me to do well as having no assistant in the Office two to four hours every day were necessarily devoted to work outside of the building, but with the amount of native help now employed I feel sure that Mr. Baldwin will find it to be as we all feel, that he can easily manage the business without expensive American assistance. Of course it will be hard at first, while he is selecting, drilling, and getting his working force in hand, but it can be done. Excuse my verbosity on this point. We all wish to have the matter thoroughly understood and to avoid possibly wounding Mr. Baldwin's feelings, by any thing like a curt unexplained disapproval of his plan.

The second building on the Scutari premises is now being erected near the grounds of the Home which, by the way, is rapidly progressing toward completion.

Mr. Browne is to be here next week and will probably go on via Sivas - with Mr. Richardson Mr. Leonard & Mrs. Riggs ~~who~~ as far as Marsovan, - and thence, after the Seminary examinations, with the Riggs' family, to Sivas where some one will meet him from Harpoot. The road from Erzroom to Harpoot is dangerous, hence the change in plan for Mr. B.

Very truly yours

Henry O. Dwight

Constantinople, Oct. 22/75.
Rec'd Nov. 22.

ack. 22d

Constantinople 23d Nov. 1875

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D. Secretary

My Dear Sir,

Your letters of the 14th & 19th of October & 1st November have come to hand and contents have been noted. I now enclose to you, rather late in the day, a copy of the minute adopted by ~~our mission~~ the Com. ad Interim in reference to the Monastir - Salonica question, which needs no explanation. I also enclose circular No 5 of the doings of the Committee. The votes of money are merely in division of the General Appropriation for support of girls at Marsovan, excepting the £ 9. authorized to be used from unexpended balances of appropriations to help a famine stricken church meet its indebtedness. Angora & Istanos outstations hitherto connected with Broosa station are geographically and politically connected with Cesarea and at the request of these two stations we have approved of Cesarea taking the charge of them until Ann. Meeting.

¶ I have just been talking with one of the good brothers who are among the people in the Hans through the week. He reports good encouragement - tells of several men who are awakened but, fearful of persecution, have not been yet

Constantinople, Oct. 22/75.

driven by conscience to acknowledge their convictions. One young man followed him some distance from the Han where he lives, and when secure from observation ~~[illegible]~~ called his attention and asked him to get him a Bible. "But don't bring it to the Han" he said, "they will make me give it up. Leave it with the grocer on the corner of this street and I will pay him the money, and take it." Some christian workmen from the Hankow field have been much persecuted by their fellows for some months past; but these persecutors have now relented and invited them to return to the Han from which they were driven. I have been watching with some interest the progress of the "Child Paper" in winning its way among the people of this city. In this city sales of the paper have increased by about 200 copies a month, under a little effort to bring it before the people. This is one of the 'straws'.

Mr & Mrs Stover & Mrs Williams are expected to arrive on the 5th December.

Yours very truly

Henry C. Dripler

Constantinople 26th Nov. 1875

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.

My dear Sir,

Your letter enclosing the appropriations has just come to hand. We were somewhat prepared for reduction, as you will see from the News notes No 29 but were none the less startled to be brought face to face with the problem by learning the actual facts. After hurriedly reading over the figures I can only say that I shrink from the responsibility of the ~~sad~~ cutting off that will be needed. Such a work to be done without seriously marring the body of the work must be done "with prayer & fasting," and I am sure you will all beseech God for us that we may have wisdom. Times are very hard here, and already, this year, we have had to resist great pressure ~~to resist~~ from Churches requiring aid - more than we could give. The famine, felt locally hitherto, is being felt generally now, and war, rumors of more wars, and the repudiation by Government of one half of its debt, very much shatter business, so that our church members are poorer and less able than ever to meet ~~greater~~

financial demands upon them; and the preachers are like to be crushed between our injunctions to them to look to the people and the people's cry to them to look to us. As to the reduction of salaries, I can only speak for myself by saying, that as I told my wife she echoed my own thought, that if we asked the preachers to pinch more, we must set the example ourselves — but then as she realized just what the words meant the tears came into her eyes and she said "Why, Henry, how can we!" — "Well, we are going to try." ||

I would like to say one word entirely on my own responsibility about the hint that we may save expense by having less English company. Last August I sent Dr. Worcester a paper on "Foreign Missionaries & Foreign Merchants" to show that by having no time to attend to the social demands of foreign residents we are losing their friendships and good will. And it is true I believe of all the families here, that they cannot and do not cultivate such social relations, and that there is no retrenchment ~~possible~~ in that direction. Even with the friends at Robert College we find it difficult to keep up intimate relations — I have not, for lack of time, been inside the college for eighteen months.

I have thought it best not to communicate to my sister the action of the Committee looking towards her return to America. I may say however that at the time of Mr. Tracy's return to the U.S. although I was in favor of my sister's going to America Dr. West opposed it and it was still possible that she would remain in Sivas. Besides this Mr Tracy & his family were so feeble that he wished some one to go with them to take care of them and the putting of an invalid under his care was impracticable. We did the best we could according to our light after prayer and much thought. My sister is gaining steadily and we have much hope for her if we can protect her through the winter.

Yesterday - Thanksgiving day - about 70 Americans met at the New "Home" in Scutari to give thanks. Mr. Byington preached a noble sermon on the much required from those who have received much. Mr Maynard & family & Mr. Minasian of London were among our guests.

Very truly yours
Henry O. Dwight

Mr. H. O. Dwight

Cons'ple, Nov. 26, 1875.

Rec'd Dec. 16.

Ws

Constple 13th Dec 1875

Rev. A. G. Clark D.D.

My dear Sir,

Your letters of the 12th & 19th Nov. in reference to securing consular protection for our Missionaries are at hand and will be read to the Com. ad Int. at the meeting of the 16th. Some attention has already been paid to this general subject by undertaking to obtain from our Government Consular appointments for respectable foreigners who are available at some places for the appointment. There will be some difficulty in the way of obtaining the consent of ~~ei~~ this government to the appointment of Missionaries to such positions; however, more of this after the meeting.

Mr. & Mrs Stover leave today for Samsoun in good spirits but with the prospect of a cold journey although the weather is good. We have been much pleased with them.

For your information I wish to

mention a subject which is just now giving us some anxiety here. In 1857 the Mission gave its approval to a scheme which had been gotten up in England for endeavoring to supplant the French with English literature in the schools of the Turkish people. The mission approval was in the form of an authorization to Dr. Schauffler to aid the London committee in raising funds for the purpose. Dr. S. being then in England. Subsequently Mr. Wheelright of Newburyport put the scheme on a more solid basis by a donation of £1300 through Dr. S. which he did not wish to have put into the general fund, but which he applied to the publication and stereotyping of a Turkish Dictionary of English which bore upon the title page the inscription "The gift to the American Mission of Wm. Wheelright Esq." The whole edition, and the stereotype plates were sent out here, and the books put under charge of a Committee consisting I believe of Messrs Schauffler, Washburn & J. G. Bliss while the plates were stored in our Publication Dep't store room. The books were sold and given away by the Committee first and afterwards as became difficult to hold meetings, Dr. Schauffler alone acted. The money from sales was deposited by Dr. Schauffler with the Treas. of the Mission.

After Dr. Schauffler left Constantinople for Germany, the edition of the Dictionary became exhausted, and as there was a large demand for the books, the mission, at Ann. Meeting last May decided to have a new edition printed and instructed the Pub. Committee to do so. The thought of every one was that Mr. Wheelight's gift of the Dictionary to the Mission was in trust to secure the perpetuation of the work, and no one dreamed for a moment of any objection on Dr. Schauffler's to that view. But now comes a request from Dr. S. to Mr. Pettibone to pay over to him all the funds of the Turkish Literature scheme for use in a training school in Germany. Our difficulty lies in seeing the clear way of action. The mission took action in view of which the money is being expended, and Dr. Schauffler demands that this work be stopped and the money returned to him as if Mr. Wheelright's trust was not a matter of moment, and will doubtless be very much hurt if we decline to interfere with the action of the Mission.

I tell you this in order that you may understand allusions which may afterwards be made to the matter.

Very truly yours
Henry O. Dwight

Con'ple. Dec. 13, 1875.
Rec'd Jan. 6. 1876.

Constantinople 16th December 1875

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.

My dear Sir,

Referring to your letter of Nov. 3 on the reduction of Salaries here, I wish to make a personal explanation which my hasty note, at the moment of first reading your letter, could not convey.

In regard to ~~the~~ devotion to the true Missionary work, so far as I am concerned, every moment of every day is given to the work which falls to me,—and it is sometimes pretty exhausting work too, some day or days in every week extending until midnight. The consequence is that my little girls are growing up almost strangers to me, for I only see them at the morning and evening meal; my wife thinks I am too busy if I never have time to talk with her; and my household furniture threatens to go to pieces, like the "one horse shay", because of the difficulty of my stealing an hour for tinkering, and the impossibility—for economic reasons—of hiring such work done. // Socially the result of this is as I have said that our warm friends are becoming acquaintances who nod and pass by on the other side, even our associates we rarely see except at prayer meeting, and I verily believe that Mrs. Edwin Bliss even, thinks that I am forgetting the close relation she holds to me and to my children.

In regard to economy by a less frequent entertainment of strangers, I have already remarked that we never do entertain those outside of the Mission circle. But I may venture to mention one source of expense to all the Missionary families here. This is the entertainment of passing missionaries, for which no payment is made nor can be as a general thing, excepting at Annual Meeting time when an appropriation provides for the expense. This transient hospitality constitutes a heavy drain upon the resources of all. A very moderate estimate of the cost to each family is $125. per annum. (In the last seven months, during which time I happen to have a record of the facts, the hospitality extended by the families here to our brethren & sisters from the interior is the equivalent of the board of one person for 965 nine hundred and sixty five days.) I say this not because it is a burden. I would gladly scrimp elsewhere for the sake of having the refreshment of the comparison of experiences, and the enlargement of sympathies and interests which results. And I hope that the Prudential Committee see that it is well for us to entertain our brethren going to and from their field. But I think this very marked element of the expensiveness of Constantinople Missionary life should not be forgotten in the consideration of the fact that rest of Constantinople do cost the Board so much.

In the ~~contemplation of this fact~~ considering this matter of expense, I have been trying to decide how to reduce my own family expenses next year. Last year we occupied a small house with a small rent,- no water, no playground for the children, and situated disagreeably,- but the pallid cheeks of my little girls and sundry Doctor's bills led me, this spring, to take a house with five rooms, good air, good water, and a garden space where the children can run, but with the larger rent of £65 per annum. Reduction will make us go back to the small house; but aside from this I find it hard to see clearly the way to retrenchment. For seven years I have worn old clothes, gone absolutely without new books, and squeezed in every way in order to live on my salary, and yet I have found a steadily increasing deficit, which lately I have been trying in a spasmodic way, as I ~~find~~ brains for night work, to clear off with my pen; and under the circumstances I confess I am puzzled to know where to begin a further pruning. Not that I have any drawing back from the purpose already expressed to you to try. No; I intend loyally and truly to make the attempt in all the hard days that are to come. But I have gone into this rather long personal explanation in the hope that, with the personality left out, it may serve perhaps to indicate experiences, in a certain line, of all the Missionaries at Constantinople – and as an out line of facts that it may help the Prudential Committee to see for themselves that the subject of close economy has not to us any particular novelty, and that the Missionaries here are not less wrapt in devotion to their work than the Home churches believe them to be."

I need not add that this is entirely a personal letter of which none of the other friends here have knowledge

Very truly yours
Henry O. Dwight

Constantinople, Dec. 16. 75.
Rec'd Jan. 17. 1876.

Constantinople, Dec. 21. 75.

Constantinople 21st Dec 1875

Rev N. G. Clark D.D. Sec.

My dear Sir,

On the 13th I gave you an outline of the "Turkish Literature Fund" question which has been troubling us of late. Since then the Com. ad Interim have decided to refer Dr. Schauffler's demand to the Annual Meeting of the Mission and they have also asked me to put you in possession of their view of the case.

Dr. Schauffler's letter to Mr. Pettibone of Nov. 20th will give you in full his side of the question and so I copy it.

Brunn Nov 20th 1875

Dear Brother Pettibone

I was going to follow up my hasty line to you in which I protested against the action of the Com. ad Int. in connection with the Turk Lit scheme, or funds, by what may be called a letter; but I dropped it again, hoping that the object to which I wanted to afford help, might be accomplished with out disturbing the procedures at Constantinople After weeks however & upon Henry's visiting Prague and Grabslitz again I am satisfied that I must insist upon my objections and call for these funds as soon as they are available. The establishment of a school for training native helpers & Evangelists for Bohemia & Moravia is at Stake. The Mission greatly desire this temporary assistance & the multiplication of the Redhouse Lexicon can bear no comparison, in point of importance with the calls of these countries for Gospel laborers, nor can the Board feel one tenth of comparative interest in an isolated book intended under circumstances entirely different from the present ones, for the Turks among whom they have had no Mission for a number of years.

I will not go into a History of that scheme But lest the Com. ad Int. think me pretentious, I beg them to realize the following particulars viz:

1. The Turk Lit scheme was originally my own, pleaded by me personally, uncea-

endorsed by the Mission. It was a case strictly parallel to Williams' house three fifths of which were given by the same Liberal family.

2. The gift of Mr. Wheelwright was entirely private, made to me for this object, Mr. W. knew neither the Mission nor the Turk. Mission Aid Soc., nor mentioned them with a word.

3. A Com. had been formed at the office of the T. M. A. Soc. on the 600 copies (I believe that was the number) of the small Red. Lexicon in two parts, but they were wholly unprepared to go any farther. And when Lord Calthorpe heard of the "princely gift" as he called it of Mr. W. to me for the benefit of my object, he said, at the rooms of the T. M. A. Soc. "We have nothing more to do, the thing is in Dr. S's. hands." & the Committee was dissolved then & there.

4. I therefore never reported to that Com. which had ceased to exist, nor to the T. M. A. S. nor to the Station at Constantinople. I never was under any appointment by either of *these* bodies as a Committee on that scheme nor did either of them ever ask for an account of what I did.

I remember of course, that once when I became more careful in giving away copies in the interests of the ~~American~~ Armenian work, the Cons'ple. Station wrote to the T. M. A. S., as tho' I was acting under their appointment, and I yielded as regarded the large Redh. lexicon which was paid by Mr. Whalungler, for the sake of peace. The smaller one in two parts being paid by English money I always gave away whenever any one connected with the Mission work called or asked for a copy, for that was their intention, & their gift, Nor do I claim any right to them if any copies should be still on hand.

and 5. when I left the service of the Board and again when I left Constantinople to return no more the Com. ad Int. did not ask me to return to them that trust which I had not received from them.

6, For every copy of the Lexicon to be given away I was applied to, not the Station, nor the Com ad Int., and Mr Sellar who kindly served on the scheme, reported & paid the avails of the sale to me, & Mr. Pettibone who kindly deposited the sums at the Ott. Bank was in account with me, on the deposits

From these particulars, which never before presented themselves to my mind separately because the whole subject was a matter of course with me I considered myself morally responsible to Mr. Wheelwright & to him alone, and therefore when under the continued and growing pressure of the Cenople Station upon the Turkish Mission the latter expired & ceased to be; and when consequently the Turk. Lit Scheme had lost its basis and its interests, - I considered it due to Mr Wheelwright & to myself, to report to him, with proper reserve & discretion the cessation of the Turkish Mission, & the failure of the scheme he had so liberally patronized.

Under these circumstances I view the great Redh. Lexicon as the last, not inconsiderable spar of a wreck, & I have on that account not felt very anxious for its republication. Hence when a Missionary object of deep & vital interest for Bohemia & Moravia, to which the Am. Board had actually voted very considerable pecuniary assistance was threatened with failure: from want of ready help in the way of loan: I wrote to the W. family for their consent or approval in applying the funds in hand in this way. This I received accompanied by the remark that no one but myself, they supposed would have thought of asking for such consent, seeing that the money was under my control to apply it as I thought fit. This they lately repeated.

I cannot but feel sad that the Com. ad Interim should have taken the orders they did, and that without even the Courtesy of a previous letter to me. It looks like a seizure, or a forcible control under favorable tactic circumstances. I have no private interest in the matter, whatever & can lose nothing by it.

But Henry, on his return day before yesterday from Prague & Grablitz, & Mr Adams saw no other way, it seems, to save the important enterprise in question, but by our temporary assistance in the way of a loan to it. The loan is perfectly safe, & they promised to refund the money as nearly in a year as possible. They consider it even probable, that by that time if not before the Am. Board will send a Missionary to Gr. to superintend the institution, & that they (the Board) may assume the pecuniary responsibility themselves. though the safety of the loan does not at all depend upon their doing so. Whenever the money is refunded I shall most cheerfully consent to its being employed as the Com ad Interim voted.

I am aware that you was not at Constantinople when this thing was started in connection with the Turkish work and I doubt whether a single member of the Com. ad Int. was then present at the Cenople Station. This may perhaps account for the mistaken impressions under which they acted.

Please drop me a line, as soon as practicable, in reply

Most truly yours

W. G. Schauffler"

Since the date of the above letter Mr Pettibone has received another one from Dr Schauffler renewing the demand and intimating very strongly that in his opinion the Com. ad Interim have nothing to do with the money. In another letter he informs Mr. Pettibone that he will hold him personally responsible for the money, of which about £120 had been expended before any one dreamed of Dr. Schauffler's ~~claim~~ feeling about it.

I need not add to my statement of the 13th Dec. as to the manner in which the Mission became connected with this matter

But I should say that I have not been able to lay my hand upon the record of any authorization to Dr. S. when in England, to aid in collecting funds for the scheme to which I alluded in that letter. Dr Riggs however who was in New York when Dr Schauffler was there signed appeals with him for this fund and addressed a meeting with Dr. S. in its behalf. At these meetings it was understood that any funds contributed were to be under control of the Mission. And the Mission passed a vote in 1857 before Dr Schauffler went to America, warmly approving the scheme. This matter is however but slightly pertinent to our decision that the Committee ad Interim has no right to surrender the funds to Dr Schauffler.

I suppose that there is no question that while Dr. S. was still a member of this Mission it was well understood that the Mission had been constituted by Mr. Wheelwright the legal Trustees of the Fund, his gift to the Mission having been rather in that sense than in any sense which would imply a right on the part of the Mission to use the Literature Fund for other purposes than the furtherance of the object of the donation.

Standing then on the position that Mr. Wheelwright made the Mission Trustees of this fund ~~we~~ in our view

1st As it was Mr. Wheelwrights desire that the Red house dictionary should be perpetuated, only the extinction of a demand for the book can excuse the trustees from the work of perpetuating it

2d Dr Schauffler has no personal claim upon the money although he was intimately connected with the establishment of the trust in the name of the American Mission.

3d The founder of the trust being dead his widow and his widow's sisters have no control over the fund either for changing the uses to which it is to be applied or for committing its application to those uses to other hands than those designated by the author of the Trust.

4th However strong the need of money for purely Missionary work in other countries or even in this country the common law of trusts prevents the alienation for that work of this fund held in trust for the specific purpose of increasing among Turks the knowledge of English Literature.

In our view these are the bases upon which the case rests and to ~~be~~ our minds they are sufficient to show that this fund cannot rightly be transferred to Germany. But such is Dr Schauffler's feeling in this matter that we have thought it best to leave the ultimate answering of his claim to the Mission at its next Annual meeting.

I need not point out the inaccuracy of the proposition in Dr. S. letter that work for the Turks has been abandoned by our Mission. Our best scholars are absorbed in work on the Bible for the Turks; our Theological students are especially trained with a view to work among the Turks, and in truth all our hearts are deeply interested in work for the Turks for labors among the Armenians are, perhaps more directly than we imagine, preparing the way for the conversion ~~[illegible]~~ of Moslems. And in Constantinople there is a service at the Bible House every Sunday which is primarily a service for Turks, and where the hope that the hall may be thronged with Moslem enquirers is not by any means lost sight of in the hour of prayer

The hopes of the founders of the Turkish Literature Scheme were based upon a belief in the indirect influence of a healthy general literature, a taste for which the American Mission ~~was~~ was in a position to stimulate. The Redhouse Lexicon was one of the means to the desired end which has had large favor with the people. The desired end is not yet accomplished, the door to its accomplishment has not been closed, the American Mission holds the same favorable position as ever for the furtherance of the scheme. Under these circumstances our feeling in regard to the Mission action is that, when the edition of this dictionary became exhausted, the Mission not only had the right but was in duty bound to use the plates in its storeroom and the money in its Treasury entrusted to it for the purpose, and to replace in the field this valuable and much needed work.

Very truly yours

Henry O. Dwight
Sec

Enclosed proof copy of the plate made in London in 1861 for the Title page of the Redhouse Lexicon

كتاب لهجة المعانى
لجيمس ردحاوص الانكليزى

A LEXICON,
ENGLISH AND TURKISH;

SHEWING,

IN TURKISH,
THE LITERAL, INCIDENTAL, FIGURATIVE, COLLOQUIAL,
AND TECHNICAL SIGNIFICATIONS

OF THE

ENGLISH TERMS,

INDICATING THEIR PRONUNCIATION IN A NEW AND
SYSTEMATIC MANNER;

AND PRECEDED BY

A SKETCH OF ENGLISH ETYMOLOGY,

TO FACILITATE
TO
TURKISH STUDENTS
THE ACQUISITION OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

BY J. W. REDHOUSE, M.R.A.S.
MEMBER OF THE IMPERIAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCE OF CONSTANTINOPLE,
&c. &c. &c.

LONDON:
THE GIFT OF WILLIAM WHEELWRIGHT, ESQ., OF NEWBURYPORT, U.S.A.,
TO THE AMERICAN MISSION AT CONSTANTINOPLE;
AND PUBLISHED BY
THE ORIENTAL LITERATURE SOCIETY, 7 ADAM STREET.

1861.

Constantinople, Dec 21/75.
Rec'd Feb. 8. 1876.

ackd Feb. 12.

Constantinople 23^d Dec 1875

Rev N. G. Clark D.D.

My dear Sir,

Your favors of the 24th Nov, in reference to the interference of a Brit. & Foreign B. Society's agent with the belief of the Kyzanlik church, and of the 20th enclosing an extract from Sherring's History of India on girls schools have come to hand and will have attention.

At the last meeting of the Com ad Interim the subject of Consular Agents in the interior was discussed somewhat but it was decided to await information from the other stations before taking action, as I had already written to all the stations asking their views and recommendations in the matter. The Com. also decided to leave Dr. Schauffler's request for the surrender or loan of the Turk. Literature Scheme funds for the consideration of Ann. Meeting. I shall shortly, at the request of the Com. send you a somewhat full statement of our views on this matter as the case may come before you from another source

At the last Ann. Meeting of the Mission there was a decision to double the size of the "Avedaper" (Weekly) and in order to make this possible it was understood that I was to relieve Mr. Greene of all care of two pages of the paper. The paper has been published about half of the time in the enlarged form during the last six months but owing to Mr. Pettibone's occupation at the "Home" I have done but little literary work aside from the care of the Monthly Avedaper. We have now come upon an eventuality unforeseen by the Mission, i.e. Mr. Baldwin's prolonged absence at a time when the fulfillment of our promises in the paper makes it impossible for me longer to carry on the general business agency of the Mission. Upon Mr. Greene's very urgent representation that he could not carry the load now to be laid upon him without my aid, the Com. ad Interim have thought that perhaps Mr. Brown of Manisa will consent to come up and help us until Mr. Baldwin's return. He would have an opportunity of seeing the lay of the land here, should he do so, which will be of use to him later in deciding the question of his permanent connection with our station, while should he decide to carry out the recommendation of Ann. Meeting his coming here now will be only an anticipation by a few weeks of that action. Manisa is manned for all exigencies of the next two or three months, while Mr. Bowen is alone and his coming here involves no other expense than his own personal travelling expenses, and it is especially stipulated that his coming now does not affect at all the main question of his permanent removal to Constantinople. We have not yet heard from Mr. Bowen in answer to this proposal. Should he come he will probably carry on the secular business with of course an arrangement by which his study of the language will not be interfered with.

The Government has signalized its entrance upon the era of "reform" by refusing to grant the Central Turkey College permit. This is on the ground of the mixed, foreign & native, management.

For my own part I believe that Moslem rule will end before many more months. There is a strong feeling in the city, among the Moslems, against the Sultan and against the Christian population. It is the interest of foreign intriguers to increase this feeling to the point of outbreak so as to have solid ground for intervention. But whichever way these things now turn, the Lord's kingdom cannot be overthrown here - Pray for us Yours truly Henry O. Dwight

P.S. Mr. Brown has decided to accept our invitation and comes here next week

Constantinople 28th Dec 1875

Rev N. G. Clark D.D.

My dear Sir,

From what Mr. Hitchcock says of Mr. Baldwin's plan to bring his brother out with him I understand that his brother is single and would not require any larger salary than we pay our P.O. clerk now. If this is the case I imagine that the Com. ad Interim would never object to his coming. Of course the Com. cannot take any action again not knowing any more certainly than before the exact nature of the plan but I feel quite sure, from the discussion the other day, that the point was solely on the question of expense & that if Mr. Baldwin provides for performance of the work at a cost not exceeding that of the present arrangement no one will presume to object to his substituting any one he may select for the existing clerk who is quite incompetent and should have been dismissed a year ago if I could have had my way. Very truly yours

Henry O. Dwight

Constantinople, Dec. 28,
Rec'd Jan. 21. 1876.

✓

Constantinople 28th Jan. 1876

Rev N. G. Clark D.D. Sec.

My dear Sir,

Your favors of the 27th & 30th Dec, in reference to the salary reduction are at hand. We sympathize deeply with the Committee in the strain which comes upon them in these hard times, and will do all in our power to help bear the burden.

The granting of the permission for Aintab College of course changes the aspect of affairs for Mr. Pettibone and I suppose that he will be wishing to go soon. We feel rather strongly that he ought not to leave the building here in its present unfinished state, and have told him so, although he has not consulted the station at any time about going away, and I don't know as there is any real reason to fear that he will think of leaving his work here unfinished.

Meantime the ladies are becoming ready to begin the new term in the new building next week. The workmen will be nearly or quite out of the building when the school opens we hope. For some reasons I could wish that the school had not been removed until next term - indeed the Trustees were evenly divided on the question. With a longer time the building could have been finished and somewhat dried, the grounds could have been made presentable and freed from the presence of workmen who must be on the premises for a month yet, and Mr. Maynard's wishes founded on his knowledge of the attitude of the Government could have been gratified. However we are hoping that the results may be such as to fully sustain the descision taken.

I have wanted to say to you that I should be very glad if in the new organization of the Home the Prudential Com. would reduce the number of the Trustees of the Home. At present eight men have to leave their work to discuss questions brought before the Trustees. The hardship of this is not in the discussion but in the length of time necessary for the eight men to get at bottom facts in order to express a judgement in cases where, as there almost always is, there is a difference of view between those most versed in the affairs to be decided upon. Hardly a decision of the Trustees in the matter of building the House has been made by a better agreement than four votes against three, and the divergence is almost entirely due to the difficulty experienced by those not in daily contact with the institution to arrive at a full understanding of the facts in cases which bring them into contact with it only once a month. As the school is more solidly established, it will need less and less the intervention of Trustees between the Faculty and the Society at Home, and I for one should be very glad to be released from the responsibility of understanding and expressing an opinion upon questions which are less and less of a general character. Others I know feel likewise, and if the Prudential Com., in adopting the new plan of organization (of which by the way we have not lately heard) would also adopt a modification limiting the number of the Trustees to three I think the action would give general satisfaction. Dr. Wood, Dr E. E. Bliss & Dr Washburn of Robert College would constitute a board of Trustees every way more available for work and good work than the present unwieldy body.

The Com. ad Interim yesterday decided to ask Mr. Riggs of Sivas to make another visit to Marsovan this spring to lecture ~~on~~ Exegetically in the Seminary with also some other branches of instruction.

Cesarea asks for Annual Meeting to be held there this year. In view however of the state of the country and also of the need of economy we have asked the other stations to consider the question of dispensing with the meeting this year. There is nothing especially threatening at present, but there is a feeling that the spring will bring new troubles and that every man should be with his family, as much as possible, in order to protect them by his presence. (The Government has been asking the Christian Communities their views upon the carrying out of the reforms. As the Christian communities ~~in~~ answering, demand ~~really~~ equality, as promised, the Government finds itself in very hot water and now wishes that it had not asked any such questions; for real equality with Moslems is just what it will not grant to Christians and just what the Moslem common people will rebel against." Yours truly H. O. Dwight

Cons'ple Jan. 28. 1876.
Rec'd Feb. 21.
Ans'd Feb. 24

Constantinople 4th Feb 1876

Rev N. G. Clark D.D.
Sec. A. B. C. F. M.
Dear Brother,

Your letter of the 3d ult enclosing a copy of the instructions delivered to Miss West upon the occ. of her departure from the ~~country~~ United States is at hand. As this letter proposes what may perhaps be rightly called a new departure in the methods of our work the Com. ad Interim have thought it best to make a somewhat full statement of their impressions on reading it not only that these impressions may be known to the Prudential Committee, but also in order to elicit a more detailed explanation of the policy proposed for trial at Smyrna should it seem to you that we have misunderstood its character.

The decision to commit the care of the entire Missionary work at Smyrna including the Protestant church and Community constitute a board of Trustees every way more available for work and good work than the present unwieldy body.

The Com. ad interim yesterday decided to ask Mr. Riggs of Sivas to make another visit to Marsovan this spring to lecture ~~on~~ Exegetically in the Seminary with also some other branches of instruction.

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Rec'd Feb. 21.

Constantinople 4th Feb 1876

Rev N. G. Clark D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.
Dear Brother,

Your letter of the 3d ult enclosing a copy of the instructions delivered to Miss West upon the eve of her departure from the ~~country~~ United States is at hand. As this letter proposes what may perhaps be rightly called a new departure in the methods of our work the Com. ad Interim have thought it best to make a somewhat full statement of their impressions on reading it not only that these impressions may be known to the Prudential Committee, but also in order to elicit a more detailed explanation of the policy proposed for trial at Smyrna should it seem to you that we have misunderstood its character.

The decision to commit the care of the entire Missionary work at Smyrna including the Protestant church and Community to Miss West being based largely upon the action of the Western T. Mission at its last annual Meeting it has seemed to us that perhaps this action and the causes which led to it were not perfectly understood by the Prudential Committee. In frankly making known, therefore, our own understanding of that action we believe that our statements will express not only the sentiments of our own station but those of every station in the Mission.

Miss West is well known in this Mission We all fully appreciate the work which she has performed in this country. Some of us have been intimately associated with her in the work in this city and her connection with that work is constantly brought to our minds as we see from day to day the wives of Pastors & teachers, and others who were her pupils. And yet when the proposition for her return to our Mission came to the Com. ad Interim, most of us felt, and those who knew her best felt most strongly, that they could not favor it both on account of ~~grave~~ a lack of discretion on the part of Miss West in her methods of Missionary labor, and on account of the almost sure prospect of a speedy failure of her health. Her Medical certificates testified to her present good health but expressed distinctly the opinion that it would give way again under the influences which had induced the previous failure.

The position of the Com. ad Interim was one of great delicacy especially in view of the earnest wish of Miss West to be again on Missionary ground and the desire of her friends to see her there. And we shrank from taking any positive action in opposition to her wishes without consultation with the whole Mission. The proposition was therefore laid before the other stations with the request that their delegates to Annual Meeting should be so instructed that they would be able to act advisedly upon the subject. At the same time the Com. ad Interim begged the Prudential Committee to take no further action until the Mission had considered the matter.

Perhaps ~~we~~ should have been more frank, and should have told the Prudential Com. something also of our own views, alluded to above, but a statement of our dispassionate judgement of Miss West's characteristics if made known to her at that stage of affairs would practically decide the case whereas we desired to leave the Mission absolutely untrammelled by any feeling which might be considered as purely local in its character.

When the matter was brought before the Annual meeting it was evident after full discussion that the general and almost the unanimous sentiment of the Mission was adverse to her return for the reasons above mentioned. No station regarded the prospect of help from her as sufficient to warrant an invitation for her to join its ~~their~~ working force. And yet such was the reluctance to say no to a former associate desiring to return to the work, and so great was the desire to conform to what seemed to be the strong wish of the Prudential Committee in the matter that it was finally voted "that Miss West on her return to ~~Turkey~~ the Mission be connected with Manisa Station and be located at Smyrna." We have a custom on Missionary ground of subordinating each his own individual opinion of Mission policy to the judgement of the whole Missionary body. Although we often have strong convictions of right and wrong in details of work as in principles of action we sometimes find that our convictions are not felt by other brethren as we feel them. One or the other may sometimes even feel that precious interests are suffering on account of this fact. Yet we find that in the long run the interests of the whole work are best served when individuals lay aside pet lines of policy which the judgement of the whole body does not approve. If one puts in practice his theories independently of the approval of his brethren any local results which may temporarily seem to justify his action will almost inevitably be at the expense of neighboring fields whose interests have not been consulted.

If Miss West goes to Smyrna she must needs take same position in reference to this principle of our Mission policy. If she is to have constant regard in her work to the views and policy of the brethren at Marsovan the natural arrangement would be to connect her with that Station. If on the other hand she is not to consider in her work the views and policy of these brethren the consequences can hardly fail of being disastrous to their work. In fact the connection of Miss West and her work with the Manisa Station was the vital part of our conclusion in the matter. Had the proposition been before the meeting in its present shape, to make Smyrna a separate station for her and to place her in charge not only of that direct missionary work among the women and in families which she wished to undertake, but to commit to her the care of the church and community matters, we hazard little in saying that not a vote would have been cast in its favor. Smyrna is only two hours distance from Manisa and is the natural centre of that field, Manisa having been chosen as a residence for the missionaries of the Smyrna field on grounds of health alone. The missionaries must constantly pass through Smyrna in visiting outstations for few of these can be conveniently moved from Manisa directly. And the central relation of Smyrna to that whole field will be more manifest with the growth of the Greek work. If the hoped for growth of this work takes place it one of the Manisa brethren may be obliged to reside in Smyrna and work in that city for a part of the year at least.

The object of the action taken by the Mission was not in the least to hamper the zeal and energy of Miss West in the work to which she wished to give ~~her~~ herself but to afford her the advantage of aid and comfort from the members of that station and to enable them to guard her against indiscretions into which she might otherwise fall. Smyrna had been distinctly mentioned as the place where she wished to labor and it was thought that if the experiment must be ~~tried~~ made the arrangement which we voted was the best which could be made to carry it out. ~~we~~ We judge from your letter to her that the present plan of disconnection from Manisa and

of presiding over the church and congregation to
her care is one of Miss West's own proposing
and deemed by her essential. Thus it
seems a full confirmation of our opinions
in regard to an essential deficiency of
judgment in reference to herself and
what she can or ought to attempt to do.
Her proposal to take this burden reminds
the members of the station that Miss West's
first failure of health was in some
prostration and at least threatened brain
fever brought on by her taking upon
herself burdens of labor and responsi-
bility from which her associates
earnestly tried to dissuade her.
And if we are rightly informed the
failure of health which took place
here to America five or six years ago
was brought on much in the same way
was of a similar character and
raised serious fears of mental disease
In view of the facts outlined
above we feel serious concern upon the
hearing that Miss West is to come to Smyr-
na upon this basis, and as it is our strong

impression that such an arrangement will prove most unfortunate in its effect upon the general work of the mission we have felt it to be our duty to put you in possession of our judgement in the matter. And may the Lord whose work this is guide us all to a solution of these difficulties.

In behalf of the Com ad Interim of the Western T. Mission

Henry O. Dwight
Edwin E. Bliss

P.S.

To prevent misunderstanding we would add that in speaking of a "lack of discretion" in Miss West our reference is not to her views of Missionary policy, and least of all to her plan of earnest personal work with individuals and families. Her book has not reached us and for aught we know we should agree entirely with her views of general missionary policy. Her efforts in the line of direct labor for the conversion of individuals would certainly have our most cordial sympathy. Our reference is solely to a lack of discretion or good judgement in regard to the methods she would adopt to carry out her views of Missionary policy and in regard to the limits of her own ability

Constantinople, Feb. 4. 1876.
Rec'd April 1.

Ans. Ap. 4

Enclosures

Constantinople, Feb. 4. 1876.

Constantinople 18th Feb 1876

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

My dear Sir,

The Com. ad Interim of the W. T. Mission have requested me to convey to you their views upon the subject of Consular Agencies in the interior referred to in your letters of Nov 12 & 19th 1875.

[illegible]e desirable ness of having Consular Agents at every Missionary Station or at least within call of every station is very evident. Our Government has made a treaty with the Ottoman Govt which practically abolishes the sanctity of domicile hitherto enjoyed by us in common with all foreigners under ancient treaties. Unless a consular agent resides within nine hours distance (27 miles) of the residence of the Missionary any Turkish official who chooses to use his powers may at any time invade his house.

Any one who knows the brutalities of which Turkish Officials are capabable during a search of dwelling houses, will appreciate the perilous position in which our Missionaries may find themselves at any moment. It is not necessary to enter upon a discussion of the wisdom of the treaty. Suffice it to say that if the Missionaries with ~~the~~ property of the Missions are placed in jeopardy by the action of our Government it would seem that the State department should consent to take ordinary measures of precaution against the evils which will sooner or later result from that action. Instead of this the whole influence of the State department is against establishing the necessary consular agencies. The consul General here has been ordered to cut off existing consular agencies if possible.

As to the matter of supplying the Agents necessary to the protection of our Missionaries our feeling and that of the great majority of the Missionaries in Turkey is that missionaries should not be consuls. The manner in which we would supply the need in Samokov, Monastir, Broosa, Marsovan

Erzroom and possibly Eski Zagra & Aintab ~~want~~ is by securing the appointment of respectable foreigners resident within the legal distance of those stations. And at Marash we do not understand the need which Mr. Bickford considers as existing. The Theological Seminary there is regarded as giving to the Station the privileges enjoyed by Romanist monasteries, and the Porte has recognized the appointment of a political agent to the Seminary whom our Govt calls the U. S. Consular agent at Marash. For the other stations, especially for those in the far interior, in default of any other possible course we would attempt to secure the appointment of Missionaries to the position of Consular Agent. But in case such action is approved by the Prud. Com., we would recommend the appointment where possible of a Missionary physician rather than a preaching Missionary as less liable to meet opposition from the Turkish Govt.

It will be necessary especially

when Europeans are appointed U. S. consular agents to provide a certain sum annually to meet the expenses of the agent. The position taken by our State Department is that if the fees received by the Agent are not enough to meet his expenses, no better evidence is needed of the superfluity of the agency and hence no appropriations are ever made for that purpose by Govt. Hence we shall have to provide as much as $100 a year in some cases although a less amount will suffice in others for the vital expenses of the office.

I enclose letters from Mardin, Harpoot, & Marash on this subject. The Mardin brethren have as you will see acted without waiting for uniformity of practice but as the form of the letter has to be revised as the Consul General should be addressed, and the reasons of the application should be more fully stated, there will be some time before its presentation. Meanwhile I hope the Prudential Com. may be pre pared to recommend some uniform line of action and may also use means to enlighten the State Department at Washington upon the needs of American citizens in this country.

The Com. ad Interim have voted to approve Mrs Giles' application for leave to return to America this spring with her boy.

The Prudential Com. authorized this Mission to readjust the reduction made in the appropriations for 1875 as it seemed difficult to cut ~~off~~ down the Native Agency & Educational items without injury to the work. In consequence of this permission the expenditure in these Departments made during 1875 was on a scale but slightly less than the estimates as originally presented and now the Com. ad Int. have voted to use the unexpended balances of other appropriations to cover the deficiency thus caused. The sum used from unexpended appropriations is about LT. 165.

Very truly yours Henry O. Dwight Sec

Rec'd March 13.

ans. 24

Constantinople Feb 29 1876

Rev N. G. Clark, D.D. Secy.

My dear Sir,

Sometime ago the Trustees of the Home requested Erzroom Station to consent to the permanent transfer of Miss Patrick to that institution. This consent having been granted the Com. ad Interim of the W. T. Mission have directed me to ask the Prudential Committee to approve of the permanent removal of Miss Patrick from Erzroom to Constantinople for assignment to duty at the Home. The invitation on our part to her to agree to this arrangement will be hearty and unanimous. I enclose a copy of the action of Erzroom Sta. on the subject

Very truly yours

Henry O. Dwight Sec.

P.S. Yours of Feb. 3d enclosing copy of instructions to Miss West has just come, and a hasty reading of it excites some surprise as the action of the Mission upon the proposition that Miss West be assigned work in this field was based the on the clause of the vote which provided for her connection with Marsovan Station. My own opinion has been adverse to this experiment as one

Constantinople, Feb. 18. 1876.
Rec'd March 13.
W

more apt to increase than to diminish difficulties already existing, and I should certainly prefer to see Miss W. holding relations directly with Boston rather than connected with the mission by a bond at best only nominal so far as unity of principles is concerned. However I will not enlarge upon this subject at present.

H.O.D.

P.S.

Rec'd March 25.

Mr. H. O. Dwight
Constantinople, Feb. 29. /76.
Rec'd March 25.

Constantinople 10th March 1876

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D. Sec.

My dear Sir,

I sent you on Monday a letter giving the views of the Com. ad Int. upon the appointment of Miss West to Smyrna to take the entire charge of the Missionary work in that city. I hope it is made evident in the letter that the Com. fully felt the gravity of the steps they took in writing the letter; also that they would not have had anything to say had not the change of plan from that approved by the Mission seemed imperatively to demand it. The letter received, besides the unanimous approval of the Com. ad Int., the approbation of Dr. Riggs who knows Miss West even better than the rest of us.

Yours of the 14th Feb. is at hand, and was considered at the regular meeting of the Com. ad Interim yesterday. I am requested to suggest that perhaps Mr. Kendall will be willing to hold himself in suspense until after Ann. Meeting. The whole subject of the supply of Marsovan will be thoroughly canvassed and settled upon a much more permanent basis than we could think of attempting to ~~supply~~ secure in Committee. The meeting of the Mission will be held this year at Cesarea on the 30th May. A strong feeling of opposition to the removal of Mr. Riggs from Sivas is developing itself in some quarters and I presume the fact of Mr. Kendall's willingness to come out may be a most welcome one to the mission when the discussion of this question takes place. Perhaps Mr. K. should know that the instructors in Marsovan Seminary have a time allotted to them for touring when their students are engaged in village work during the long vacation.

The Mission at its last meeting decided to invite delegates from the two ecclesiastical Unions to sit in ~~the~~ open sessions of the next meeting. As the Eastern and Central Missions are however not ready to take ~~the~~ similar action, and as they seem somewhat anxious ~~t~~ as to the results upon their work if we adopt this course without their concurrence, we have, after some hesitation, decided to make no such invitations this year.

After a final exhibition of hate and helpless rage ~~the~~ (mentioned in No. 10 of Anns notes) the Turkish officials whose duty it is have issued the permit for the Central Turkey College. In granting this the Government has most unwillingly served its master - European public opinion. The permit has been obtained after about a year of constant struggle with the authorities here. No diplomatists in the world can equal the Turkish facility in objecting. Every objection to a proposition is final and being removed is followed instantly by a new one equally final. The reasons why the permit for Aintab College did not require as long a time as was occupied in obtaining the Firman for Robert College are first the Herzegovina insurrection and second the fact that the whole weight of British influence was actively used to coerce the Porte, the College being regarded as an Armenian Protestant Institution.

During the winter one of Mr. Farnsworth's helpers was arrested at Karaman for selling books which did not bear the censor's stamp. The authorities at that place sent specimens of the books here for inspection and the Minister of Public instruction has just decided that since these books were printed before the promulgation of the new press law they could not be condemned for lack of the stamp, and that as they were harmless he would authorize their circulation. He has also agreed to similarly authorize the circulation of all our books published before the new law came into effect by giving a separate permit for each book to each agent engaged in the sale of books. I have rather enjoyed the Turkish cabinet minister's discomfiture on learning that the titles on our catalogue being nearly 1.000 in number, and the agents selling

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the books numbering about 600, he would have to furnish us on his plan about 600.000 permits. The upshot of it will probably be the issue of a Catalogue of our books with the Government imprimatur, which will be a guarantee that all the books are good and wholesome reading.

"You know, the a large number of the Armenian residents of this city are from the interior. In fact it is sometimes difficult to find ~~a man~~ men who are native Constantinopolitans. I live in an Armenian quarter, and all the houses immediately near mine are occupied by Cesarea people. The owner of the building just ~~evacuated~~ vacated by the Home, + a rich banker, + was from Erzroom, etc. Hence much of the seed sown here springs up elsewhere. I have just heard of a new instance of this. We kept up a service at Ortakeuy, on the Bosphorus, last year with some difficulty, never saw any good from it, and abandoned the enterprise when the estimates were cut down. Now we hear of a man who, by God's blessing was converted through attendance on that service, has gone back to his native village full of fire and earnestness, and is asking for a preacher to visit them. This may result in adding a new outstation to the Eastern Turkey Mission.

Yours truly H. O. Dwight

Rec'd Apr. 1.
Com. in 4

Const'ple 6th April 1876

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.

My Dear Sir,

I am sure you will be pleased as we have been to hear that Dr. Schauffler has retired from his position of "holding Mr. Pettibone personally responsible" to him for the funds of the Turkish Literature scheme; explaining in a kind and Christian letter that he has no intention of entering into any dispute with the Mission "when they have nine points of the law in their favor" and "the funds were not diverted from their original object in being applied by the mission to the reprint of the Redhouse Dictionary."

I have been a little puzzled to know just what is the best course for my sister to adopt. Her ties are all on this side the ocean - Missionaries children" have no wide circle of "friends" you know - and so on the whole, some relatives relieving the Board of expense in the case, I have about come to the conclusion to advise her to stay here another year. The great objection to letting her go away from us now is that the measures hitherto taken for her restoration to health will be quite counterbalanced by the fatigues and anxieties to which she will be subject in supporting herself among strangers if she goes to America this Spring. After one more summer we shall be able to decide whether she will be able to return to America and support herself again, or not. So far we see no reason to doubt that the predictions of her physicians, will prove correct and that by the end of the second year of rest she will be strong again.

Mr. Brown has gone to Manisa to remain until Ann. Meeting. I believe that Mr. Hitchcock has written you fully about the needs of Constantinople. One of the workers here – not a Missionary – puts the case rather strongly in this way. The plan of leaving the evangelization of Con'ple and the adjacent territory to be provided for by the agency of Mr. Hitchcock with such help as the Missionaries engaged in other work can render, would be like leaving Boston and the towns within 25 miles radius to one Minister with such help as the busy men at the Missionary rooms could render.

A matter which is causing us some thought here is the subject of employing men whom we find offering their services, the sole objection to their employment being the fact that they are from the interior. We believe that Missionaries should endeavor to avoid interference in neighboring fields by indirect means, besides refraining from direct interference as a matter of course. Believing this we have been very careful to avoid any state of things in our field which shall serve as an enticement to helpers in other regions, for we have the disadvantage of being on the highway from Asia to Europe. No helper has ever come from another field into our employment without the fullest consent of those in charge of that other field, but as our city population is largely made up of natives of the interior it sometimes happens that a good Christian man ~~having come~~ resident here but ~~to this city~~ from another field could easily be induced to join in ~~that is available for~~ our work.

A case in hand is this. A man came on from Harpoot two years ago and went into secular business here. There is now a place where just such a man could do good, our Harpoot brethren acknowledge that he is a good man and we feel that we will violate none of the proprieties if we take this man from secular employment for the work as evangelist for which he is qualified. But the Harpoot friends object to this upon the ground that no man born and brought up in their field can ever be employed outside of that field without the consent of the missionaries there, and that if this consent is not voluntarily given it should not be asked. The fact that the Harpoot brethren openly insist upon controlling the movements of this man throughout his natural life may easily act upon him as a repellant. Wrong as it doubtless is for a Christian worker to be so influenced it is human nature for the man to decline to labor in the Harpoot field in any case. In these circumstances after the extremely vigorous protests which we have received from Harpoot while we are loth to use the man for a village in the Nicomedia field which will remain without a preacher for several months if we do not employ him, yet we dislike to stand by with folded hands and see the man drop into secular employment solely because he prefers not to work in the Harpoot field.

As to the general subject we feel that the matter if left to the operation of natural laws would settle itself without injury to any interest, for our villages are not more enticing than those of the Harpoot field and a salary enticement is not an element of the question as our salaries are no higher & often not so high in purchasing power as those paid in the Eastern Mission.

Perhaps it will interest you to know, in passing that much to my amazement my landlord at once assented to my proposal to deduct £5 from my rent this year. This is nearly the 10% reduction called for my my "Budget" for this year. The cause of this reduction of rent is the general prostration of business.

Yours very truly
Henry O. Dwight

Constantinople
Rec'd May 5.

Constantinople 27th April 1876

Rev N. G. Clark D.D.

My dear Sir,

Dr. Wood has shown me today your private letter to him in reference to Miss West. If the point that the care of the existing work in Smyrna is to remain with Manisa *unless that Station sees fit* to transfer it to Miss West has been clearly brought out in the communications with Miss W., I think that all will feel that the immediate cause of our letter to you of March (not February) 4th is removed. No one here has wished to hamper Miss West in the free performance of her own chosen duties among the families in Smyrna.

But I write principally to reassure you in regard to the extent of the circulation of my "news notes" In this country none but our own Missionaries see them, and none in America but our Missionaries and the Officers of the Board. So no wide damage is done by an indiscreet utterance therein. I must confess however that I do not, on re-reading the "Notes" and the instructions to Miss West, see how the paragraph is inaccurate. I am glad if the fuller explanation we shall doubtless soon receive in your promised official letter to the Com. ad Int. will show that it was so.

Very truly Yours

Henry C. Dwight

Constantinople 5th Mch/76

Rev. N. G. Clark Sec.
My dear Sir,

Your favor of the 4th April acknowledging the letter of the Com. ad Interim of March 4th is at hand and was read to the Com. yesterday. We now understand that the Instructions to Miss West were never intended to prevent members of Manisa Station from visiting Smyrna nor to bar their labors in the direction and extension of the existing work in that field. With this understanding the Com. ad Interim have desired me to say to you that their objection to the basis of Miss West's establishment in Smyrna is removed. They will seek, as doubtless the Manisa Station will do, to afford Miss West a generous co-operation with a freedom from interference in her ~~admini~~ performance of her special work in the City of Smyrna.

Your letter of Apr 12th came last night

In reference to the matter of Consular Agents in this country I presume a list will shortly be sent to you as suggested. I don't think the State Department has any valid ground for claiming exemption for responsibility for the effects of the Protocol ~~to~~ in Dr. Hamlin's desire for the adhesion of our Government to that document. It is true that Dr. Hamlin drew up a petition to our Government and obtained a number of signatures to it, he hoping that the consent of our Government to the Protocol would advance the special interests of the College in the matter of extension of its buildings. I know that the signatures were obtained from many who had not seen the protocol and did not know what they were asking for. I also know that many of those who signed Dr. H's petition have repented of it since. But this is not relevant to the case. It is however a fact that Dr. H. represented at the time that the dangers ~~to~~ feared from the Protocol would be counteracted by the appointment by our Government of Consuls in all parts of Turkey. This statement was also supported, unofficially of course, by the U. S. Minister Mr. Boker. But the main point to bring before the State Department is that neither Dr. Hamlin nor any of his co-signitaries of the petition for the Protocol had any authority to act for the Mission Stations in the far interior. The rights of these American citizens to protection are not diminished by any action of any other American citizens whatsoever. I don't know whose were all the signatures appended to Dr Hamlin's petition. I refused to sign it and endeavored to dissuade others from doing so, and I am sure that none who signed did so in any official way as 'speaking for the Americans in Turkey.

We hear from Bulgaria that the people are in a ferment. Servians have come over to drill and organize the people, numbers have taken to the mountains for the purpose of this organization and they have unfurled the Bulgarian flag - a Lion - and have commenced guerrilla attacks on Turkish villages. No mail comes to us this week from Eski Zagra, ~~but~~ Troops are being sent off in haste and it seems that we are only at the troubles. We know you will remember us in your prayers continually.

I have decided to go to Cesarea to attend the meeting as substitute for Mr. Greene who does not wish to go. We leave on Saturday May 13th D.V. My sister will go with us.

Yours very truly

Henry O. Dwight

Constantinople May 3, 1876.
Rec'd May 26.

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Copy of circular (W.T.M.)

Constantinople
May 10th 1876

Dear Brethren,

We are in a condition of some perplexity as to the course to adopt in reference to Annual Meeting. The General condition of the country is most critical; Bulgaria in insurrection, Bosnia and Herzegovina still demanding the full attention of the Military forces in that part of the country, and the Mussulman element becoming daily more excited against Christians, while the troops necessary for the maintenance of order are being called away from cities not immediately menaced, to a dangerous extent. The Salonica outrage may be repeated any where at any time, so far as any real objection to such a thing on the part of Moslems in power is concerned. In this condition of affairs it is of doubtful propriety for us to leave our families alone here, or to take them with us. Hence we have decided to consider the subject of declining to send delegates to Caesarea at present. If after consultation with Mr. Maynard and with the delegates from Marsovan we decide not to attend the meeting at Caesarea, we shall telegraph you to that effect.

Yours truly Henry O. Dwight

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Boston.

Constantinople, May 1876.

466.

May 18 1876

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.

My dear Sir,

The News Notes will show you something of our situation here. I should explain perhaps that the object of the movement of the Softas is to make such changes in the Gov't as will put a check upon the waste of money by the Sultan. They are not leaders but led. Mithad Pasha the reputed leader of the movement is a wise man and a true patriot and his intention is to prevent any insurrection against Christians, ~~they~~ from motives of policy. If the matter proceeds as far as to the dethronement ~~&~~ or murder of the Sultan it will be difficult to prevent bloodshed. We await the result with trust that the Master will direct us and care for us in this trying time. In case of a tumult, the families at Scutari would assemble at the Home as the most defensible building. All quiet as yet

Yours truly
Henry O. Dwight

Constantinople, May 18/76.

Rec d June

Constantinople 25th May 1876

Rev N. G. Clark D.D. Sec.

My dear Sir,

To continue notes on the political situation here:— The people are becoming more and more excited against the European powers. In fact it seems very clear that the Softa rising has been a protest against foreign intervention in Turkey as much as an attack upon the Sultan's extravagance. At present the reactionary party have things all in their own way and the papers are full of articles urging the casting off of the foreign yoke. There is a certain tone of moderation however, in all these papers, in reference to Christian rayahs. These, say the Turks are our brethren, them we must protect and assist that they may assist us. The situation is very grave indeed in regard to the European relations of this country. It seems now to be drifting into war with Europe or with so much of Europe as is not led by self-interest to aid Turkey.

The Bulgarian rebellion seems to be faring hardly at the hands of the Turks, and may perhaps be said to have already received its quietus although foreign aid may revive it even yet. The Government has in this case acted with the native Tartar brutality, for there are no foreigners to see and report. The whole of the rich plain from Philippopolis to the Balkans has been devastated. One hundred and ten villages are in ruins. The Mussulman inhabitants have been armed and turned loose upon the country and their rule is to kill at sight every Christian they meet. The fields are fetid with putrefying bodies and the cities are filled with frightened women and children whose husbands & fathers are *missing*. It is a "holy war" which is being waged, and so thoroughly do the Moslem irregulars do their work ~~that~~ the Gov't has been obliged to issue special orders that Christians employed on the Railway are not to be killed. Our friends at Samokov were ~~well~~ heard from, all well, May 15 at Eski Zagra were well May 20th. but at both places they are in imminent peril. and I am strongly inclined to think that they had best leave if Gov't will give them safe conduct. The situation at Eski Zagra is peculiarly trying as Mrs. Bond is about to be confined (June 7).

Our Annual Meeting has been postponed one week and the place changed to Marsovan instead of Cesarea, because of the danger of complications here which makes it disagreeable to leave our families here and more disagreeable to take them with us into the Country.

The news notes (No. 21.) has a paragraph relating to Cesarea & troubles there. I am unable to find any confirmation of the story and hope it is not true although one of the Armenian papers declares that a telegram has been received which describes a riot there.

Here we are all well and working quietly on with high hopes for spiritual harvests here in this city "where satan's seat is."

Yours truly
H. O. Dwight

Rec'd June 15.

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Rev N. G. Clark D.D.

Constantinople May 30. 1876.

Rev N. G. Clark D.D. Sec.

My dear Sir,

The plot for the deposition of the Sultan was carried out this Morning and we were aroused by the cannonading by which the fleet announced the accession to the throne of Sultan Murad Khan. Official announcement has been made to all the Provincial Govt's that by the necessity of long anticipated Sultan Abd ul Aziz has been removed from power, and the rightful heir to the throne has been established in his place.

Every thing has been done in the most orderly manner, and it is very creditable to the men who have conducted this affair that they have used the most bigotted part of the Community to further their ends and yet not an act of violence has been committed. There is a report it is true that the ex-Sultan is dead, but we have no evidence of it. The young Prince Yussuf Izzeddin has been taken into a sort of arrest (he is son of the Sultan) in order to prevent his conspiring against Murad who is his cousin (son of the last Sultan) and the legal heir.

In view of the troubled condition of the country we decided on Saturday that it was not best to be found travelling ~~and~~ in these days and so Annual Meeting has been dispensed with. As the Broosa & Manisa Stations are here represented we have decided to submit to each other our Estimates and thus to have some slight control exercised over the amount asked for in spite of the failure to hold Meeting

We hear from Samokov that all are well. At Eski Zagra they are also well but in trying circumstances, as they are more exposed just now to Moslem violence than the brethren at Samokov. Mr. Maynard has advised the withdrawal of the ladies and the children from all the European Stations, but I do~~n't~~ not know how the plan can be carried out. It is important that some one should stay through the dangerous time, ~~but~~ and the wives will object to leaving their husbands.

We hope, however, that the worst is over in Bulgaria. The rebellion seems crushed but the country is ruined by the hordes of Circassians and Albanians turned loose by Gov't. upon the villages of Bulgaria.

Pray for this poor land

Yours truly

H. O. Dwight

Rev N. G. Clark D.D.

Constantinople, May 30/1876.
Rec'd June 22.

Constantinople 12th June 1876

Rev N. G. Clark D.D.

My dear Sir,

One of the questions which would have been brought before our Annual Meeting, had we held it, is that of the Greek work in Constantinople. A Greek congre- of from 40 to 50 meets every Sunday at the hall in the Bible house premises, Dr Riggs conducting the services. The work of following up the Sabbath lesson by visitation is quite beyond the capacity of the Greek (Am. Bib. Soc.) Colporter who began this service and Dr Riggs' uncertain health makes the responsibility of such evangelistic work quite too much for him. We have no Greek speaking Greek helpers at hand and are oppressed with the difficulties of pushing the work so hopefully opening. Just as we have begun to feel that something must be done a letter comes from Mr. Leyburn at Athens, missionary of the So. Presbyterian

Constantinople, May 30/1876.

Board. at Athens. He having heard of our Greek congregation here would gladly take it off of our hands and make Constantinople a Station of his society. This lead to a discussion of the whole subject while our brethren from Broosa and Manisa were here and they felt with us that since the Board is preparing to push the Greek work vigorously in other parts of the Country it would not be an arrangement from which we could hope well should the work at Constantinople be surrendered to another Society. Just at this time also Mr. Constantine of Athens (independent Missionary) visited this city and showed much interest in the Greek congregation. He also let it be understood that he was willing to come here permanently to take this Greek work in hand. We had already informed Mr Leyburn that the W. T. Mission would carry on the Greek work in Con'ple and we could do no more than make the same answer to Mr Constantine. It was suggested that Mr. Constantine might be induced to join the Mission but this proposition did not seem sufficiently promising of good to warrant a communication to you upon the subject, indeed the proposition was very markedly disapproved by nearly all. It was however proposed that Mr. Brooks might remove to Constantinople to take up the Greek work, and Mr. Brooks seemed quite favorably inclined toward such an arrangement. We therefore decided to ask the opinion of Manisa Station on this subject and to lay the matter before the other stations if Manisa agreed to Mr. Brooks' transfer to Constantinople. And the Com ad Interim have desired me to write to you at once asking the consent of the Prudential Com. to the removal of Mr. Brooks to Constantinople with special reference to work among the Greeks, their consent to be conditional upon the consent of the other stations of our Mission to the arrangement. The decision of the Com ad Int. was taken rather hastily in view of the pressure from Athens, but I think the subject had due and careful consideration. If the work is only new and small yet the lack of native helpers seems to warrant the calling of a Missionary for this very promising opening. You are perhaps aware that the proposed arrangement will meet Mr Brooks' views and perhaps I may say expectations.

Your favors of May 6th & 10th are

at hand.

The political news from the interior is so far good and there seems to be no difficulty about the acceptation of the new Sultan by the people. Here the newspapers, even the most fanatic Moslem papers, are all clamoring for equal rights, a Constitutional Government and a Parliament elected by the people and the Gov't seems inclined to adopt these radical reforms. It is the Lord's doings and marvellous in our eyes. We expect to have an audience with the Sultan this week to present our good wishes and congratulations. Had Dr Hamlin been here his pen would have been with us when we attacked and exposed the despotism which has just been overthrown and whose iniquity we very little understood so low ~~had~~ did the Gov't fall in the last two or three years. None of our Mission that I know of advocated the Russian conquest although we may have felt that there was no hope of saving Turkey from it. But now that the revolution promises better things Dr Hamlin will not be again offended by Anti-Turkish letters. Yours truly Henry O. Dwight

Rec'd July 15.

Constantinople 15th June 1876

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D. Sec.

My dear Sir

I enclose to you the Tabular view of the Western Turkey Mission; the Reports of Constantinople Station, of the Publication Department, & of Manisa Station for the year 1875.

The Tabular View is late and imperfect. The difficulty of collecting statistics is very great. Mr. Parsons says that he is utterly unable to obtain full data from his field. Even from Baghchejuk itself he seems to be unable to obtain all the facts. I suspect that a part of the trouble lies in the fact that our native brethren who are independent of us, in great part, financially, dislike to see their churches, schools etc put down among the churches and schools entirely supported by foreign funds. They feel that their separate effort is only casually ~~hinted at~~ and the figures representing the result of hard labor are engulfed in the totals which represent the great work of the Board. Hence, I imagine that a Tabular view modified slightly so as to show the statistics of the Churches from the native standpoint would draw out more accurate totals. For instance the reports from churches in connection with the Bythinia Union might be certified to us by the Union and appear on the Mission Tabular View under the head "Bythinia Union". In that case the money columns would show Pastor's Salary etc., and aid rec'd from A.B.C.F.M. as well as aid from other sources; or School receipts from Tuition, and aid from A.B.C.F.M. etc. A modified tabular view like this would become not so much a record of Mission work directed by the A.B.C.F.M. as a census of Evangelical communities and establishments in Turkey. As the years go on these must increase and we must decrease.

We are quite hopeful for the future of our work in its relations with the Gov't. Our long experience of Turkish promises and their fragile character makes us sceptical of ~~all~~ the value of all new ones. But this time all the people are united in insisting that the Sultan's power must be curbed by a constitution and the papers are demanding freedom in a manner which makes me rub my eyes now and then as I read them. My wife upbraids me for want of faith. She says "You all have been praying for the overthrow of tyranny and wrong in this land and the Board has especially invited the prayers of all the churches for the political enlightenment of the empire and now when the answer has come you either dont believe it amounts to any thing, ~~or~~ else are so astonished that it is evident you never expected any answer to your prayers!"

The reform of a rotten government, like the reform of a rotten house is an extremely delicate matter especially if the work is ~~a~~ commenced at the foundation. The Ministry are not in accord as to the amount of freedom to be given at first and a large party of old fogies is asserting itself more and more in opposition to the new ways of the new Sultan. The wish of this party is to raise the green flag, defy Europe and give Christians the three alternatives; acceptance of Mahometanism, death, or slavery. Russia, enraged at the diplomatic defeat she has received from England is already beginning again to try to foment a disturbance in Constantinople which shall restore to her policy the adherents England has drawn from her. The sum of it all is that the times are still very critical here. Perhaps, even more than a month ago, wild fanatic outbreaks are to be feared, and it is well that we know that the Master is guiding.

Yours truly,

Henry O. Dwight

Rec'd July 5.

Constantinople 16th June /76

Rev. Dr. Clark Sec.

My dear Sir,

I sent you a note yesterday but write again to say that the assassination of the Ministers of War, of foreign Affairs, and the wounding of the Minister of Marine of which you will hear to day by telegraph has not yet disturbed the public peace. The act seems to have been one of deeper significance than appears at first sight and we fear that it is more than an accident or a private revenge which has removed from the Ministry some of the strongest opponents of reform. It may not be true that the reform party has spilt their blood, but if it has there will be more blood spilt before the end comes. We are all well and quietly wait that which the Lord will bring about

Yours truly

Henry O. Dwight

Rev Dr. Clark

Constantinople 30th June 1876

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Sec A.B.C.F.M.

My dear Sir,

The Com. ad Interim has desired me to make known to you its action in reference to the supply of Marsovan.

As you are aware, the fitness of Mr. Riggs for the vacant position in the Turkish Department of the Seminary has for some time turned the thoughts of all of us toward him in connection with the supply of the want. Reasons however exist, to which indeed you have called our attention more than once, which have seemed to make the removal of Mr. Riggs impossible. For more than a year the question of the needs of the Seminary has been pressing upon us for consideration and it has seemed to demand attention more imperatively every month. We have many times discussed the subject, with thorough canvassings of possible combinations in every light. Since the death of Dr. West ~~and~~ a new reason has been added to that already placed before us by the growth in the work at Sivas why Mr. Riggs should not be taken from that station, and after all discussion, and all thought and all prayer upon the subject I think each one of us would gladly have left the responsibility for another Mission Meeting to assume. But the question could not be settled in that way. The proper instruction of the Marsovan students is the basis of future successful work. The students have suffered much from the "temporary supply" system which has been in vogue since Mr. Herrick left Marsovan. They are now suffering because their time is not properly occupied, there being no one to give them the instruction required. Weakness at the seminary affects our whole field and to make our Seminary strong we must be willing to suffer temporary loss ~~some~~ else where. Another temporary and makeshift measure for the supply of Marsovan could not but be attended with unfortunate results. These are some of the considerations which have weighed with us and at the same time we have found that the opinion of all seems to be that Mr. Riggs will have to go to Marsovan sooner or later. Hence with the warm approval of Broosa, Manisa and Marsovan Stations we have voted

1st That while recognizing fully the very serious objections to the removal of Mr. Riggs from Sivas, the difficulty of securing in any other way a permanent supply for the Turkish Department of Marsovan Seminary leads us to request Mr Riggs to remove to Marsovan with his family as soon as practicable

2d That we invite Mr. Perry to join this Mission at once with a view to location at Sivas

3d That Mr. Bartlett be requested to render temporary assistance at Sivas until Mr. Perry's arrival.

We have proceeded upon the

supposition that the Prud. Committee is still willing to send out Mr. Perry. The death of Dr. West has made it very difficult to decide to take Mr. Riggs from Sivas but it has also modified other relations of the problem. I should add that the Cesarea station proposed as a substitute for the plan adopted, the removal of Mr. Barrows from Manisa to Marsovan. This might have been considered as a temporary measure, had Marsovan given a cordial consent to the principle of temporary supply. As it was we did not even ask Manisa their opinion of the Cesarea proposition.

All is quiet here politically but all eyes are turned northwards to the Russian bear and his allies to try to read their intentions.

In great haste
Very truly yours
Henry O. Dwight
Secy.

Rec'd July 26.

Constantinople 18th July 1876.

Rev. N. G. Clarke D.D.

My dear Sir,

Your favors of the 16th 21st & 23d are at hand.

The question you ask in regard to Mr. Pettibone's return has been already answered on behalf of the Com. ad Int. by Dr E. E. Bliss I believe. We certainly desire his return. As to his bringing out his sister, every one is in favor of this. Of course we would prefer to have Mr. Pettibone bring out a wife, also. But as advice on this point has often been vainly offered it is not necessary to enlarge upon it now. We are ready to approve Miss Pettibone's coming out, in order to keep house for her brother. It would hardly be best for them to expect to find board in any Missionary family.

As to Miss Williams I am sorry that there has been no action on her case

As no mention of her case has been made in any of your letters the incidental intimation that she was willing to return to Turkey ~~was~~ seems to have been understood as something to be borne in mind only in case of a call for a lady missionary. There seems to be no immediate demand for a Turkish speaking lady. I will however see that Cesarea is informed of Miss Williams' readiness to come out.

I see that you understood the recommendation of the convention of three stations in regard to the supply of Marsovan and Sivas as final action. It was not so as the Convention was rather a caucus than a legislative body and presumed to decide nothing. But it is all right as things have turned out and we are very glad indeed to learn that Mr. Perry can come in September. We have not heard as yet from Sivas of their view of the final decision.

In regard to Bardezag the Com. ad Interim have twice authorized

Mr. Parsons to take steps he may deem proper to secure immediate relief for Miss Farnham and I am surprised that he should have sounded any doubtful note in writing. Miss Farnham is living on the edge of the grave. The physicians say that either she is guilty of suicide or we are guilty of murder if she works on and dies.

Yours very truly

Henry O. Dwight

Sec.

Rec'd Aug. 9.

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Constantinople 1st Aug. 1876

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D. Secy.

My dear Sir,

The Com. ad Interim have desired me to mention to you that as Mr. Riggs has already removed to Marsovan Mr. Hubbard is now alone in Sivas. The situation of a foreigner who does not understand the Turkish language and who is alone in a Turkish interior city in these days, may at any moment become a very trying one. Hence it is desirable that Mr. Perry allow nothing to detain him in the U.S. We had provided, as we supposed, against Mr Hubbard's being left alone by asking Mr. Bartlett, who was not needed at Cesarea itself for the moment, to go to Sivas till Mr. Perry's arrival. It now seems however that Mr. Bartlett may not be able to do this.

In making out the Tabular view of the Mission this year I was struck with the utter inadequacy of the existing map of the Missions of the Board in Turkey.

The one last published in the Missionary Herald represents the ground occupied by the Western T. Mission as a barren waste. I have taken the liberty of ~~enter~~ sending you a copy of this map with additions in red ink. You will see from this that some fifty of our outstations are not on the map as published. Now if the board desires to be at the expense of getting up a new edition and you will let me know, and can send me one or two copies of the map as it ~~is~~, I will try to obtain ~~an~~ accurate information and enter every missionary outstation upon a copy from which the new edition can be made. The copy I send you although reasonably accurate is not complete and was made simply to show quickly to the eye the shortcomings of the map now in the hands of the people.

You have asked about the matter of the Baptists in the European T. Mission I made known to Dr. Riggs & Mr Pepping to your suggestions at the time as they represent that mission here and believe that they spoke to Dr. Thomson (B. & F. Bible Soc.) about it. I believe no further interference has occurred in that region although Dr. T. is inclined to claim that he has a right to send whomsoever he will

BULGARIA
SERVIA
Tirnova
SHUMLA
VARNA
SOPHIA
Balkan Mts
ESKI-ZACHRA
PHILIPPOPOLIS
TURKEY IN EUROPE
ADRIANOPLE
RUMELIA
MACEDONIA
ALBANIA
MONASTIR
SALONICA
CONSTANTINOPLE
Rodosto
SEA OF MARMORA
Thaso
Samothrad
Imbro
Lemnos
Mt Olympus
THESSALY
Mt Ida
Bergamos
(Pergamos)
Ak Hisar (Thyatira)
Sart
(Sardis)
SMYRNA
Allah Shehr
(Philadelphia)
(Ephesus)
Eski Hi
Samos
Mytilene
Skyro
Scio I.
Andros
Tenos
Naxos
Amorgos
Thera
Milo
ARCHIPELAGO
Santa Maura
Cephalonia
Zante
THEBES
CORINTH
ATHENS
KALAMATA
GREECE
Cerigo
Rhodes
Scarpanto
CANDIA OR CRETE
CANDIA
MEDITERRANEAN
CYRENE
AFRICA
ALEXANDRI
E
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24
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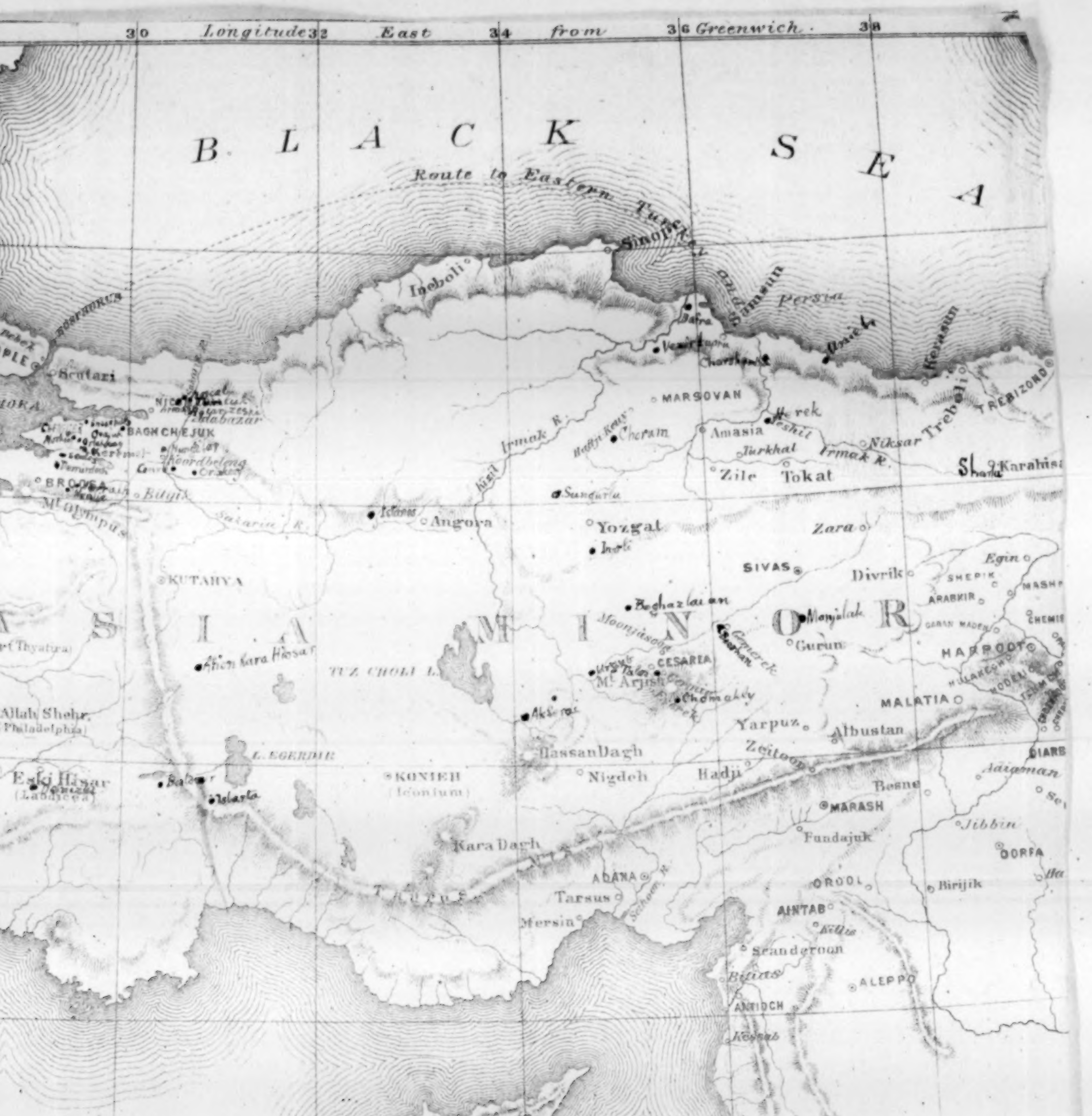
Enclosed in letter of
Aug. 1 1876 pro.


30
Longitude 32
East
34
from
36 Greenwich
38
BLACK SEA
Route to Eastern Turkey and Persia
Sinope
Ineboli
Batra
Samsun
Vezir Kupri
Charshamba
Unieh
Kerasun
Trebizond
TREBIZOND
Scutari
BOSPHORUS
BAGHCHEJUK
Kermel
Yenibazar
Moordbeleng
BROOSA
Bilijik
Mt Olympus
Sakaria R.
Irmak R.
Kizil
Cherum
MARSOVAN
Amasia
Herek
Yeshil
Turkhal
Irmak R.
Niksar
Zile
Tokat
Shabin
Karahisar
Sungurlu
Ayash
Angora
Yozgat
Zara
SIVAS
Divrik
Egin
ARABKIR
SHEPIK
MASHKI
CHEMISGEZEK
KUTAHYA
ASIA MINOR
Thyatira
Afion Kara Hissar
TUZ CHOLI L.
Moonjasoon
Talas
CESAREA
Mt Argus
Gurun
HARPOOT
Hulakegh
MALATIA
Allah Shehr
Philadelphia
Aksarai
Chomakly
Yarpuz
Albustan
L. EGERDIR
Eski Hisar
Denizli
Laodicea
Isbarta
KONIEH
Iconium
Hassan Dagh
Nigdeh
Hadjin
Zeitoon
Besne
DIARBEKIR
Adiyaman
MARASH
Fundajuk
Jibbin
OORFA
Kara Dagh
Taurus
ADANA
Tarsus
Sihoon R.
Mersin
OROOL
Birijik
AINTAB
Killis
Scanderoon
Beilan
ALEPPO
ANTIOCH
Kessab
Lefkosia
CYPRUS
Hamah
Tartous
HUMS
TRIPOLI
Ehmin
Bhamdun
Zahleh
BEIRUT
ABEIH
Deir el Kamr
DAMASCUS
SIDON
Hasbeiya
Tyre
Deir Mimas
Cana
ACRE
SYRIA
Nablous
Jaffa
JERUSALEM
Bethlehem
GAZA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
MOUTHS OF THE NILE
ALEXANDRIA
EGYPT
107
109
Longitude
111
East
113
from
115 Washington

MISSION

TUR

Map with additions,
From Mr. Dwight, Com'tee
Rec'd. Sept. '76

wherever he will to distribute the word of God. He has lately sent a man into the Marsovan field to work in direct competition with our book agent-preachers. The men he employs are not preachers but they preach or talk all sorts of doctrine not being responsible commonly to any ecclesiastical body. These men have a salary larger than our helpers receive and also a commission of 60% on all sales. Our men constantly report Dr. Thomson's men as underselling them without conscience. Dr. Thomson always denies this. You can see however that the temptation to the colporter is very great as he can give the buyer a discount of 30% as an inducement to purchase and still clear a profit of 30% on the transaction. Dr Thomson once agreed that he would keep his men out of our field, but he indicates lately a tendency to carry on his work on a different basis. Perhaps a letter from you to the B. & F. B. Society on the general subject of the inconvenience and waste arising from their allowing men to be sent into fields which we fully canvass might have a beneficial effect. Perhaps the European T. Mission have already communicated to you on this subject.

Matters are quiet here just now. The condition of Asia Minor is not pleasant. The wave of excitement which we expected in May is just reaching the interior of this slow moving country. People treat the Christians with viole every where and in many places they take pleasure in whetting their large butcher knives before their eyes, and frightening them with threats. "Only a few more days and we sha give you the choice of Mohammedanism or death." is a frequent remark. The whole performa is gone through with from a desire to tease the Christians, but the ignorant peasants who begin to play with edge-tools to frighten the neighbors are very near to the position of dangerous classes. In Bulgaria things are rapidly improving. The atrocities committed there during the month of May were horrible. Villages were burned, men murdered on sight, women outraged, children stolen. But it was not alone the Turks who did it. On both sides the was ~~war~~ war to the knife, and no quarter. The numb of these horrible outrages have been greatly exagg ated, and the published statistics, unless verifie by the personal investigation of Consuls, should be divided by ten to give the true fact as to numbers. These atrocities began to be stopped as early as the first week in June. In fact one of the earliest acts of the new Sultan was to order the disarming of the Bashi Bozouks. They refused to be disarmed, and it was not until late in June that it was safe to travel even on the most frequented roads. Early in July there was a new Bashi bozouk outrage in the Philippopolis region and the Gov't had two majors and four or five men hung for it, besides sentencing many others to imprisonment with hard labor. This has stopped such things in Bulgaria. In Servia I am afraid ~~however~~ that there will be a carnival of blood. Neither party is civilized enough to feel any compunction at bloodshed. As Indians keep the scalps, they keep the noses of their victims. At least this is the case with the Volunteer forces on both sides. Probably the regulars are not allowed such license; but it is the exception rather than the rule for prisoners to be taken. Kill! kill! kill! is the watchword and I am afraid even wounded men are not spared, or if spared are spurned to die by inches in the pitiless blaze of the sun, unheard and unpitied in their groans.

God hasten the end of all wrong and misery.

Yours truly

Henry O. Dwight

One enclosure

Constantinople, Aug. 7. 1876
Recd. Aug. 23

Constantinople 21st Aug/76

Rev. Dr. Clark Sec A.B.C.F.M.

My dear Sir,

We have been a little embarassed by receiving no answer as yet to my letter of June 12th asking the Prud. Com. to Sanction Mr. Brooks' transfer from Manisa to Constantinople. Mr. Brooks has been expecting an answer to the proposition and remains at Manisa for lack of it. We have however taken the liberty of advising him to come up here hoping for the sanction of the Prud. Com. after the fact.

I had intended earlier to reply to your question as to my sisters needs for this year, but the uncertainty of our plans has made it difficult to foresee what reply should be made. When it was our purpose for my sister to spend the year in Sivas I had decided that it would not be necessary to ask for any thing from

Board, as I wrote you. But since the disturbed state of the country has broken up this plan I find that about £50 will be needed in addition to our present resources to cover her expenses here. Mr. Baldwin, without consulting me credited to my sister ~~this sum~~ £50. on the 30th of June, it being one half of the total of £100 appropriated for my sisters ~~support~~ salary for 1876. I had not intended that this appropriation should be touched but if the the Prud. Com. are willing to allow £50 from it for my Sister we will let the entry on the books stand as it is.

Mr. Hitchcock is very sick or rather has been, He is now better.

Political affairs are no lighter here as yet. The old Turkish fanatical spirit is rampant. I wrote to you a week or two ago in reference to the stories of Turkish barbarism used in putting down the rebellion. The stories have been so vague and have so persistently defied proof at the hands of our Missionaries that I don't know but what I was too positive in my statement of the degree of exaggeration. "They are exaggerated ten times" I think I said. I have a letter from Mr. Clarke of Samokov which states his guess as being 10.000 people killed, probably less than more; Many women have been outraged but Mr Clark says he only knows of a few cases; The rebellion was quelled in May and the new Government attempted to stop the marauding of the Circassians early in June so that by the 15th June the wholesale slaughter was stopped. The thing was horrible enough as I had understood it before and I am sorry to find that it is worse than I had been willing to believe. The Government will now be compelled to do what it ought to have done in June — disavow the whole policy and execute the Bashibozouk & Circassian chiefs. And if the English people will only understand that all Turkey needs reforming as much as Bulgaria we shall have great good arising from this exposé of the facts in the case. It is not true however that we Missionaries have had aught to do in furnishing facts. We could not get them.

Yours truly

H O Dwight

Rev. H. O. Dwight
Constantinople, Aug. 21. 1876.
Rec'd Sept. 14.

Constantinople Aug 25 1876

Rev N. G. Clark D.D.

My dear Sir,

I wrote you I think that Sir Henry Elliot the English Ambassador has said in a dispatch to the English Foreign Office (July 19th 1876) that the "Daily News" received the most of its information from the American Missionaries when it worked up the case of the Bulgarian Atrocities, and I ~~he~~ added that this statement was erroneous. Sir Henry Elliot does not distinguish between the American Missionaries and the Americans resident here. He further errs by stating that he sent Mr. Baring to the American Missionaries for documents. No American Missionary has furnished information on the subject of the Bulgarian atrocities to the Daily News or its corrrespondents nor to Mr. Baring. We find ourselves in an embarrassing position. The Turkish Government is writhing under the exposure of its bloody methods of repressing rebellion. But the story of its inhumanities has been largely exaggerated, or at least it believes in such exaggeration. The missionaries are pointed out to it as the source of such exaggeration in an indefinite way that will ~~bear~~ permit saddling any load upon their shoulders. Meanwhile the Missionaries have been smilingly accepting and returning civilities as usual, on good terms with Turkish officials as a general thing and when asked about the Bulgarian atrocities have absolutely no evidence of a tenth part of what has been published in the English papers. Under such circumstances there is danger that the Turks will begin to regard the Missionaries as double faced hypocrites. We discussed this matter in Station Meeting the other day and it being understood that Dr Long and Dr Washburn were the persons to whom Sir Henry Elliot had reference we decided to invite them to ask Sir Henry Elliot to correct his erroneous statement. Dr Washburn is away but Dr. Long was conferred with and declined to interfere although acknowledging that the erroneous statement in question directs attention away from the [illegible] gentlemen at the College and throws it upon the Mission. I mention this to you that you may know of a situation not without gravity and also that you may be able to deny the responsibility of the Missionaries for any of the details of horrors in Bulgaria. Horrors there have been. All that has been published by the Daily News and Mr Schuyler and others may turn out true to the letter, but at present the Missionaries do not wish to be held responsible for the statements, for good and cogent reasons.

I mentioned to you a week or two ago that Dr Thomson had been sending his colporters into our field in Asia Minor in direct violation of agreements. Since my writing the British and Foreign Bible Society has disavowed that action as a violation of territory of the American Bible Soc. and has instructed Dr Thomson to apologize for his course which he has done to Dr. I. G. Bliss. This information is communicated strictly in confidence

Very truly yours

Henry O. Dw

Constantinople 11th Sept. 1876

Rev Dr Clark
Sec A.B.C.F.M.

My dear Sir.

I wrote you about the statements of Sir Henry Elliot and Dr. Long's objection to rectify them on the 25th of August. We have since talked the matter over and decided to take no further steps in the matter of ~~be~~ securing a correction of the erroneous statement of Sir Henry. It is only fair to say that one of our number was not present when we ~~took the action~~ decided to request Dr. Long's good offices, and that he opposes the view we then took on the ground that it is not expedient to attempt to deny the statement of Sir Henry lest we seem to deny the facts alleged to have been certified to by the Missionaries. As to the facts of the outrages in Bulgaria our attitude may be summed up perhaps as follows: We have not from our

Bulgarian Missionary Brethren any thing like confirmation of statements which have found wide credence in England. i.e of massacres in cold blood, At the same time we have known, as I wrote you in May & June, of inhumanity in the Turkish supression of the Bulgarian insurrection which was entirely in keeping with the barbarous character of the Turkish peasantry. Now, although the investigations by some of the Bulgarian Missionaries goes to show that the horrors are not so horrible as painted and that we have not been far wrong in our understanding of the case, yet it is not incumbent upon us to add our views to the published literature of Bulgarian atrocities especially as there are two foreign and three Turkish "Official Reports" still (to be put) in the field. Hence instead of trying to set printed wrong right we will confine our attention to our natural work of trying by God's Grace to do something at setting actual living wrong right. This statement, by the way, is mine and not ~~the~~ ordered by the Com. ad Interim. The Missionaries now have the opportunity in Bulgaria which the Cesarea brethren had during the famine in Asia Minor — of being the natural channel of communication between ~~the~~ English Benevolence and Turkish misery. Mr. Clarke is now at Batak trying to help ~~the~~ shelterless and care for the sick. The English Ambassador has placed £100 at his disposal and secured Government cooperation or at least moral support.

The Com ad Interim desire me to say in reference to the proposition for Mr. Pierce's connection with our Mission that they have heard of a purpose in the Eastern Mission to make a new station at Trebizond or Ordoo where Mr. Pierce could work with every hope of success. Has this been given up?

Yours very truly
Henry O. Dwight sec

Constantinople. Sept. 11. 1876.
Rec'd Oct. 5

Mr. H. O. Dwight
Constantinople. Sept. 11. 1876

Constantinople 13th october 1876

Rev N. G. Clark DD Sec.

My dear Sir

Your favor of the 15th is at hand. I also should have acknowledged in time your telegram in reference to Mr. Brooks, and Samokov Seminary. I think I have not lost any letters from you.

I enclose to you the action of Manisa Station in reference to the employment of Mr. Constantine. The Com. ad Interim desire me to say in regard to this matter that Broosa station and Manisa Station are thus found to be of opinion that Mr. Constantine should be employed. It is for this reason that the action of Manisa is transmitted to you to form, if it seems best, a basis of action by the Prudential Committee. At the same time we ourselves feel that Mr. Constantine should not be invited to enter the service of the Mission at once.

1st Because the whole success of such an arrangement depends upon a clear understanding upon both sides of the character and limitation of relations. The problem of Mr. Constantine's relations to the station we understand from Mr. Stearns letter to have been before the Manisa Station, but to have been left by them for after solution. We believe that the decision of to ~~seek~~ ask Mr Constantine to join this Mission should be arrived at after the solution of this problem, not before it.

2d Because the consideration and discussion which ~~the~~ a decision of such importance demands can only be had at a full mission meeting. The employment of Mr. Constantine in one view affects intimately only the station where he is to work. In another view his employment affects every station in the country, not only in this mission but also in the adjoining ones. If Mr. Constantine is to come into the service of the Board as a Missionary – which we understand is not proposed – a principle of long standing is involved concerning the modification of which all our brethren would probably have something to say. If on the other hand he comes into the employ of the Mission as a Preacher Teacher or other helper, every helper in the country will be liable to a certain uneasiness on the Salary question.

3d Because if a decision in this matter is postponed until the meeting of the Mission there will be no semblance of dividing this Mission into two sections the westernmost of which by the accident of its geographical relations shall be empowered to make decisions affecting the whole body but in which the eastern section of the Mission can have no part. We feel that it is a real misfortune to be obliged to come to decisions from the discussion of which the three Eastern Stations of the mission are excluded. When there is not an absolute urgence for decision we therefore prefer to postpone ~~the for~~ a question for the fuller consideration of the Mission.

In giving these our reasons for ~~dis~~ preferring to defer the decision of this matter you observe that the personal objections raised in some quarters against Mr. Constantine's employment are not regarded. In fact we have felt that the question would be much simplified by making it ~~the~~ a question of Mr. Co's going to Manisa rather than to Constantinople for instance. We do not at all desire, I may further say, to object to the free action of the Prudential Committee upon the proposal of Manisa Station endorsed as it is by Broosa Station if the Committee shall see fit to approve and give effect to the Manisa resolution without waiting, as we suggest, for Mission action.

Politically, affairs here seem to be slightly improving since Turkey has yielded to the urgent demands of England and is about to give guarantees of reform to Europe. I may say here, since the danger has in great measure past, that during the last ten days we have been living on a smouldering volcano. The Moslem system you are aware condemns all unbelievers to the sword. The early Mahometan conquerors allowed the Christians to purchase their lives by tribute. In the eyes of strict Moslems it is on this basis that Christians are permitted to live in Turkey and whenever the Moslems choose to withdraw their consent to the agreement they are legally entitled to demand submission to Islam as the only condition of life. The people of Turkey have been very near, during the last two weeks, to taking this matter out of the hands of the Government and proclaiming war against all Christendom by a general onslaught upon the Christians living among them here and elsewhere. The Lord has so far mercifully restrained their wrath, but some of the days have been days of perfectly well founded anxiety to those who are in close observation of the Turkish common people

Very truly yours Henry O. Dwight Sec.

Constantinople, Oct. 13, 1876.
Rec'd Nov. 4.

479.

Constantinople, Oct. 13, 1876.

Constantinople 17th Oct/76

Rev N. G. Clark D.D. Sec.

Dear Sir,

Mr. Clarke of Samokov commenced to make a regular report upon the Bulgarian villages which he has visited since the insurrection. I had suggested to him that the surest way of exonerating our selves from the charge of circulating exaggerated stories would be by the publication of a statement of actual facts taking occasion at the same time to say incidentally that no previous publication had been made. Before the report was ready, Mr. Clarke was obliged to take up the Relief work and he sent me simply his rough draft of notes of his tour to use as seemed best. Some of our friends here were very anxious that there should be no publication of occurrences ~~lost~~ reported by our Missionaries lest such a writing should seem to contradict the statements already made. In deference to this opinion, although I felt personally that the truth had better come out, I decided not to publish Mr. Clarke's notes. There has been on all sides a marked surprise that nothing has been said by the Missionaries directly, since their first (supposed) statements through the "Daily News" and after several intimations that a few words would do good, I have copied Mr. Clarkes Notes, prefacing them with some Geographical explanations and a summary of the history of the insurrection. Dr. E. E. Bliss, Dr. Riggs, Mr. Herrick & Mr. Hitchcock have approved the document and others have approved it as an accurate statement of facts although some have said that it does not contain enough of "atrocity". It is I believe a plain straightforward grouping of facts which may err by incompleteness of vision, but not by any suppression of the truth as seen. The preliminary remarks I regard as important as fixing the locations, as establishing the fact of an insurrection in Bulgaria, and as showing that the whole country was not devastated so completely as was at first feared. ~~three~~ These points ~~which~~ will at once show the difference between the "Daily News" correspondence and the real statements of the Missionaries on the ground. I had intended to send one copy of this paper to England and one copy to you. But as some of our friends still strenuously object to the publication of anything in England I have decided to withhold it. Mr. Byington's objection to its publication is I believe that you have cautioned him against such writings. He therefore is willing to have the paper go to your hands to be used at discretion. I have thought that perhaps you might think it advisable to let it go to the secular press. I believe ~~the~~ Mr. Clarke and the brethren at Samokov think it would be well to publish it. Such as it is I give it into your hands. I think it would not be found offensive by the Turks because it is free from abuse of them & although it contains ~~some~~ damaging statements about them.

Yours truly

Henry O. Dwight

P.S. If Mr Clarke gets time among his pressing duties to send me his remaining notes of the tour I will add a Postscript to the paper

Recd Nov.

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Constantinople 19th October

Rec'd Nov. 1876

Rev N. G. Clark D.D.

My dear Sir,

Referring to my letter of the 17th with enclosure of a report on Bulgarian affairs I am sorry to observe that the copy sent to you was not a corrected one and I herewith hand you notes of the most glaring mistakes of the Copyist. Please have the kindness to append the "errata" to the document so that if any one should read it the corrections of errors may be available.

Mr. Baldwin informs me that the ladies of the Woman's Board object to a charge of about $5.000 (101.000 piastres) for Home building on the ground that they supposed the building to be completed when Mr. Pettibone left. As I was appointed to act on the building Committee when Mr. Pettibone left I may perhaps say a word about the expenditure. 1st as to the method of working. No work was undertaken while I was a member of the Building Com. without careful consultation. Dr. Wood Dr. I. G. Bliss and myself met on the ground every morning and our decisions were always unanimous. When we were in doubt as to the propriety of any proposed expenditure we invariably took the instructions of the Board of Trustees before proceeding.

2^d as to the use made of the $5.000 in question. I believe that Mr. Baldwin will forward to Mr. Ward the detailed account of expenses reported by our Committee. The account with vouchers were put into his hands some time since. But meanwhile I would like to say that the Home was by no means finished when Mr. Pettibone left. The grounds were a wilderness of lime, stones, mud & pitfalls and the approaches to them were sloughs of despond, on one side, combined with the hill difficulty. Thirty windows of the building had to be guarded against burglars and the gymnasium had to be floored ceiled and plastered, The grounds had to be provided with a gate, and a porter's lodge had to be built for the premises. The Home drain three feet in diameter was above ground on the Mission part of the premises and had to be lowered in order to make the Chapel habitable. The ~~wash~~ lower story of the Home building was found on experiment to require very material changes which were made, the water works re-arranged, The girls' exercise pavillion was constructed in the grounds, and a porch roof with small piazza ~~put~~ built at the door leading from the school room to the garden. Such were some of the items which made up the $5.000.

Yours very truly Henry O. Dwight

Errata in the Ms. Suffering among in Bulgarians

P. 1 for "and 15 - 30 miles wide and occupies,"
read "~~read~~ and 15 - 30 miles wide occupies"
for "Great Balkan (   ) range"
read "Great Balkan (Hemus) range"
P. 2 for "outside of the reg district"
read "outside of the district"
for "among the   hills of the Balkans"
read "among the foothills of the Balkans"
for With such rulers etc
read the same enclosed in quotation marks as from the Turkish journal
P. 6. for "Being unofficered this mass of people was armed in effect given"
read, "Being unofficered this mass of people was in effect given"
for "the last days of May were big."
read "the last days of May were big with events"
P. 9 in the blank following the words "were imprisoned at," supply
the word Ihtiman

Consple Oct. 19. 1886

Rec'd Nov. 13.

Rev Dr Clark
Sec ABCFM

Hon. H. C. Dwight
Rev. H. O. Dwight
Consple Oct. 19, 1876

Constantinople 23^d Oct 1876

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D. Sec

Dear Sir

I send you here with a copy of a table prepared by Mr. Clark containing further data in reference to the suffering Bulgarians and I have also tabulated in the same form the statistics before sent to you. We have thus the losses of Thirty Five villages during the insurrection. There are Twenty or Twenty five villages more to hear from whose people suffered more or less. Mr Clark says he has seen the statistics from all but ten of these and that he believes the total number of ~~persons~~ Bulgarians massacred by the Turks to have been nearly Four Thousand (4.000) Considering that about one half of these were women and children the story is still terrible enough but I think I may say that this fully justifies my early statement to you to the effect that the statistics then current were about two times larger than the reality. I send these tables unofficially and on my own responsibility.

Yours truly H. O. Dwight

P.S. I enclose some Turkish Comic Pictures which may interest you. H.O.D.

Cons'ple, Octr 23, 1876.

Rec'd Nov. 16.

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Constantinople 20th Oct 1876

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D. Sec

My dear Sir

I alluded yesterday to the loan of $5.000 last charged for House building. Since writing I have received your favors of the 25th & 28th Sept. & I am surprised to hear that you have no detailed statement of cost of land and House building. Excepting the $5.000 alluded to the whole expenditure was made through Mr. Pettibone and the only fact which the Trustees could learn in reference to the matter was that the gross expenditure was so much. The understanding was that Mr. Pettibone was in direct communication with the Womans Board and would furnish them with all details. I am sorry that ~~they~~ the W.B.M. have been tried in this matter but really Mr. Pettibone is the one to furnish them with detailed information as we have it not in any suitable form. Perhaps Dr Wood as Sec of the Trustees has more information on this subject than I have however. The whole of Mr. Pettibone's papers were put into the hands of an auditing Committee to be examined ~~and~~ for the preparation of a certified report. One of the auditors (Mr Hitchcock) having been sick the matter was delayed. It will be nearly impossible without Mr. Pettibone's explanatory remarks to get anything satisfactory in the way of details from the papers. What can be got out of them Mr Baldwin will shortly send to Mr. Ward. I notice one thing which perhaps the ladies of the W. B. M. do not know and that is that in the division of the cost of the land Mr. Pettibone expected that the Mission would take from the W. B. M. all of the land not occupied by the Home premises. There is a lot adjoining the Chapel which the Mission has no funds to buy and which therefore will probably remain on the hands of the W. B. M. until it can be sold. I believe the value of this lot is about £ 200.

As to the expenditures of which I have personal knowledge, ~~but that~~ is the items which make up the $5.000 (101.000 piastres) last charged, let me be more particular than yesterday. The following are some of the items:

Cost of Porter's Lodge	Ps. 8.610.50	
" " finishing lower floor of the Home	21.244.75	
" " grading and laying out Garden	4.522.25	
" " raising upper cistern	1.029.25	
" " Gate to Home premises	2.000.	
" " Burglar defenses at Windows below	4.853.75	
" " Steps, private road on lower side & fencing	9.617.75	
" " Exercise pavillion in Grounds	11.167.75	
" " Enclosing private road on upper side	8.172.75	Ps. 71.218.75

The above items will, some of them be charged off partly upon the Mission (porter's lodge, private street steps) but other items together with the cost of furnishing ~~etc~~ which Mr Baldwin will detail to you make ~~are the~~ up the amt.

Yours truly Henry O. Dwight Sec

Rec'd Nov. 13.

Rev N. G. Clark D.D. Sec.

Dear Sir.

The Cesarea Station have asked of us authorization to expend the fifty Liras appropriated for Annual Meeting expenses at that Station; but unused by reason of the failure to hold a meeting this year. The expenditure would be made in the direction of Schools and Native Agency or wherever necessity is greatest in the work. We feel inclined to approve the addition of such a sum to their available funds because the appropriations were very scant this year while the work has been abundantly increasing. We hardly feel at liberty however to say to Cesarea that they may use the Ann. Meeting appropriation for other purposes, and hence approving their request ask you to obtain the authorization of the Prudential Committee to this ~~expense~~ use of the appropriation if the Committee see fit to ~~grant~~ allow it. An early answer will naturally be desired by Cesarea Station.

We have also decided to ask the

Prudential Committee to allow us a special appropriation ~~for~~ of L.T. 50. for rent of a place for school and preaching in Pangalt – in the outskirts of Pera. There is a nucleus of a half dozen of Protestant families there and some interest in meetings has been manifested by other Armenians in that neighborhood so that it has seemed wise to try to open up a systematic work in that vicinity. Mr. Hitchcock will write you more fully on th subject. We hope the grant may be made.

"The day fixed for a general attack on the Christians – Friday last – passed off without disturbance so far as I have been able to learn. The leaders of the conspiracy were the highest members of the religious hierarchy, and their seizure and summary punishment required no little nerve and boldness on the part of the Government. The intensity of popular feeling been passed some two or three weeks ago, ~~as I wrote you at the time~~ – and it ~~was~~ is to this circumstance that ~~the~~ we may ascribe the power of the Government now to strike at the heads of Moslem hostility to progress. From Samokov & Eski Zagra we hear that the Turks were under great excitement on the appointed day. At Eski Zagra the Moslems took up arms, but no harm ev done."

Very truly yours H. O. Dwight Sec.

Constantinople 10th Nov. 1876

Rev N. G. Clark D.D.

My dear Sir,

On the 17th Oct. I sent you a paper on Bulgarian Affairs prepared from Mr Clarke's notes. Some one here suggested in regard to the paper that it was incomplete because it mentioned no "atrocities". I had already often enquired of the friends at Samokov in regard to the awful stories of tossing babies on bayonets etc. and had been assured that they had not had any evidence of such atrocities and did not believe them. I have called Mr. Clarke's attention however to the criticism on his notes in reference to the devastated villages. He now replies very hastily "Perhaps I don't write enough of atrocities - I am 'satisfied' that the quality of all that is written is true. The quantity may be overstated. My thoughts and interest are for the living rather than the dead - the future rather than the past." I am sorry that he spoke so generally. It is not like his painstaking minute notes sent heretofore. "All that is written" may mean a good deal or may not mean much according as he has or has not seen the English papers. However, I think you should have this statement and so send it along for what it is worth.

Mr. Maynard suggested to me the other day that perhaps we would like to withdraw the letter in which last August we desired him to correct Sir Henry Elliot's erroneous statement in reference to the Missionaries supplying the stories published by the Daily News. Mr. Maynard's reason for making this suggestion was not personal but simply a desire to save us from being placed in a false position by any enemy who might bring out our letter from the files and charge us with lack of sympathy for the sufferers. I was somewhat taken aback by the suggestion especially as the reason given was a non sequitur. Asking the Station for instructions the meeting decided that there was no reason for withdrawing the note.

I see that Dr. Hamlin is being roundly abused by some of the papers for attacking Russia and defending the Turks. Perhaps he has laid himself open to criticism by too sweeping generalization. There is however no doubt that a conquest of Turkey by Russia would be disastrous to the Christian populations. They know it too. The right of these Christian peoples demands a share in the administration of Government proportioned to their numbers. They will get this with Turkey under European tutelage. But under Russia they will never get it. The Servian proverb says "Under the Turks sometime — under Russia never (be free)." Yours very truly H. O. Dwigh

Constantinople 14th Nov. 1876

Rev N. G. Clark D.D. Secy

My dear Sir,

We have been a good deal tried, as I presume Dr Joseph P. Thompson himself has been, by the publication in the English newspapers of a statement that the American Missionaries in Turkey believe that the principal opposition they have encountered in this country during forty years has been instigated by Russia, and that they have therefore petitioned the Cabinets of England and Germany to resist any aggression upon Turkey by Russia. -

Persons speaking "for the Missionaries" have already placed us in a false position in regard to the Turkish Government. It is a little too bad to be now made by other persons to assume an untenable position toward Russia, and it is not pleasant to be charged by yet other persons with lack of sympathy toward the Christians of Turkey.

I suppose the facts in the case to

be somewhat as follows:

1. We are neither political agents nor agitators.

2. We have nevertheless, strongly, the feeling that Europe should cause Christians in Turkey to receive civil and political rights.

3. We would regard as calamitous the acquisition by Russia through conquest of the absolute control over the degree of civil and religious freedom to be accorded to these Christian populations; a feeling in which the Christians themselves join, almost without exception.

4. While our work has at times been hindered by Russian Officials, the statement that the persecutions and opposition encountered during forty years have been mostly instigated by Russia is not sustained by the facts.

5. The records of the Missions of the American Board in Turkey show a constant series of successful interposition by the Missionaries against oppressive violations of law and justice in Turkey; the Turkish Government is well aware that oppression and outrage are invariably exposed

where they fall under the eyes of the Missionaries, Therefore the Christians of Turkey know that they have in the Missionaries disinterested and sympathising friends.

I don't know that we shall make any public statement in this case, and if such a statement is made it may not approximate to this in form. I simply give this to you as what I believe to be about the position held by the Missionaries here and elsewhere — a position which we may possibly explain to the public before long.

I need not explain to you that in writing to you letters which have ~~not~~ neither been laid before the Com. ad Interim nor prepared under its instruction — as this present writing for instance — I write simply for your information, recording passing events with a freedom quite different from what would be possible if I expected the letters to be made public. And in such a case, although other members of the station often have an opportunity to read my letters before they are mailed, I speak entirely on my own responsibility.

Yours very truly

Henry O. Dwight

P.S. Yours of Oct. 20 is just in.

Mr. H. O. Dwight
Constantinople, Nov. 14, 1876.
Rec'd Dec. 8

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where they feel under the eye of the Mission-
aries, therefore the Christians of Turkey know
that they have in the Missionaries their
greatest & most sympathizing friends.

I do not know that we shall reach
any further settlement in this case, there
[illegible]
correspondents letters in person. I simply give
them to you as what I believe to be about
the position held by the Missionaries. They are
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possible if I expected the letter to be made pub-
lic. And in such a case although [illegible]
[illegible] opportunity to read my letter before they
were mailed, that entirely on my own responsi-
bility.

Yours very truly,
Henry O. Dwight

P.S. Yours of Oct 20 is just in.

Constantinople 18th Dec 1876

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.

My dear Sir

Your letters of Nov 21 & 23 together with the Appropriations for the Western Turkey Mission for the year 1877 have been received. We deeply feel the pressure of your financial difficulty. The Lord has for some reason been putting checks upon us and it behooves us to see that we wait upon Him to know what it is.

[illegible] the financial stress here has become tremendous. The issue of paper money has proved an added burden to the population and the people with one consent speak of this year as the year of losses. The long continued political uncertainty and the absorption of all that is alive in the Government in a struggle for life have annihilated business. The miseries & war of the country have touched everybody in the pocket, and those who were poor before are utterly crushed. There are women in this city who are glad to receive one cent (¼ of one piastre) for making a shirt* they furnishing the thread! Others these are who paint the vines and flowers on the coarse handkerchiefs women wear on their heads, ~~at~~ and for painting these handkerchiefs they receive one cent! These may be extreme cases but they illustrate the degree to which a years prostration of business has carried some classes at least; and they explain some of the difficulties in the way of ~~expecting~~ obtaining relief to our treasury from increased native contributions.

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* I mean a native shirt without buttons.

You allude to criticisms upon yourself as responsible for certain publications of the Congregationalist. I had not heard them. I may say here however that I think the editor of the Congregationalist errs in supposing us to be afraid to be known as condemning oppression in Turkey. I don't know of any Missionary in this country who is afraid to speak out clearly for right and justice at all proper opportunities. The Turkish Government very well knows that ~~we exercise~~ American Missionaries always attack outrage and oppression wherever they see it. As the Government always acknowledges all forms of oppression to be illegal and utterly detestable it cannot object to the act of any one in calling its attention to it. The objections which I for one felt to being identified with the recent demonstrations in England were 1st that the propoters of the movement had a specific political object in view ~~and which~~ and devoted vastly more energy to attacking Turkey than to helping Turkish Christians, and 2d that fact and fiction were jumbled together in a most extraordinary manner in preparing the argument for a general crusade against Islam. The movement threatened grave consequences and if Dr. Hamlin prevented its repetition in America he did a good work. Leading members of the English liberal party came out here, quickly saw the true state of the case and almost immediately stopped the folly which had been rampant until then.

The Conference now in session here seems to be inclined to take a true view of the position of the Turkish Government, willing but weak. In some form or another European intervention will doubtless take place. But it will probably be benevolent and not selfish. It would be a terrible disappointment to Turkish Christians now when they see ~~that~~ their rights about to be given them to have a foreign power conquer the country and reduce them again to the condition of subjects where they are entitled to be rulers. Hence the better elements of European diplomacy will succeed I hope in carrying out their plan of coming to the aid of Turkey. ~~rather~~ and that ~~then~~ all Christians and not only Slav Christians will be enfranchised by the intervention. We have deeply felt a close interest in this crisis and have not failed to beseech God for the land and its salvation. The regular monthly prayer meeting for English speaking residents fell upon the day when the delegates from Europe first met here. The whole theme of the meeting was the Conference and its results. I believe, for myself, that the answer is sure to come and that we shall want those appropriations for 1877!

Our Consul General Mr Schuyler has made himself disagreeably prominent as the champion of an outcry against Mr. Clarke of Samokov. as a "proselyter". Mr. Clarke has as agent of the Central Relief Committee consulted freely with the Bulgarian Bishop and other leading Bulgarians and they know better than to think that Mr. C. is using Relief funds to build up a sect. But Mr. Schuyler visited Philippopolis the other day, fell into the mistake to which all newly arrived foreigners are liable in reposing implicit confidence in the statements of natives, and then he came back and reported to the central Committee here what some obscure gossip had reported to him there. The complaint to the Committee was made after Mr Schuyler had conversed ~~from~~ with Mr Clarke and received a positive denial from him of the charge, and also after Mr. Byington had assured Mr. Schuyler that Mr. Clarke would avoid every appearance of evil in the future. Mr. Schuyler says that religiously he "ain't nothin'" and is no exception to the rule that such men are always most anxious to prevent others from being something. I mention this case not for publication but as information as to the amount of sympathy we are likely to have from our new Consul General, celebrity although he is.

I have been criticized for writing to you, and also for so writing that you regarded letters which were ~~station~~ private and individual as coming from the Station. It seems to me that I have been careful to make all due distinction. I write you fully because I think you should know all our circumstances if possible. But I write on my own responsibility unless the letter specifies the fact of instructions to write on the part of the Station.

Yours very truly

Henry O. Dwight.

Constantinople 28th Dec. 1876

Rev. N. G. Clark D. D.

My dear Sir,

I have been much moved in reading the statements of the Sheikh-ul-Islam concerning the Moslem faith and so have copied out some of them for your information, with the thought that perhaps you may feel that others should see them also — through the columns of the Missionary Herald for instance. It seems to me that there is in this letter much cause for renewed and earnest prayer that the Moslems who seem in some things so near to the light may have their eyes enlightened by the Holy Spirit. Then shall they see that if they would be near to God the teachings of the Lord Jesus Christ point the way.

We are in great doubt and anxiety about our friends in Van. Two weeks ago there was some sort of a tumult there. The Government pretends that it was limited to pillaging shops during a fire. But we have telegraphed to the Missionaries and fail to get an answer. We seem on the verge of War. If it occurs the perils which will surround our brethren in the interior will demand special remembrance of them in prayer.

Yours truly H. O. Dwight

An inside view of Islamism and an outside view of Christianity

The Sheikh-ul-Islam is the highest authority on matters of Moslem faith. His consent is necessary to the enforcement of all new laws promulgated in Turkey. His declaration that a given law ~~was~~ is contrary to ~~the~~ Holy Koranic principles would absolve all Moslems from obedience to it. It is true that he can be removed at pleasure by the Sultan. Nevertheless, while he holds office, the Sheikh-ul-Islam exercises a controlling influence upon all Moslems in matters of conscience. The present Sheikh ul Islam, Haïroullah Effendi, has had the singular experience of ~~twice~~ giving the written authority ~~for~~ upon which the dethronement of two Sultans has been effected.

The Turkish newspapers have recently published a letter from the Sheikh-ul-Islam to a German convert to Islamism. The view of ~~Moslemism~~ Islamism ~~and from of Christianity~~ which this letter presents is interesting as coming from the chief interpreter of the Koran, ~~and from on the one hand~~ and its view of Christianity is interesting as an exhibit ~~as~~ of the impressions ~~which~~ derived from the Christianity of the eastern churches. Concerning Islamism the Sheikh-ul Islam says:—

"Two phrases from the foundation of Islamism

The Bible in Islam and Christianity

The Bible in Islam [illegible] for [illegible] authority on matters of religious faith. [illegible] was what is necessary to the argument of all [illegible] and contemplated [illegible]. [illegible] but a [illegible] Bible [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] can be [illegible] [illegible] the Bible [illegible] [illegible] all [illegible] in [illegible] of [illegible]. The [illegible] Bible and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] the Bible in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Christian [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the Christianity of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the Bible [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] from the foundations of [illegible]

"One of these phrases is the declaration of the unity of God, made in the Arabic words 'La illaha illallah'."

"The other is the declaration of the prophetical office of Mahomet (on whom be peace) which is expressed by the Arabic words 'Mahomet resoul Allah.'

"The first phrase rejects polytheists, who allow a multiplicity of Gods. The second rejects those who deny the prophetical office of Mahomet (on whom be peace)."

So much for the creed of Mahometans. It literally consists of these two phrases, and a public profession of faith by pronouncing these sentences is all absolutely necessary to make a man a Moslem if belief is ~~in his heart~~ sincere. Profession of belief which is opposed to conscience is unmanly. Forced conversion to Islamism ~~forcing a man to accept Mahometanism~~ makes the spiritual condition of a man worse than a condition of unbelief. "Hence," says the Sheikh-ul-Islam, "it is forbidden to force people to become Moslems." He adduces ~~examples of~~ decisions of learned doctors in support of this view and says "Our duty then is simply exposition of religious truth and exhortation to unbelievers to accept that truth. The success of these exhortations and the guiding to the true faith is of God alone. Whom He wills He leads to the faith and whom He wills He leaves in error. We are accountable for our acts. God is accountable to none. No one may dare review His work. Even the difference

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l religions on the earth is of God. It is one of His mysteries."

The Sheikh-ul-Islam takes some pains to define the status of the Moslem 'Ulema' (Softas of high rank) whom foreigners commonly style priests. They are not priests. Islamism admits no intervention of a priesthood between man and his God "religion being a matter entirely between God and His servants". The Ulema are learned men, instructors of the people, dispensers of justice in their capacity of Doctors of the Law. Justice is a high form f worship and is incumbent on all Moslems. Hence the great respect shown to the Ulema by the people.

A few good maxims of life are suggested to the new convert:— "Do injustice to no one. Break the heart of no one — God will avenge it. Be kind not only to man but also to beasts — Be moral in all things. Take the middle course between extremes — for instance Be humble, humility is between pride and weakness. Be virtuous, and so being be near to God. The whole object of life is to attain nearness to God."

Then are certain duties imposed on Moslems by the Koran and by the Hadis, (tradition), as fasting, pilgrimage, prayer, alms giving, etc. There are also a series of prohibitory commands against Murder, adultery, etc. It is a ~~little~~ peculiar ~~t~~ view which the Sheikh-ul-Islam expounds

Unhappiness. The worship of God [illegible] the Suppliance.

The [illegible] the status of the Eastern Church (Byzantine) much above European Community of [illegible]. They are only mere Mohammedanism [illegible] in comparison the [illegible] there Man and the Lord "Islam" being a matter entirely between God and His Servant. In Islam are Carried there instruction of the highest character of practice than superiority of a status of the law, there was a high form of worship and reason that each Christian. Hence the most perfect [illegible] man to be like God [illegible] to do it.

A few good manners of life are suggested to the convert. He inspires to me [illegible] reach the heart of men. [illegible] among it. He is not only to men but also to beasts. He merciful in all things. Take the remarkable words between [illegible] instance the humble humility in [illegible] and sentiment the welcome and a thing to [illegible] God. [illegible] whole object of life is to [illegible] submission to God.

[illegible] and by the Muslim tradition (as footing [illegible]) [illegible]

Islamism & Christianity

Islamism & Christianity.

It is after a Moslem has violated one of these commands, doing what he ought not, or leaving undone what he ought to have done, that he becomes dependent upon Divine mercy. By implication he was not so dependent before his peccadillo. Just here, in explaining how the sinner may be delivered from the guilt of sin, the Sheikh ul Islam lays bare the theory of barter with the Almighty, which is bred into every Moslem and which makes it so hard for a Moslem to understand the work of the Lord Jesus. He says:-

"The grace and mercy of God are great and His compassion and forgiveness are without limit. Either he (the believer who has sinned) will be punished in proportion to the greatness of his sin and then he will be restored to favor, or his sins may be forgiven and he may escape punishment by reason of (a) God's free grace,
or (b) the intercession of one of the princes of the faith,
or (c) some good deed of his own."

The Sheikh-ul-Islam cannot conceal his contempt for the priest-ridden Christians of the Eastern Church:-

"When a Christian comes into the world he has need of a priest to baptize him. In order to obtain forgiveness of his sins he must have recourse to his priest. When he marries he must have recourse to his priest.

If the Christian wants to worship he must ~~get~~ ~~call~~ go to his priest. ~~to help him~~. Even when the man dies he must have a priest to help him, and to conduct the funeral. Islamism has none of these necessities which the Christian religion imposes."

The learned ~~A~~ Sheikh's view of the doctrine of the Trinity must close these extracts from his letter. He says:-

"As Christians are not polytheists the difference between them and us arises mainly from the second clause of our creed. [Mahomet is the prophet of God] Since the acceptance by the great mass of Christians of the doctrine of the Trinity, however, a species of difference has arisen between us in respect to the first part of the creed also [There is no God but God.] The ecclesiastical Council of Nice, rejecting the doctrine of the Unitarian Christians, adopted the doctrine of the Trinity by a majority vote.

"We are amazed at this appeal to a majority by the Council of Nice. Matters which depend upon experience, as political questions, may wisely be left to the ballot, since the multitude of votes gives the result of a wider range of experience. But questions of God's truth are only solvable by reasoning. They are questions of the greatest delicacy. Men of great mental power are rare and the mass of men are ignorant.

Hence the resort to the preponderance of number for the decision of such matters is an invitation to error.

"Our principles of faith we can submit fearlessly to logical tests. We accept no doctrine which is contrary to mathematical axioms like: A whole is greater than ~~its~~ a part~~s~~; a thing is not any other thing than itself; a thing cannot both be and not be at the same moment. If a verse [of the Koran] or a tradition of the Fathers seems contrary to these axioms it is our interpretation which must be wrong, not the axiom. Arguments from Philosophy or analogies from Nature cannot disturb our fundamental principles because such arguments have natural limitations of their own and cannot be carried into the domain of the exact sciences. We have therefore not the least hesitation in rejecting the doctrine that three is one and one is three.

"True we believe that the prophet Jesus (on whom be peace) was born without a father. A Philosopher may therefore attack us with proofs that a child cannot come into existence without a father. None of his arguments in this case, however, can have the force of mathematical axioms. Hence we answer him 'It is a miracle and our position is not only tenable but unassailable.'

Recd. Jan. 23. 1877.

P.S. Your private note of Jan 16 is rec'd — Many thanks

Constantinople 8th Feb 1877

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D. Sec.

My dear Sir,

A proposition has come from Cesarea which looks to an earlier session of the Mission this year in order to accommodate Mr Farnsworth. I think the stations will all agree to hold the meeting on the 17th of April, although the matter is not fully decided.

We have been exercising our wits — and our feelings too — on an attempt to cut down Native Agency and Schools to the limits prescribed by the appropriations. You know the whole reduction ~~are~~ or nearly the whole reduction demanded from the Mission was laid by the Prud. Committee upon Constantinople and Broosa. As far as Constantinople Station is concerned — (I am not so familiar with Broosa) the Estimates for 1877 were already at the lowest point, made under the stress of the hard times of '76. To cut down further, means of course the extinction of the Missionary work in some places and

~~with~~ the overwhelming of our brethren of the various pulpits throughout the field with a sudden reduction of 20% or 25%. This reduction comes in midwinter and in unparallelled "hard times." Some of us felt pinched by a reduction of 10% last year in our own Salaries. How can we ask our ~~sta~~ brethren of the local Churches to accept a reduction of 25% and smilingly exhibit all ~~the~~ Christian graces under ~~the~~ it. The ~~Committee~~ Station have asked the Missionary Committee to write to you upon this subject but I cannot refrain from making a suggestion to you which I have already made ~~it~~ in our Station Meeting. When reductions are to be made in Salaries, Education, and Native Agency why not class them all together, ~~as~~ being items ~~[illegible]~~ of the same general character, as the yearly allowance of persons whose whole system of life is affected by ~~years~~ the reduction? This would form the first class of items in the appropriations, the second class comprising the items which relate to things rather than to persons,– as rent, tours, postage, chapel building, publications etc. Reductions in appropriations might then be viewed in two directions. First such items of the estimates as belong to the second class might if deemed excessive be cut down. Then whatever further reduction is exigent might be made upon the same principle as ~~taxes~~ is observed in laying taxes. That is after the redundant items of the second class (Chapel building etc) have been trimmed off ~~a~~ the further reduction in the Estimates of the Mission might be assessed pro rata upon the total sum Estimated for by the Mission. The reduction in each case would be a sum sufficiently moderate to be practicable. For instance the reduction upon our estimates for 1877 aside from reductions in Chapel building is about two percent on the gross sum appropriated to the Mission. Taken from one or two stations ~~and~~ the amount is a crushing burden, Taken from the Mission as a whole the amount falling to each item of the appropriations would be small enough to be met with the exercise of a moderate degree of care. At all events the reduction would in no case ~~kill~~ crush a struggling pastor nor kill a village school, and the Missionaries would bear their pro rata share of the burden.

We are in a whirlpool of political change again. Midhat Pasha's reforms have made an

~~with~~ the overwhelming of our brethren of the various pulpits throughout the field with a sudden reduction of 20% or 25%. This reduction comes in midwinter and in unparallelled "hard times". Some of us felt pinched by a reduction of 10% last year in our own Salaries. How can we ask our ~~str~~ brethren of the local Churches to accept a reduction of 25% and smilingly exhibit all the Christian graces under ~~the~~ it. The ~~Committee~~ Station have asked the Missionary Committee to write to you upon this subject but I cannot refrain from making a suggestion to you which I have already made ~~#~~ in our Station Meeting. When reductions are to be made in Salaries, Education, and Native Agency, why not class them all together, being ~~and~~ items ~~having~~ of the same general character, as the yearly allowance of persons whose whole system of life is affected by ~~your~~ the reduction? This would form the first class of items in the Appropriations, the second class comprising the items which relate to things rather than to persons, - as rent, tours, postage, chapel building, publications etc. Reductions in appropriations might then be viewed in two directions. First such items of ✓

the estimates as belong to the second class might if deemed excessive be cut down. Then whatever further reduction is exigent might be made upon the same principle as ~~taxes~~ is observed in laying taxes. That is after the redundant items of the second class (Chapel building etc) have been trimmed off ~~a~~ the further reduction on the Estimates of the Mission might be assessed pro rata upon the total sum Estimated for by the Mission. The reduction in each case would be a sum sufficiently moderate to be practicable. For instance the reduction upon our estimates for 1877 aside from reductions in Chapel building is about two percent on the gross sum appropriated to the Mission. Taken from one or two stations ~~and~~ the amount is a crushing burden, Taken from the Mission as a whole the amount falling to each item of the appropriations would be small enough to be met with the exercise of a moderate degree of care. At all events the reduction would in no case ~~kill~~ crush a struggling pastor nor kill a village school, and the Missionaries would bear their pro rata share of the burden.

We are in a whirlpool of political change again. Midhat Pasha's reforms have made an excellent beginning, the corrupt civil service has been weeded of many worthless functionaries. At this point the event prophecied by the advocates of foreign conquest has come to pass — the mass of office holders, seeing that the pruning knife is really at work, have succeeded in over throwing the reformer on the plea that he was limiting the Sultan too much. The whispered story is that the Sultan insisted on having more money than his allowance and that Midhat Pasha removed the Finance Minister for granting his request. At all eve Midhat Pasha's fall grew directly out of the removal of the Minister of Finances. The plotters are now frightened at what they have done but it is too late. There is real danger of a rising of the people who would, if called upon to choose between Sultan Hamid and Midhat Pasha, select Sultan Hamid as the one to be dashed from power and exiled. We seem to be on the very verge of anarchy again and my heart sinks as I think of our Missionary families in the interior. The Lord has kept them hitherto and will keep them doubtless but their position may in a few days be more trying than ever before

Yours truly Henry O. Dwight

Constantinople, Feb. 8, 1877.
Rec'd March 3.

489.

Constantinople 16th Mch 1877

Rev N. G. Clark D.D.

Dear Sir

We feel that Mr. Maynard has an especial fitness for his post as Minister t Constantinople. He has maintained the honor f the American name here in a very marked manner, and as for our own interests he has been a firm advocate of our rights in every case where those rights have been assailed. He has carefully examined ases to be sure that we have been right in our claims and hat point once settled we have felt certain of a vigorous upport from him.

Hence we have made a short statement of ur desire to have Mr. Maynard's commission continued by Presdt Hayes and send it to you with the equest that you will endeavor to bring it to the notice of the President through some influential person hom you may think proper to entrust ~~with~~ it.

Very truly yours

Henry O. Dwight

Sec.

Recd Apr. 7.

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Constantinople 16th Apr '77

Rev N. G. Clark, D.D. Sec

My dear Sir

We have just been informed by Mr Maynard that the English Consul at Aleppo reports a fresh attack upon Aintab College by the Turks of that city. I enclose to you a copy of Mr Consul Skene's dispatch to Mr Jocelyn, the English Chargé d'Affaires here. The affair does not seem to be very serious in itself but may lead to serious consequences. I hope our Government will be firm in insisting with the Porte upon protection for Missionaries. The Turks may find it hard to protect foreigners who travel in dangerous districts but they have absolutely no excuse for failing to protect American Citizens inside of a city like Aintab.

The Annual Meeting of our Mission meets tomorrow. Twelve delegates are present from the different stations. I am sure that you will all be praying for us in these days, that the spirit of God may be in the midst to guide our deliberations. There are no Corresponding members from the native Unions, because our Harpoot friends have so protested against our inviting any. We shall however probably have with us such of the Pastors as may happen in the city during the meeting.

I suppose this is the last letter which I shall write to you as Secretary of the Mission.

Very truly yours

Henry O. Dwight

Mr. H. O. Dwight
Consple, April [illegible]
Rec'd May 5.

Mr. H. O. Dwight

Constantinople 5th Mch 1877

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D. Sec

My dear Sir.

Your favor of the 9th Feb. is at hand. I am very glad to learn from it the truth of a theory which has been stoutly maintained here to the effect that the publication in the Pall Mall Gazette of Oct 21st was an indiscretion and that the indiscretion was not chargeable to Dr. J. P. Thompson. I for one would move a vote of thanks to Dr. Thompson for his influence in behalf of religious liberty in Turkey as well as for the admirable letter to the English Peace Society "Shall England side with Russia".

The Com. ad Interim of the W. T. Mission have voted to hold the annual meeting of the Mission here on the 17th of April. The annual meeting of the Eur. T. Mission will probably take place shortly after the close of the W. T. M. Meeting. This will also be here. Mr. & Mrs Farnsworth and family will leave for the U. S. on the close of the meeting of our Mission. Probably Miss Dwight will accompany them to the U. S. She is much improved in health but there does not appear to be any opening here for her to take up work, as she would probably not endure more than four or five hours work per day.

The Com. ad Interim have approved an application by Mrs. Dr Wood for leave to visit the United States without extra expense to the Board. The Com. would also approve, I have no doubt, of Mr. Greene's plan of a short visit to the United States this spring if the trying circumstances connected with the case of his Son require such a visit. The Com. has not considered Mr. Greene's case and in fact he would not wish to discuss it in full meeting at this stage. I only mention it that you may know that the three or four members of the Com. who have had knowledge of the trying affair heartily agree to make it easy for Mr. G. to leave his work if need be.

You hear from the bulletin board as soon as we do of the changes and the suspenses of the political situation here. The Country is in a more critical position, if possible, than it has been before. Anarchy threatens to come in, and yet Turks move so sluggishly that we cannot regard any striking development of such a state as imminent. The tendencies that way are however painfully evident. The roads are becoming infested with highwaymen — and there is no Government to step in with a strong hand. Large bands of robbers raid upon the towns, as at Marsovan a few nights ago, and rob stores but the local authorities dare not take the responsibility of ordering the city guards to fire upon the marauders. They do not know whether the Ministry here would sustain them in such an order, ~~or would~~ They fear that perhaps the Ministry would rather listen to a complaint from the robbers against them. Meanwhile (the wretchedness on all sides is terrible. Not a day passes but what I am called upon for charity by persons who used to be, comparatively, well off. The pressure upon ones sympathies is out of all proportion to the somewhat limited financial reserve upon which one may draw in such cases) The pressure comes from all classes of the people that is it is by no means confined to Protestants. In fact the Protestants know better than others how hard it is to get larger sums of money out of the Treasury of a Missionary than the smallest of ordinary charities. Their extraordinary ~~demands~~ needs make them hesitate before asking. We have already found it necessary to systematise distribution of what we can spare for the wretchedness about us. A Committee takes all cases in hand and decide upon the needs of each without letting it be known that it is a Committee lest the knowledge draw applicants.

I don't see how we are to get along without soliciting aid from America to keep people from starving. / Men go over to their shops every day but hardly sell enough to pay ferry fare. What they do sell, they sell at a loss because of the depreciation of the currency so that one man said to me yesterday "I pray every day that customers may not come to buy!" My wife has just come in from visiting a Greek family who are living in a hut on the hill over Cuzcoonjouk. They were burned out in 1872, built this hut on the ruins of their house and have barely subsisted since then by the exertion of the wife. The husband is a helpless cripple. The hut is one room 7×7 feet. Its floor is formed of some boards laid on the ground - sloping with the hillside. In this place live the man & wife, a beautiful girl of 15 (their daughter) and two boys. The wife used to go out to wash and iron and they used to have a bit of cheese, or a few olives, or sometimes a fish as relish for their bread, and felt comfortable. But the people who used to employ her, almost all do their own washing now because they also are ~~[illegible]~~ becoming poor. Therefore the bread of this family is eaten ~~alone~~ without sauce and every now and then comes a day when they don't even get bread. My wife found them cowering over a little pan of hot ashes about as big as a soup plate in which were two or three expiring sparks of charcoal. The crippled husband was warm. He was

wrapped in an ancient and venerable study gown which Mrs. D
gave him after I had worn it for seven years. The
man's wife said "We pray for you every day because
of this nice gown." The rest of the household sat and
shivered in wretched contemplation of the snowy horizon.
Now what can we do for such a case as this when the
next house to it, and the next, and the next and
hundreds of others of which we know are as badly
off? Yesterday morning a man was found frozen
to death on the door step of a fashionable Café
in Pera. The poor wretch had no place to which to
go when the Cafés shut their doors. So he sat down
at the door,
and his miserable existence flickered and went out in
the darkness. There is nothing to be done but
to seek to help whom we can and pray the Lord of
Pity to shorten the days of this misery. ~~here~~

Mr. Parsons tells interesting stories of his recent tour among
the Greek villages. I presume he has written fully to
you. It is not a small thing to have such a state of
public opinion in that region that a man is ashamed
to be without a Bible, even among the stiffest of old
Armenians.

I wish people would be stirred up to pray
passionately for Turkey in these days. It seems as if there
must be a blessing in store for the land after all these years

Yours truly H. O. Dwight

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Exhib.

Constantinople 30th April 1877

Rev N. G. Clark D.D. Sec.

Dear Sir,

I always feel diffident about troubling you with personal affairs but see no other way than to speak to you. I have never succeeded in being out of debt during nearly ten years of service. Each succeeding year I have hoped to make head against my debt to the Board, but each year special expenses have supervened so that generally speaking my indebtedness has increased annually. It is not necessary to go into particulars as to these special expenses further than to say that they have been sometimes sickness in the family and at one time losses in the Purchasing business which I was conducting for the convenience of our brethren of the interior stations.

My wife and I have set our faces resolutely against any and all expenditure save for the barest necessaries of life and have made some headway against our debt. Last year too I felt it right to try by writing to make head against the debt. But for four months one of our children was sick, much of the time at point of death, and so, at the end of the year I found myself still $1.000, nearly, in debt to the Board — just where I was, financially, at the beginning of the year. This was after I had used from private funds ($300) three hundred dollars besides the whole of my salary. ~~more than my salary~~

Mr. Ward, seeing the large balance against P. me, has asked to have it made good. I prefer not to ask the Board to make any grant, especially as it is so pressed for funds. I do however ask permission to let the balance stand against me on our Mission books until I can pay it off gradually. The rule of the Treasury department does not allow this but I would be glad if an exception can be made in my case. I have asked the Station to consent to this and it has voted to approve my request.

The Annual Meeting of the Mission has voted to authorize the return to the U.S. of my sister without waiting to communicate with you. This is perhaps a form, merely, as Cornelia has had no funds from the Board since July 1876. Cornelia is, very much improved in health and if it were possible to work half time on missionary ground she would have been glad to take up light work again. It seemed best however under the circumstances for her to return to America and try working there. She therefore sailed day before yesterday with Mr. Farnsworth. I don't know your usages in such cases and I am painfully

P.C. aware that Cornelia has ~~been~~ already cost

J.B. the Board some money, but I should be much more easy in my own mind if the Prud. Com. could see its way clear to making her a small grant. I suppose she would find it hard to ask for anything if she were ever so pinched, for she is morbidly sensitive on her failure to be of use here. A sum which would help her to tide over the first few months — say until the schools open in the fall when she might find work — would ~~[illegible]~~ I doubt not be gratefully received.

We were all much moved on hearing of the death of Mr. Treat. I remember him when I was a very small boy as among my earliest remembrances of men, when I formed from his face the childish notion that he was fine — eminently "the good man." What a rich life his was! The Mission has adopted a Minute in reference to this bereavement which will reach you in due time.

The opening of war with Russia is received very quietly by the people. They have already discounted all the miseries which can arise from war and so are now surprised by nothing. The situation of our friends in the interior is serious without doubt but I do not apprehend any general attack on Christians unless the war should assume the character of a crusade. The character Russia tries to give it in order to increase the difficulties of Turkey but as long as Europe stands aloof the fanatical Moslems will be kept under control by Gov't we hope. I have great confidence that God will not suffer his faithful ones in all the cities of this land to be destroyed by Moslem hate.

A rumor has got abroad that Turkey intends to blockade Russian ports by closing the Bosphorus. This would interfere seriously with the return of our delegates ~~[illegible]~~ to their fields after Ann. Meeting closes

Yours very truly

Henry O. Dwight

Constantinople, Apr 30, 1877.
Rec'd May 21.

Constantinople 16th May 1877.

Rev N. G. Clark D D
Sec.

My dear Sir,

Enclosed please find remainder of documents from W. T. Ann. Meeting, to wit: Tabular view, Report of Constantinople and Marsovan Stations, Report of Mission Librarian and Letter from the Mission to the Prudential Committee.

I would like to call your attention as a sign of hope and a token of growth that the ~~additions of~~ growth of the churches ~~and~~ has been 17%, and the growth of the congregations 21% since last report. The money contributions of all kinds amount to a sum equal to 120 piasters gold from each Ch. member or to 22¼ ps from every registered Protestant in the field

Very truly yours

Henry O. Dwight

Rept ✓

Mr. H. O. Dwight

I have just received a printed slip which speaks of lost letters. Did you receive a paper entitled An outside view of Christianity which I sent you last Feb. It was of no especial importance but contained some statements of the Sheikh ul Islam on Christianity and Moslemism. It needed no acknowledgement from you and yet this printed slip suggests the question whether it reached you.

H. O. Dwight

494.

Constantinople 31st May 1877

Rev N. G. Clark D.D. Sec.

My dear Sir,

Your favor of the 13th of April alluding to complaints coming one after another from the Interior stations for some months of the use of Wine among the Constantinople Missionaries was read at our Station meeting last Thursday. As a reply, is perhaps expected the Station have desired me to write you upon the subject.

The principles and practice of the Missionaries of the Board at Constantinople as to Wine drinking are the same as the principles and practice of other Missionaries of the Board and there is no truth in the allegation that they use Wine as a beverage. They both teach and practice a total abstinence from Wine based upon a high toned Christian expediency which as a foundation for temperance teachings cannot be assailed by native or

to lawlessness. In this city there is reason to expect that a serious defeat of the army would be the signal for a rebellion of the people against the Pashas.

foreign Christians who defend the use of wine. As to the specific cases mentioned in your letter I have been unable to learn who were the offending members of our families but I submit that your correspondents learning that an indefensible act had been committed (I believe they have been misinformed here, too) should have labored with the culprits before feeling constrained to report the case to Boston. Such complaint implies incorrigibleness in error and I don't believe that your correspondents know whether the offenders are hopeless cases or not. This is not the first occasion where this common principle of Christian usage has been forgotten.

Missionaries at Constantinople live in the focus of a microscopic scrutiny, both native and foreign, of a very high magnifying power, and perhaps I may be allowed to suggest that if in any similar case you could ask the complaining brother to write frankly to the offending individual, as a first step, the matter might commonly find solution entirely in accord with the demands of justice and yet without action at Boston

By this means brotherly feeling would not be subjected to the strain which may arise when the rule adopted is to complain first and ascertain the facts afterwards.

Last March we heard of dark hints having been thrown out in a number of different quarters by some of our Eastern brethren to the effect that some person or persons in our circle had been wronging the whole missionary body. No one was sure who was referred to but upon this rumor a pledge of total absence from Wine was signed by all of the Missionaries of the Board resident at Constantinople and by their wives. This document was not called for as a reformatory measure nor did anything in the circumstances of the local community demand it. Those who signed the paper were asked to do so as a means of strengthening the feeble knees of brethren in other stations who were in doubt as to the moral habits of the Constantinople Mission circle, and they gave their signatures for this reason though not without some sense of personal humiliation in doing so under such circumstances.

In conclusion I would be glad through

you to convey to all those from different stations who have written to you of this matter, knowledge of the fact that the Missionaries of the Board at Constantinople are tender in feeling and warm of heart and easily touched by all questions relating to the advancement of Christ's kingdom in this land. The question how by any means to bring some to a knowledge of the truth, how to rouse the dead masses is one which weighs upon their minds and burdens their prayers, and I believe that they are devoted to their work heart soul and body. Mistakes they make without doubt and they are often reminded that they are unprofitable servants, perhaps hindering rather than forwarding the work of Christ. But they work in humble dependence on the Master's help and since they trust not in their own ~~help~~ strength they will not at any time fail to heed Christian words of exhortation from their brothers in other fields

Very truly yours

Henry O. Dwight Sec.

P. S. The Government has shown more strength than was expected in preserving internal peace. There are now some signs however of a weakening. Happily the relations between Christian and Moslems in Asia Minor are good and anarchy may be limited

Mr. H. O. Dwight
Constantinople, May 31. 1877.
Rec'd June 21.

Constantinople 6th June/77

Rev N. G. Clark D.D.

Dear Sir,

I have waited before writing to you of the recent stir among the Armenians of Angora, in the expectation of receiving ~~some~~ fuller information. The case seems to be, that the Gregorian Armenians of that place have had a quarrel for some months past with the Patriarch here, and that their Bishop, early in the quarrel, resigned, as with intent to influence the Patriarch. His resignation was however accepted and the quarrel lost its intensity. After a time the Bishop expressed regret to the Patriarch and desired to be reinstated, but his wish was not granted. He therefore made use of the influence he had among the people of Angora to induce them to declare themselves Protestants, _en masse_, as a measure of revenge! The larger part of the Armenians of Angora are connected with the Papal church. It is the Gregorian Armenian community comprising some 200 persons which has thus "become Protestant."

You will see that this movement does not rest at present upon a particularly hopeful basis, but this revolt from the old Church will give the needed access to these people, and we pray that the act of anger and passion may be overruled to become a means of ~~growth~~ life to them ~~people~~. At the moment there happens to be no~~t~~ helper at Angora, as the scarcity of money for Native Agency has led to a temporal withdrawal from that place. A book seller has been sent by Dr Bliss, with Bibles, and we hope that Cesarea Station - to whose district Angora now belongs, will be able to send a preacher there at once. At present the newly made Protestants have had no one to counsel with but the English Consul who is fortunately a Christian man with a Christian wife.

I enclose to you a table which I have been compiling of the Armenian Schools in Constantinople. The table shows in fact an indirect positive result of missionary labor in the city. The Armenian educational movement is directly traceable to the Missionary precept and example and the list of Armenian schools is not without interest to missionaries. The table shows somewhat of the charity basis upon which most of the schools exist. It is difficult for the Armenians as for us to make a School pay for itself. I would also call attention to the fact that in Scutari the Armenians have three large schools whose aggregate is over a thousand scholars These schools in their present form are a direct result of our establishing the Home and a day school in Scutari.

We are now cut off from all news the Government having absolutely prohibited the publication of any that it does not give. The Russians are attacking Erzroom and the Gov't does not care to acknowledge the fact. Hence we hear the wildest rumors and know nothing certainly. We feel sure however that the Lord will bring order out of Chaos and good out of all the troubles of the times

Yours very truly

Henry O. Dwight

Mr. H. O. Dwight
Constantinople, June 6/1877.
Rec'd June 25.

Mr. H. O. Dwight

Knapp

June 27. 1877

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.

Dear Sir

Nothing has transpired of which I have considered it needful to telegraph you, and yet you may not receive as full mail advices as we do from the Missionaries on the exposed lines. I have letters from Bitlis to May 30 and from Van to June 3d. Both of those cities were practically in the hands of the Koords who rob at will. Mr. Knapp had been obliged to suspend his rides to the outskirts of the city and his family was confined to the house with only the housetop available as a place of exercise. The Koords were ravaging the country round about attacking caravans and stripping Christian and Turk alike. It was therefore impossible to send to their homes the girls of the School which has been closed. || Koords even came to the outskirts of the city and carried off sheep in flocks so that the citizens organized for the pursuit and after a sharp fight succeeded in recovering the sheep with the loss of some men. In the vicinity of Van women have been violated almost wholesale in some villages and whole villages are depopulated the people having fled in panic There have been no massacres but every thing else that is bad. The Missionary ladies have been kindly received by the Patriarch (Armenian) and monks at the island Monastery of Aghtamar in the Lake and they are perfectly safe there I suppose. Mr. Mrs. S. Scott was with them Messrs. Raynolds and Barnum remaining alone at Van under protection of the Government and feeling no special apprehensions for their personal safety. I have sent to Mr. Layard the English Ambassador extracts from these letters and he has spoken to the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs who makes all necessary promises. Mr Layard in asking for further information as it may come to hand says "I shall do my best to convince the Porte that the excesses committed by the Koords in the region of Van are as disgraceful as they are injurious to its own interests.

"From other parts of the country we have word of continued quiet and thank God for His care over His people. I am afraid the war will drag out a slow existence for a far longer time than was expected. The Russians have not the German power of military combination and the resistance effected by the Turks is unexpected. They seem to have a reserve power of endurance which surprises even some of us. If their Generals were as capable in their sphere as the privates are in theirs the Russians would have hardly a chance of success.

"The distress among the people is somewhat alleviated among the country folks by the abundant harvests, but this is only a temporary relief, and even this does not extend to the cities where there is much misery.

"The sale of books is necessarily checked by the financial disturbances but the circulation of our Newspapers is enlarged, and there is no doubt but what the troubles of the times are opening doors for Spiritual labor in various directions. We all feel that, on this account as well as by reason of the momentous character of the changes which may be regarded as possible, the present is a time for earnest and persistent prayer.

Yours very truly

Henry O. Dwight

Mr. H. O. Dwight

Cons'ple, June 27. 1877.

Rec'd July 19.

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497.

Constantinople 27 July 1877

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.

My dear Sir,

I have waited until the last moment in hopes of receiving some word from Eski Zagra and Samokov. Our telegrams are however unanswered and I believe the line is down beyond Adrianople. Eski Zagra is I suppose inside of the Russian lines and the Missionaries there are probably safe. Samokov is yet to be fought for and I should feel more at ease if the ladies at least were here, although they may be quite safe. We have no news from Bitlis and are very anxious to hear of the condition of affairs there. I have great faith that in all of these places the Lord will be a protecting wall about our brethren. It some times seems as if it would have been wiser for the Missionaries to have withdrawn before this but the fact is, watch as we have done the signs, we have never seen a day when it was possible to take the responsibility of a decision to abandon any part of the field. If life is spared I believe that we shall find that it has not been a mistake to hold on. The Russians will have to take the odium of expelling the Missionaries from places where they find them whereas they might easily ~~have~~ accomplish any desire they may have to get rid of Missionaries if the Stations had been abandoned it would be so simple a thing to say no to an application to return.

The Turks seem to be in desperate straits and as it is evident that all their efforts must only delay the coming of the inevitable we cannot but pray God to hasten the end of the war. I had hoped that Europe would assume a benevolent guardianship over the land so as to bring forward all the people of the land equally. It seems that this is not to be however and already we see the petty triumphant feeling showing itself among the Bulgarians since they have been chosen to rule over all the others Christian or Turk.

There is a gradual loosening of the bands which hold the people together in Asia and the roads are infested with robbers everywhere. In towns there has yet been no trouble however. The fanatics are becoming fewer in proportion as the day of retribution — the Russians — advances.

Yours truly H. O. Dwight

Constantinople Aug 8th 1877

Rev N. G. Clark D.D. Sec.

My dear Sir,

"We have occasion to thank God for His special kindness to our dear friends from Eski Zagra, who have just arrived here, safe and sound, after a terrible experience of a day and a night in the midst of battle and rapine. The party is composed of Messrs. Bond and Marsh, their wives, and five small children. They were able to call upon their Moslem neighbors for aid when the sacking of Eski Zagra commenced, and these neighbors responded heartily, keeping watch over them, interposing to ward off the uplifted sword of ~~the~~ a Circassian even, and finally going for them to the Turkish Head quarters, to obtain a guard of regular troops, who watched over ~~them~~ during that terrible night of July 31st. The Governor of the place, and other leading Turks also, showed great kindness to the Missionaries at that time. They obtained for them permission to travel to the railway with the Turkish refugees, and otherwise assisted them. Our friends lost everything but the clothes on their backs, but are grateful to have escaped at all.

"The city of Eski Zagra no longer exists. Seven thousand Bulgarian Women and Children have been saved and sent to Adrianople, and probably some escaped with the Russians, but a great number of the men have been killed. It appears that every Bulgarian male, of military age, who fell into the hands of the Turks was killed. The moment the Turkish troops began to enter the city the entire Moslem population began to plunder the houses of their Bulgarian neighbors. The only excuse was that the Bulgarians had taken up arms, and had killed, without form of law, some Turks, in a very cold blooded and inexcusable way. But the whole number of Turks so killed was not over one hundred, and the vengeance taken was horrible beyond all proportion to the crime. It now looks as if a war of extermination is setting in in Bulgaria. We have advised the Samokov friends, and Mrs. Mumford, to withdraw at once.

In great haste;

Very truly yours

Henry O. Dwight

Rec'd Aug. 27.

Constantinople, Aug

Rec'd Aug. 27.

Constantinople 22d Aug 1877

Rev N. G. Clark D.D.

My dear Sir,

Your letters of the 12 & 18th ult. are at hand, also your personal letter to me concerning the grant of $500. ~~which~~ I am obliged to the Committee for this action but shall expect some time to restore the amount to the Treasury.

The enclosed letter from Van will interest you as it has all of us. The Providence of God in keeping His servants through dangers and perplexities has been very marked and calls for special thanksgiving.

Affairs are quiet here. The numbers of Turkish soldiers who are in need of hospital care at various points will doubtless in many cases receive such care from Missionaries. Very many persons otherwise inaccessible may thus be subjected to Christian influences. Perhaps this is one part of the good which will arise from this awful war. At all events Missionaries whose normal work is suspended by the exigencies of the war may find a true Missionary work put in their hands most unexpectedly.

Mr Pettibone has gone to Samokov to advise with the friends there as to the propriety of sending the ladies and children there way for a time. Samokov may be in the thick of the fight at any moment should the Turkish army of the Left be crushed at Plevna.

Very truly yours

Henry O. Dwight

H. O. Dwight.
Cons'ple. Aug. 22, 1877.
Rec'd Sept. 12.

500.

Constantinople 4th October 1877

Rev N. G. Clark D.D.
Sec A.B.C.F.M.

My dear Sir,

Our hearts and our prayers are with you in these days. May the Master be present at those meetings and shape the turns of feeling among the assembly so that the united desire may lead to a great blessing.

(// "I presume you have heard of the safety of the Merichleri Protestants and of the Eski Zagra preacher. All these were accounted slain, but God has kept them for other work. I doubt not they will find plenty of work among the thousands of refugees in the Russian lines. The teacher of the Samokov girls school, + Stamata, + has also reported herself safe and well at Sistov. There has been a special Providence to watch over Protestant Christians in this country. I wish some one might gather the instances of escapes like these. ~~of them into a group~~ I think it would be interesting and instructive. Mr Pierce says that the Koords destroyed all the villages on the Alashgerd plain but two, and ~~they~~ two were largely Protestant. The Lord has marvellously saved Bulgarian Protestants from death this year. The Adrianople preacher writes that a Bulgarian brother in that city was arrested, at the instance of some Turks who lived near his home at the foot of the Balkans. The Turks testified that they had seen this man with arms in his hands, ranging the country. But the Turkish Captain of the Guard at Adrianople, to whom the man was brought, learned who he was, and replied: "Your story cannot be true – there is a mistake somewhere. This man hasn't done any wrong – he is a Protestant!" And the brother was let go at once. The Commander of the Post at Yeni Zagra, a busy Turkish Officer who had the work of forwarding supplies to Suleiman Pasha's army of the Balkans, told Mr Pettibone that he wished the American Missionaries had had the instruction of all the Bulgarians. A Samokov boy who had been out selling books, was stopped in a Turkish village and carried before the Authorities, who found out that he was a Protestant and let him go, saying that he was all right; Whereupon the bystanders remarked that probably many Bulgarians would become Protestants now, so as to escape arrest!

¶ "That the Turks have an impression that Protestants are good people is quite sure, and probably accounts for some of the escapes of Protestants. Mr House tells an amusing story of a Bulgarian Protestant from Samokov, who was going over the mountains in company with a Moslem neighbor and was talking with him of religion. The Turk was interested in what he said, and an idea suddenly struck him. "Have any Moslems become Protestants?" he asked.

"Yes," said the Bulgarian.

"Then stop talking to me of your religion or I'll have to become a Protestant too," said the Turk, "Stop, I tell you. I shall have to kill you if you don't stop talking!"

"In another case the impression which Turks have of Protestant Christians was shown by the remark of the old Moslem, who said ~~He~~ when speaking about good works, "If the Protestants would only accept Mahomet they would have a much better chance of Paradise than we have".

Whether the escape of Protestants from destruction is due to the feeling illustrated in these anecdotes, or whether it is due to other less visible causes, I think the fact is not to be denied, that both here and in Armenia Protestants have enjoyed special immunity while the storm of war has swept over the land.

I presume Dr. Wood has sent you through Mrs. Williams the result of our various meetings on the subject of a lady physician to the Home. You know the board of Trustees has always been opposed to making another experiment in that line. There are almost as many doctors as there are patients in the city already. There are two or three lady physicians here but their success is not marked. The Government will not recognize their diplomas and whatever they do they do under the cover of the Government certificate which calls them Midwives. One of these lady physicians has attended my wife and children some and we like her. But she has very little practice among natives. This lack of demand for a medical lady is doubtless one reason why our desires are not set on having one at the Home but the main reason is the experience of the whole mission that except in the rarest cases the combination Missionary Physician is a failure. Either he ceases to be a physician and becomes a Missionary or he ceases to be a Missionary and becomes a physician. Dr West was the only ~~known~~ instance known to us of an exception to this rule. But Dr. West was an exceptional man.

Just as I close this letter yours of the 10th ult. has come in. We are grieved with you at the increased debt.

You ask in whose name the Home is held. It will be held in my name. As soon as the title deeds are completed I shall execute a declaration that the property is held by me only for convenience and is nominally mine but really the property of the W.B.M. This document with Consular attestation I will send to the W.B.M. But it cannot be made until the deeds are ready. Yours truly H. O. Dwight

Rec. Oct. 4th 1877
Ans. Oct. 29 '77

501

Constantinople 11th Sept 1877

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Sec. A. B. C. F. M.

My dear Sir,

After the narrow escape of our friends at Eski Zagra we felt that the ladies and children of the Samokov Missionary families should by all means come away from that place in ample time to avoid a repetition of the experience. Our Samokov brethren however felt that such a step would be ~~one~~ of serious gravity and we decided that Mr Pettibone had better go to Samokov to advise with them more fully on the subject. Mr Pettibone has returned alone our Samokov brethren (or sisters) not being persuaded that the moment for retreat had arrived.

The movement of the Russians upon Plevna with Sophia as a probable objective has now commenced. The possibilities of success are very great and we all feel that the families at Samokov have but little time to lose. Mr. Edwin Bliss jr (of the Bible Soc.) will prolong his tour to Samokov arriving there this week to urge the removal of the ladies and children to a place of safety in view of the new situation.

I am sorry that the telegram which announced the safety of our Eski Zagra friends was not worded so as to convey to you a clear idea of the situation. I was with the Bond's and Marsh's getting their changes of raiment &c. and before I could get to the Bible house the telegram had been compiled and sent by Mr. Baldwin in order to lose no time. As it turned out the telegram arrived at Boston a week before the news of the danger.

Mr. Maynard and Mr Layard the English Ambassador both advise the removal of the families from Samokov. Two of the Missionaries will remain there to comfort the brethren and prevent a panic among the Christian population. I hope this advice of ours, officious though it be, will meet with your approval.

Of the horrors of which Eski Zagra has been the theatre, Mr Bond will inform you. I see that the "Daily Telegraph" of London credits Mr Layard with the statement that the Missionaries testify to Bulgarian atrocities upon Turkish women and children committed in Eski Zagra. I have heard them make no such statements although some Bulgarian (philo-Turkish) women took refuge in Mr. Marsh's house from a Bulgarian mob who would have killed them, and they also say that Turks told them of outrages on women by Bulgarians in the city. The Daily Telegraph is an unscrupulous paper and has most probably garbled Mr. Layard's statement. Hence I hardly think it worth while to attempt a denial of its statement as to the American Missionaries. At all events such a denial would hardly be in place until we have seen the exact words of Mr. Layard's dispatch.

The Protestants in Bulgaria have kept clear of complicity in this hideous business. Several have however been killed. Nineteen Protestants were killed at Lofcha (M. E. Mission) and two at least in the Eski Zagra field. There is good reason to hope that the most of those who were in Eski Zagra itself escaped. After the Russians removed the guards which had closed to the Bulgarians their only door of escape there was yet some little time before the Turks entered the city. In this hour multitudes of Bulgarians escaped and the Merishleri Protestants left with the rest. The mass of white covered wagons struggling up through the pass formed a prominent mark for the Turkish artillery which was about a mile away. The shells thrown among the panic stricken mass were expected to destroy Russian provision trains but destroyed many helpless peasants instead. Still the most of those who left Eski Zagra then got safely away.

The Protestants being as a rule peaceable and innocent people we have made an effort to induce the Porte to recognize the fact and order that they may at least have a fair trial. Evidence upon Bulgarians have been hung or shot has often been little more than proof of residence. If a man's from Eski Zagra he is considered as necessarily compromised ~~by~~ in the rebellion, and the mercies of a Turkish Court Martial are cruel.

It is a slight comfort however that Bulgarians residing outside of the district of Eski Zagra have not yet been molested although they are in great fear. Even the terrible executions are almost all of men brought from the proscribed region which was occupied by the Russians. This region may be roughly described as included in a circle described about Eski-Zagra with a radius of 30 miles. The line of demarcation is sharp and distinct. Within the district not a Bulgarian is to be seen, outside of it all the Bulgarians are living in their homes.

One of the odd pictures which ~~often~~ turn up even in the blackest hours to introduce humor into the scene is the recent appearance at Samokov of a Circassian ~~lately~~ on his stubby poney, with his gun slung over his back and his sword dangling by his side ~~and~~ trying to sell to a turk in the Market a big Turkish bible which he had stolen from some house.

The future looks very dark sometimes but we feel sure with Manoah's wife that the Lord would not have done so much for this land before, if He intended to destroy it.

Yours very truly Henry O. Dwight

Rec'd Oct. 1.

Constantinople 1st November 1877

Rev N. G. Clark D.D. Sec.
My dear Sir

We greatly rejoice with you at the spirit which seems to have prevailed at the Providence meeting. May the Lord maintain in the same mind throughout the year those who were present, and may expansion and not contraction be the ruling principle of the Board's operations.

The Committee ad Interim of the W. T. M. has voted to approve Mr Richardson's application to the Prudential Com. for leave to return to the United States next June.

Our friends of the Eastern Mission are again placed in a critical position by the sudden disasters of the Turkish Army in Asia. Mr. Cole wrote Oct 20th from Erzroom that he with other inhabitants was storing up flour in view of possible siege. One week later the Russian advance appeared in the outskirts of the city so that an investment of the place may occur at any time although I am of opinion that no serious siege of Erzroom is now contemplated. The changed aspect of affairs has arisen so suddenly that no news

dispositions on the part of our friends at Van and Bitli
have been taken if indeed any were desirable. We ca
only commit them to the Father who has so signally p
served them so far.

Mr. Schuyler, the Consul General and Secretary of
Legation of the United States has selected the Sabba
as a proper time for a grand Reception at the Consulat
Mr. Maynard was invited to attend but honored his office
by declining to do so. Mr. Schuyler certainly misrepre
our Country by such action and he must know that he
trampling upon things sacred to a great majority of ou
people. Since the chief American interests in Turke
are missionary interests it is a pity that Mr. Schuy
should adopt a course calculated to injure them ev
if his religious ~~privileges~~ prejudices will not allow hi
to reverence them or even to respect them.

Yours very truly
Henry O. Dwigh

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Talas. Oct. 31. /77.

To the Com. ad Interim

Dear Brethren

Mr Perry writes me that of the Sivas appropriations for Native Agency - the amount for Sivas (city) is but partially expended - some 20. £. remaining, & proposes to pass it over to us for Angora, if we can get permission to use it thus.

We would therefore request, that if it come within your power, you grant us permission to draw fr. Sivas the amount unexpended, of the appropriation for Sivas city (N. Agency) to expend at Angora. We need ~~about~~ 14. £. of it for the preacher to Jan. 1. & the bal. we will gladly put to rents if you ~~[illegible]~~ deem proper, as we have an expense of 25. £ for the year fr. May.

Yours fraternally in behalf of the Station

L Bartlett

Approved and respectfully forwarded to the Prudential Committee. By vote of Com. ad Interim H. O. Dwight Sec.

Rec'd Nov. 26.

Mr. H. O. Dwight

Constantinople Nov. 23, 1877.

Rec'd Dec. 24.

[redacted] 23d Nov. 1877

Rev N. G. Clark D.D.

My dear Sir,

Your favor of the 20th ult. about inviting Mr. Marden to this mission has been received and will be answered after Manisa has made some expression of views on the matter

Cesarea Station has been most unexpectedly called on for expenditure at Angora as you are aware. Mr. Bartlett proposes to receive a part of the funds appropriated to the use of Sivas Station and to apply the same to meeting the cost of preaching at Angora for which he has no appropriation. The expenditure at this place could not well have been avoided nor could it have been foreseen, hence we approve of Mr. Bartlett's application for funds to cover this expenditure which is technically unauthorized. But we do not see our way to assuming the responsibility of a transfer of funds from Sivas to Cesarea for this purpose. We transmit to you therefore Mr. Bartlett's letter with the request that action may be prompt so as to relieve Mr. B. from embarassment at the close of our financial year.

Mr. Herrick has read to the Com. ad Interim his letter to you of the 22^d^ inst. requesting leave to return to the United States for a visit of a year. As the Committee partakes his views the letter has been approved and his request is warmly seconded.

We have no information as to the situation of our friends at Van and Bitlis. It now begins to look as if the Turkish power in Europe is about to be crushed. In any case Samokov now becomes an important point on the Turkish military line and we rejoice greatly that ~~the~~ mission any families are all here:

Here everything is very quiet. The Turks are almost hopeless and repeat daily. "It is God's will, alas it is God's will, what can we do". Would that their despair might lead them to a true knowledge of God's will.

Yours very truly.

Henry O. Dwight

Sec.

Bible House Consple 5 Dec 1877

To the Manisa Station
Dear Brethren

Your letter of the 22 Nov to Dr Clark in reference to the appointment of Mr. Marden to your Station has been received and was read in Committee ad Interim today. Its arguments are of a general nature which might be given irrespective of the question of Mr Marden's appointment.

The question of inviting to our Mission a member of another Turkish Mission who cannot from personal reasons return to his former field concerns not one or two stations but the whole mission. It is a personal endorsement rather than general necessity for a new Missionary which the case requires. None of us have personal acquaintance with Mr. Marden and without this we cannot add our approval to your letter as it now stands.

Hence we have voted to refer back to Manisa Station this letter recommending you to correspond with the members of the Central T. Mission who know Mr. Marden before writing to Dr Clark on the Subject.

Yours very truly
Henry O. Dwight

Mr. H. O. Dwight, ✓

Constantinople, Dec. 5, 1877.

Rec'd Dec. 31.

✓

506.

Constantinople 6th Dec 1877

Rev. N. G. Clark D. D. Sec.

My dear Sir

The Manisa Station has sent us for approval their action in response to your suggestion that Mr. Marden might join that station if invited to do so.

The brethren at Manisa have decided to ask for the appointment of Mr. Marden on condition ~~that~~ of his taking for his specific work the Department of touring. But they intimate that this decision is based upon general principles, irrespective of Mr. Marden. The question of inviting to this Mission a member of a sister Mission who, from personal reasons cannot return to his former field concerns the whole Mission quite as much as it does one station and demands very mature consideration. Moreover the decision of the case should rest upon a consideration of its personal features quite as much as upon the general need of more workers in the new field. None of us have personal acquaintance with Mr. Marden and without this we cannot approve the decision of Manisa Station based entirely upon general principles.

Hence we have voted to refer the matter back to

Marisa ~~with~~ recommending them to correspond with the members of the Central Mission who know Mr. Marden before they write to you on the subject.

Your letter of the 8th Nov. with the appropriations for 1878 has been received and we shall note the proposed change of policy as to objects to be appropriated for.

Referring to the reduction on the Printing estimate I may mention that our books are sold at cost of manufacture and the receipts from sales are turned over and over as you suggest. But some one has to pay a heavy bill for freight on books sent to the interior. Hitherto this expense has been paid by the Book Department and a good part of the receipts from sales has been eaten up by it. I think the Book Department should receive the cost price in cash for all books ordered by interior stations. This would put the manufacture of books upon a business basis and would make it possible to examine at any moment the condition of the business. Expenses of book distribution should be provided for separately and should not be hidden away beyond investigation under the head of "expenses for printing, paper binding etc." Of course it would be necessary to let every station put a new item "expenses of book distribution" in its estimates and the gain would not be at first in a less expense but in an increase of accuracy.

"The Bible societies are selling Bibles to the Russian prisoners of War here. The Bibles are eagerly bought, and the Turkish Major who accompanies the distributor has made complaint that the Moslems among the prisoners are neglected in the Bible sales! No Bibles were offered to them because it was desired to give no excuse to the Gov't for refusing access to the Christians among the prisoners. Here after the Moslems will be supplied with Bibles also. There are several Armenians among these Russian soldiers, and all show great delight at the acquisition of the Bible". //

Yours in great haste

Henry O. Dwight

Constantinople, Dec. 6, 1844

Rec'd Dec. 28.

463

507.

Constantinople 11th Dec 1877

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.

My dear Sir,

We have just learned from Samokov that Messrs. Locke and Jenney decided to remain in that place and care for the property of the Board. This is a wise decision and we hope the Lord will bless them in it. Our last word from Samokov was up to the 6th a few hours before the Russians entered the place. The Turkish authorities were fleeing and there was a certain amount of disorder in the town but we hope that there was no serious danger to our friends.

In your favor of the 4th ~~Dec~~ you speak of Dr. Washburn's statement that Mr Schuyler has rendered valuable services to Missionaries. I cannot refrain from remarking that the first instance of any service to the Missionaries by Mr. Schuyler has ~~yet to~~ come under my notice. On the contrary he makes it a matter of course to declaim against the Missionaries in Pera society & whenever he goes Even New Years day when some Missionaries were calling at his house he had the bad taste to bring in the subject by enquiring of some other callers "What do you think of the Missionary invasion of Turkey?" The conversation that followed ~~was~~ not a pleasant one to the Missionaries although all parties showed their utter lack of knowledge of the subject by their surprise at the information that there is a Turkish Bible and that it finds a sale. Mr. Schuyler has openly declared that in his view Missionaries have no right to open schools in the dioceses of "Christian Bishops." I presume that the College does not feel any ill-effects from the fact that Mr. Schuyler's regularly appointed reception day is on Sunday and on every Sunday. But if the college does not feel this the Mission can not but feel it and I for one must protest most ~~complete~~ energetically against any attempt on the part of Dr. Washburn to speak as for the Missionaries of Mr. Schuyler's services to them. I hope it may not be necessary to invent the phrase "Washburnian" ~~sense~~ to qualify the sense in which such ~~a phrase is~~ statements are to be taken. At the same time I am not at all sure that our Mission is yet ready to undertake a campaign against Mr. Schuyler because it would be unpleasant to do so, and fail. But I can assure you that no missionary in Constantinople or in European Turkey is under any obligation to Mr. Schuyler for services rendered.

In haste yours very truly Henry O. Dwight

Constantinople 21st Dec 1877

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Sec A. B. C. F. M.

My dear Sir,

In regard to the proposed assignment of Mr. Marden ~~to this Mission~~ Manisa station informs us that they do not wish to make any further examination of the merits of the case. We still feel that we cannot take the responsibility of speaking for the Mission one way or the other in the present immature stage of the question. The Com. ad Interim has therefore "voted to request the Secretary to correspond with the Stations of the C. T. Mission on the question of Mr. Marden's transfer to the W. T. Mission and to inform Dr. Clark that the Com. ad Int. does not feel prepared to act upon the proposition until after such correspondence."

I am sorry Manisa has taken the action it has. If Mr Marden learns of our hesitation and is thereby deterred from coming out his decision not to join us will have scarcely a valid foundation since no one of us, has a word to say against ~~Mr Mar~~ him. If he knows of our failure to welcome him and is not thereby deterred the impression on the Mission may be unfortunate, whereas if he comes out knowing only of the action of Manisa Station he can hardly be said to have a true understanding of the case. The dilemma is three cornered and there is small comfort in the reflection that it is not our act which places Mr. Marden in such a position. It is our only desire that the Master of the harvest may guide us at every step and when we cannot see that he has pointed the way we cannot step in the dark.

Mr. Clarke is much better although still very low. Mrs Clarke arrived from Malta today.

Our last from Van was Nov. 19th All was well there at that date. Samokov is now becoming the front line of the Turkish Army in Europe. Numbers of troops are pouring through here in that direction. We are very glad that the families from there are safely here

Yours very truly
Henry O. Dwight
Sec.

Constple, Dec. 21, 1877.
Recd Jan. 12, '78.

Constantinople 15th February 1878

Rev Dr. Clark, Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

My dear Sir,

The Com. ad Int. of the W. T. Mission has asked Mr John Seager, an English Merchant of this city to act as Auditor of the accounts of the Mission Treasurer. He has in a very cordial way agreed to act and has audited the accounts for Dec 31st I think this will accord with the wish of the Prudential Committee.

Your letter of Dec 31st has been received. A previous letter must have been lost as I have never received your suggestions as to special measures concerning Bible work. Long closed doors are undoubtedly opening, and opportunities of seed sowing are multiplying. I think that all Missionaries are finding that the events of these days are giving them constantly new lines of influence. Messrs Locke and Jenney at Samokov, binding up wounds of Turkish soldiers in the hospital, have become known and respected by the Turks as never before, and the escape of the city from destruction, which had been ordered, is perhaps due, under God, to their presence in it. At the same time leading Bulgarians of Samokov, who have never before recognized the Missionaries, called repeatedly at their houses for comfort and Counsel. Everywhere the people look up to the Missionaries in just that way. Even the Imam of the Mosque near us comes into the Bible House several times a week, to ask "the truth" as to what is to be next. All these people are drawn to the Missionaries for political information, it is true; But Missionaries keenly alive to the opportunities of the crisis, will not readily let them fall back into the old feeling of suspicion. May God give all of us help to use increased influence for increased spiritual results.

"I presume some one has written to you of the first Greek pupils in the Home. The father is a doctor who has lived near the Home for all these years, and only now ventures to try it. He was terribly afraid of the Bible. "It is nothing but Bible, Bible, Bible", he said to an English neighbor. "Oh well," said the Englishwoman, "the Bible is the foundation, and if you go to the school you will see that they build very well on that foundation. Your girls would not have a Christian education if they were not taught in the Bible as well as in science." "It is all very well for you to say that," answered the Doctor, "the Bible makes the English wise; But it makes Greeks wicked, and I am not going to send my girls to that school." But the next week the Doctor went to the examination of "that school", and he surrendered unconditionally, engaging places for his two girls at once". //

The English compassionate Fund has asked assistance in administering their aid to Refugees. Mr. Hitchcock assisted by Dr I. G. Bliss of the Bible Soc. and others and by some of the ladies has the care of five hundred destitute Moslem women and children gathered into a great house in the heart of old Stamboul from among the most needy of those who throng our streets.

The presence in this city of 100.000 homeless Moslems from the districts north of us has been a source of danger to the public peace but the Lord has kept these wild men quiet, and our peace has been unruffled. Cool men among Turkish civilians have often interfered to stop street brawls, enjoining upon the people that private griefs must remain unavenged for the sake of the public peace which is under great tension in these critical times. The temper of the people of the city has been on the whole admirable. But the end has not yet come. In fact new complications seem to be arising in the very hour of arranging a peace. We have firm faith however that nothing will be contrary to the interest of the kingdom of God and that there will be no turning back of the hands whatever comes to pass in this country.

Mr Clarke of Samokov has returned to Bulgaria Mr Edwin Bliss jr (of the Bible Society) has gone with him. Our communications with European Turkey are not satisfactory just now. The Russians read all letters so that correspondence has a tendency to brevity. Some months ago, as a precautionary measure, a quantity of Russian Bibles and Testaments were sent to our bookseller ~~there~~ in Adrianople by Dr Bliss. We now learn from Adrianople that there is ready sale for these books among the Russian troops.

In your letter of the 21st you again mention Dr. Washburn's statement that Mr. Schuyler's labors for Missionaries have been particularly numerous. As I was reading this in Com. ad Interim meeting it was suggested that I ought to tell you that Mr. Schuyler has not to our knowledge been called upon to do anything for Missionaries of the A.B.C.F.M., nor has he ever done anything for them. I find the friends at the College feel that Mr. Schuyler is a good man for their purposes, and I don't think that under such circumstances the Missionaries here would be ready to attack Mr. Schuyler by demanding his removal. Still Dr. Washburn does not at all represent the Missionaries of the Board in his view of the case and perhaps he does not realize that for five years past business ~~calls have~~ pressing has ~~drawn~~ kept the College and the Bible House at a vast distance apart.

Yours very truly
Henry O. Dwight

15 Feb. 1878
Rec'd March 6. 1878

Constantinople 22d April 1878

Rev N. G. Clark D.D.
Sec A.B.C.F.M.

My dear Sir,

On the 20th I sent you a telegram conveying the sad intelligence of the death of Miss Nicholson at Erzroom on the 17th. I sent the telegram on a misunderstanding of instructions telegraphed by Mr. Parmelee who requested me to inform you but I afterwards learned that he wished simply to ask me to *write* you. I am sorry for the mistake, for it must try the friends of the dead needlessly, to be obliged to live three or four weeks with only the cruel words of the telegram for information as to their loss. Miss Nicholson has been terribly overworked. She was tireless in going about among the poor during the siege when it was necessary to examine the condition of every applicant for bread. Then sickness in Mr. Cole's family threw a great burden of care upon her ~~both~~ in the house and of responsibility outside. Two English doctors who left Erzroom March 31st say that Miss Nicholson seemed so worn and tired out then that they tried to persuade her to join their party for Trebizond. They were much shocked to hear of her death ~~and~~ say that Mr. & Mrs. Cole are so feeble that ~~if~~ either ~~should be~~ taken with fever again ~~they~~ could not hope to recover. When Miss Nicholson passed through here eighteen months ago she won all our hearts and we were sure that she would be great in the work of winning souls. But it seems the Lord had need of her in other ways.

You have perhaps heard that I have been severely sick. The refugees have brought many inconveniences upon our Community here and among them ~~is~~ the small pox which was quite like an epidemic in the city when I took it. The Lord has ~~however~~ given me back my life and I am again strong but not pleasing to look upon just now. I humbly hope to be a better worker for the experience of this sickness.

Your letter of the 6th March I have not acknowledged. We are glad to hear of Mr Tracy's restored health and will rejoice in his return to the field.

Dr Jessup of Beirut being about to visit London has asked our views on the still unsettled T. M. Aid Society question and our support in

Form 3.

No. 37 **CABLE MESSAGE.** 8^{3} pm

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

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A. R. BREWER, Secretary. WILLIAM ORTON, President.

Received at Boston

apl 21 1878

To Clark

Congregational House

Boston Mass USA

Nicholson Erdroum died Typhus

seventeenth

Dwight

12 Pera

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(See other

To guard against mistakes on the lines of this Company, the sender of every message should order it repeated; that is, telegraphed back from the terminus of said lines to the Originating Office. For such repeating, the sender will be charged in addition, one half the usual tolls of this Company, on that portion of its lines over which such message passes.

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This Company is not to be liable for damages in any case, where the claim is not presented in writing, within thirty days after the sending of the message.

Mr. H. O. Dwight

Cons/ple

Rec'd Apr. 22/78

whatever efforts he may be able to make in the line of Dr Ward's labors there. "We have therefore" resolved that we would rejoice to see a reorganization of the T. M. A. Soc. but that if a complete reorganization does not take place we shall be compelled to withdraw all support from the society." This will disabuse the minds of certain good men who believe us to be satisfied with the society as it is.

Perhaps you have seen in the "Nation" the review of "Among the Turks" which is cover to a vehement abuse of the Board's Missions or missionaries. Of course missionaries make mistakes, and enemies who would study us and our doings might find many objects of plausible ttack. But the writer of this article does not know nough of his subject to lay hold of any such points. He as manufactured a small regiment of straw men in order to have a point of attack. I have noted down ome of these objects of vain energy. 1st That the Mission ries have not yet thought of trying to convert Turks. ~~when~~ the conversion of Moslems is never absent from the thoughts and plan of work of the Missionaries. 2d. That the Missionaries waste time in writing tracts against the Eastern church. One Missionary once wrote some such tracts and his brethren have regretted it ever since. No such tracts have been published for ten years. 3d. The

Protestant Communities (evidently considered a test of Missionary results) are of the lowest classes and exercise no influence upon the body politic. The Protestant member of the Cesarea government council has more influence than any other member. In Yamboul, in Yeni Zagra, in Sliven, in Tatar Bazarjik, and other places, all out-stations of the Bulgarian mission of the American Board, Protestants have been selected for offices of trust and influence in the new Government. Emulation of the success of Protestant schools has advanced general education, as the writer in the "Nation" guardedly admits and as he would more fully admit if he knew more about his subject. In more than one place the standard of honesty and morality has been raised by the influence of the Protestant Community. 4th The Missionaries have tried to force separate Protestant organization on the Bulgarians. ~~Tho~~ Separate Protestant organizations exist in Bulgaria in the field of the American Board only in a very few places where the Bulgarian clergy forced separation upon the people by making loss of civil rights the only alternative. 5th Hence the Bulgarians oppose & dislike the Missionaries and their Converts. When the Turks left Samokov, and a strong hand was needed to gather up the reins of Government the leading Bulgarians of the place met to decide who should act as Governor ad interim. Their choice fell upon an American Missionary, "Mr. Jenney" who was asked to take charge of the city. The appointments given Protestants in Bulgaria, as mentioned above, show sufficiently how the followers of the Missionaries are regarded. 6th Finding the Bulgarians opposed to them the Missionaries sought help of the Turks and got their support because the Turks desired to see the Bulgarians weakened. In every question, I think without exception, which has arisen between Bulgarians and Protestants in which the Turkish authorities have had any part they have sided with the Bulgarian clergy. When Protestants have got decisions in their favor it has almost universally been after appeal to a foreign Ambassador at Constantinople which has brought about pressure on the Porte to reverse some decision of local authorities which has been evidently contrary to justice. It is not very clear what kind of help the writer in the Nation would suggest that the Missionaries have derived from the Turks as against the Bulgarians. I presume however that he would not venture to suggest that the Missionaries have ever used the Turkish power to gain unjust advantages at the expense of the Bulgarians. If not, it is entirely proper to suppose that the Missionaries have not overstepped the limits of the ordinary rights of man which they as well as others are entitled to enjoy. 7th The Missionaries err in their system of higher education which does not open to the students access to English literature. The higher schools man~~tained~~aged by the Missionaries of the American Board, all of them embrace in their course of instruction the English language with a view to open to the students the wealth of English literature. This has been the case ab antiquo. 8th The Home excites in the profane mind wonder that French, Italian, and the piano are furnished at £25 per annum to the poor class of girls who frequent it instead of ~~giving them~~ a plain solid education with sewing and cooking added thereto. The course of study at the Home embraces a plain solid education, with instruction in sewing and household work all for £25 per ann. French and the piano are however taught as accomplishments to those who pay for them and so would ~~I presume~~ Italian be taught although I have not heard of applicants as yet.

The fact is, the writer of this article in the "Nation" has, to borrow one of his expressions, ~~[illegible]~~

"lived in such a narrow groove" as to be quite incompetent to handle his subject and I hope some one will try to convince him of the fact either through the "Nation" or directly if his individuality is known.

The Preacher from Adrianople is just in. He is quite enthusiastic over the Russian administration in that city. The Governor of Southern Bulgaria, who resides there, is the Russian General Dondukoff and is a strong Protestant. He has Protestant service (conducted by his chaplain) every Sabbath at the Government House, and has invited our friends to be present. Next Sabbath the Lord's supper will be celebrated in that ancient palace of the Turkish Governors! If a man had told us a year ago that such a service would be held in that house we should have declared that a miracle alone could bring it about. The Governor insists on the observance of the Sabbath by the whole city. ~~and~~ The police prevent all out door labor and keep the shops shut on that day. It is utterly impossible to supply enough Bibles and Testaments for the demand of the Russian Army. Mr. Bliss sends box after box to Adrianople, as fast as he can get them from Europe, and a box is almost always sold off within 48 hours. The soldiers seem ready to pay anything for the books. God grant His blessing to this seed sowing so that a result unexpected by the Russian diplomats may come from the prolongation of the crisis here".

The health of our city is improved just now. Still I fear we shall have serious times this summer. The city is reeking with filth as no efficient cleansing follows the departure of refugees. The suburbs are full of troops to poison air which commonly comes to us pure and fresh from ~~the~~ seas. Within six miles of the Bosphorus along its whole course are probably 40.000 Russian soldiers. Between their lines and the Bosphorus are 40.000 or 50.000 Turkish soldiers. The presence of these masses of men cannot fail to be felt as hot weather comes on.

Yours very truly
Henry O. Dwight.

Constantinople, Turkey.
April 22. 1878. Rec'd May 14.

P.S. Mr. Schuyler has gone to the U. S. on leave. I learn that he has heard of a vacancy in a high office connected with the Department of State and that he expects to command influence enough to get the appointment.

Constantinople 20th June 1878

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D. Sec.

My dear Sir,

The Ann. Meeting is over and I enclose to you the minutes and the official letter of the Mission to you. I also send you a Papyrographed summary of proceedings which may perhaps serve as an index to the Minutes. The Reports and Tabular view etc. I will send next mail.

I have just received a note from you relating to Mr. Pierce. We have a station meeting next Thursday and I doubt not will take some action of welcome to Mr Pierce. Meantime let me say that I ~~am~~ think none of us have opposed the coming of Mr. Pierce. Certainly the Station has not. We were informed during annual Meeting for the first time that Mr. Pierce is to come to Baghchejuk, and of the correspondence by Mr. Parsons which had led to this arrangement. Had it not been for this arrangement doubtless Mr. Tracy would have been invited to come out for Baghchejuk.

Miss Maltbie is to arrive here tomorrow and will go on to Samokov escorted by Mr. Marsh next week.

Mr. & Mrs. E. E. Bliss, Mrs. Byington, Miss Bliss, Miss Addie Parmelee and Mr. Willie Trowbridge are going to Liverpool tomorrow.

Yours very truly,

Henry O. Dwight

Constantinople, June 20/78.
Rec'd July 11.

Mr. H. O. Dwight.
Constantinople, June 20.'78.

Constantinople 27th June 1878

Rev N. G. Clark D.D.

My dear Sir,

I wrote you last week that I should probably send you some official information this week concerning Mr. Pierce. I am sorry to say that the Com. ad Interim has ~~not~~ been able to take any action in the premises for lack of information on one or two points concerning which Mr. Parmelee and Mr. Cole might have been consulted long ago had the question been put before. It came out in the meeting of the Committee that nearly all present were under the impression that the matter of Mr. Pierce's transfer to this Mission had been dropped. They had been therefore taken by surprise on being informed during Annual Meeting that Mr. Pierce was to come to Baghchejuk. As I have already said, this statement, made in Committee, prevented the sending of an invitation to Mr Tracy to come out this year. But your letter shows that the question of Mr. Pierce is still open instead of having been settled without reference to the Mission. Had the Mission felt that it was at liberty to discuss the matter it would have been a relief all around. As it was Mr. Pierce's name was not mentioned outside of the Committee rooms.

There has been no personal objection to Mr. Pierce expressed in any conversation which I have heard. Those who have corresponded with him about going to Baghchejuk have had an expectation, it seems; that ~~Mr Pierce~~ the station class will be removed from here to Baghchejuk if Mr. Pierce comes out. I foresee that this proposition, today advanced for the first time, ~~is~~ will be strongly opposed. Unless the station class is removed to Baghchejuk the coming out of Mr. Pierce will not take the character of an indirect addition of a man to Constantinople Station

I should say confidentially that the main point on which the Com. ad Int. wish to be informed from Erzroom is the question whether Mr. Pierce's principles and practice in regard to extending aid to natives are in accord with the principle of payment by natives for the expenses of the Christian civilization whose benefits we wish them to enjoy.

Mrs. Tomson of the Home has expressed her wish to be absent for personal reasons during the remainder of this year. We have agreed to her wish with an expression to her of our desire that she return again, when practicable, to the Home. She will meet her sisters in Europe and will probably go to America to see her mother who is in failing health.

Yours very truly,

Henry O. Dwight

[illegible]

out. I presume that this proposition, being advanced for the first time, will be strongly opposed. Unless the Station class is [illegible] to [illegible] the coming out of Mr Pierce will not take the character of an indirect addition of a man to Constantinople Station.

I [illegible] say confidentially that [illegible] main point on which the Com. ad hoc [illegible] to be informed from Erzroum on the question whether Mr. Pierce's principles and practice in regard to extending aid to natives are in

Constantinople, June 27, 1893
Rec'd July 17.

513.

Constantinople
28th June 1878

Rev N. G. Clark D.D.

My dear Sir: ~~Enc~~

Enclosed please find the Annual Meeting documents, as follows: —

✓ No. 2. Report of Broosa No 3. Report of Cesarea ✓
✓ No 4. " " Cons'ple No 5. " " Manisa ✓
✓ No 6. " " Marsovan No 7 " " Sivas ✓
✓ No. 8 " " Marsovan Board'g Sch. No 9 " Marsovan Theol. Sem ✓
✓ No 10 " " Publication Com. No 11 " of Librarian ✓
✓ No 12 " " Com. on Union of Theo. Seminaries
✓ No 13 Form proposed for a new Tabular view blank

No. 1. of this series (the minutes) was sent to you last week.

I wish to call attention to No-13. The Mission has adopted a minute recommending various improvements in the Tabular view blank and the specifications of this minute have been embodied in a new form which I hope you may approve. If approved would you be good enough to order it printed and have a supply sent out in time for next years statistics

Yours very truly
Henry O. Dwight

Rec'd July 22.

Const'ple July 4th 1878

Rev N. G. Clark D.D. Sec

My dear Sir

Enclosed please find the Tabular View of the W. T. Mission for 1877 which was omitted in sending you ~~the~~ other papers of the Annual Meeting —

Yours very truly

H O Dwight

Constple Feb 2nd 1878

Rev N. G. Clark DD. Sec.

My dear Sir

Enclosed please find the Tabular View of the W. T. Mission for 1877 which was omitted in sending you the other papers of the Annual Meeting —

Yours very truly

H. O. Dwight

Constantinople, July 4/78.
Rec'd July 22

Cnstple 17th July 1878,

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

My dear Sir,

The Com. ad Interim has voted to approve the purchase of the Broosa House, not for a Chapel as proposed by Mr. Richardson to the Prudential Committee, but for a residence for the Missionary family.

I have your suggestion as to pushing work on the Vlanga Chapel building. We are fully alive to the importance of constructing while labor is cheap and have been working nearly two years for permission to build. The preliminary papers have been through the circumlocution office and are signed by a perfect host of clerks and under heads of bureaux in the regular line of business. But the final permit can only issue from the Sultan himself and can only be obtained by personal attention on the part of the Grand Vezir. At a time when both Sultan and Grand Vezir are fully occupied with a struggle for dear life you will not be surprised to hear that the progress of our application is slow. Our building plan is ready and the instant the permit issues work will be pushed with all speed.

The Misses Ely arrived here from Bitlis last night.

I doubt not that you have observed the wonderful devotion which the Berlin congress has shown to the cause of religious liberty. It is the Lord's doings and is marvellous in our eyes. Four times in one week the Congress reaffirmed the principle of religious liberty, liberty of Conscience and separation of Church and State in European Turkey. According to the principles laid down, not only Bulgaria, but Servia and Roumania are now freely open to missionary effort. When I remember our doubtings and our poor little efforts at presenting the necessity of religious liberty in such form as to commend itself to the judgement to the Statesmen of the Congress, I am compelled to say that God has given us or rather given this work more than we had faith to believe He would.

Yours truly
Henry O. Dwight

Constantinople 2d Aug 1878

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Sec A.B.C.F.M.

My dear Sir,

I am to inform you that the Constantinople Station and the Com ad Interim of the West. T. Mission will give Mr. Pierce a cordial welcome in case he is sent out for Baghchejuk.

Mr. Seager an English merchant of this city has offered Three Hundred Turkish Pounds for the wild land attached to the Bebek Seminary property. The land does not adjoin the Seminary building and would not go with it if Miss Hirsch should fulfill her agreement to purchase. It is a hillside, too steep for cultivation or for building purposes in its present shape. We have accepted Mr. Seager's offer reserving the grove of English Walnuts and stone Pines which lies next to Mr Greene's house and which covers the spring that supplies water for the houses, We have ~~and~~ also reserved the plot on the top of the hill which contains the graves of several members of Miſsionary families. We have closed the bargain without waiting to hear from you, in the hope ~~that~~ of approval, seeing the land can be turned to account only by some one who is willing to invest money for a speculation. This we consider to be a branch of business quite outside of our proper undertakings.

We hear with sorrow of Mrs Dr. Hamlin's ill health. Perhaps ~~by~~ a definite place of work for Miſs Clara may now present itself by the time she is ready to come out. This would be a very great advantage in the case of one of her temperament.

Yours in great haste
Henry O. Dwight

Constantinople. Aug 2 78
Recd Aug. 22

Constantinople, 7th Aug 1878

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.,

My dear Sir,

At a station meeting on Monday we had a conversation of two hours upon the subject of the proposed appointment of Mr. Constantine of Athens to Marsovan Seminary. A sub-Committee composed of Dr Wood Mr Greene and Mr Pettibone were appointed to prepare a letter to you on this subject after conferring with Marsovan Station. I have therefore no official information to give you to day but perhaps you would like to know at once and I violate no confidence in telling you that our meeting without a dissenting voice opposed the proposal.

I presume this attitude of the Com. ad Interim will cause you regret. It is certainly a matter of regret to us that our views on a measure of this importance should radically differ from those which you expressed with evident conviction in your letter of the 1st of August.

The Marsovan Seminary, always a

vital part of the work of our Mission is now of increasing importance. This is the theory upon which the Mission acted in its meeting last June. In this meeting, Mr Bozajian one of the richest and one of the best Protestants of this region made a passionate address of approval of this theory which showed how responsive a chord had been touched. Preachers are constantly making efforts to get away to Europe or America because they feel that their education does not fit them to lead thought in their congregations. Some of the more intelligent of the congregations are restive because their preachers are slow and stupid, as for instance at Aintab. These circumstances show a commencement of growth which we must recognize and for which we must at once provide. This is the meaning of the resolution passed in answer to an application for educational facilities for Greek helpers, and this is the reason, as I understand it why the men, who were last year the advocates of a separate Greek Seminary, this year all spoke and voted in favor of the declaration that "it is the duty of the Mission to sustain its institution at Marsovan with increasing affection and energy in order to its highest attainable efficiency for the preparation of the Gospel ministry needed by the Churches."

The action of the Annual Meeting concerning Messrs. Riggs and Herrick viewed in this light is seen to be more than a combination for providing instruction for Greeks in Marsovan Seminary. The instruction for Greeks is an incidental part of the whole plan for securing that highest efficiency of the Seminary contemplated in the resolution upon which this action was based.

This theory of the importance of and needs of the Seminary inevitably becomes a test of any arrangement proposed as a substitute for that approved by the Mission.

In order to the highest efficiency of Marsovan Seminary another man is to be added to its faculty. The Mission proposes to detail Mr Herrick for this purpose. Will the substitution of Mr. Constantine for Mr. Herrick equally promote the highest efficiency of the Seminary? I believe that every one on the ground must of necessity answer in the negative. But it is suggested in your letter that Mr Constantine might at least be tried, and dropped if he proves unsuited to the work. It seems to me that we are right in shrinking from making the Seminary a place for conducting experiments with men. The men we put in charge of the Seminary must be men whose ability to make it more efficient is beyond any manner of doubt.

Excuse my pursuing this matter to such length. You will see that I have not anticipated the reply of our station in any degree so far as the question is a personal one relative to the appointment of Mr. Constantine.

I have received letters from Mr and Mrs Riggs written before they heard that the Prud. Com will not approve of Mr. Riggs taking his family to Athens. I am led by these letters to wonder if the Prud. Com. considered the matter from their point of view. Here are a missionary and his wife at work without respite for ten years, shut up in a barbarous country, during two years life among ignorant people deprived of the refreshing spiritual and intellectual contacts which one is accustomed to deem essential to all growth. Such a term of service tells on one's powers, diminishes one's elasticity, Especially the wife finds this true. Already worn and fatigued, these missionaries come to a day when they must shortly enter upon a new work that will bind them to their home in the heart of uncivilization for a new term of years. It is only natural that they should look upon the interval before the new work begins, as an opportunity to go out from confinement and breathe the fresh air of the world. It is natural too that they should regard this their sole opportunity for rest a necessity and the prohibition to avail themselves of it as more than a disappointment.

Mr. Hitchcock has been quite sick with a liver disorder and is now better. Dr Byington is just happily over his very severe and dangerous attack of dysentery.

Yours very truly

Henry O. Dwight.

Constantinople, Aug. 7. 1878.

Rec'd Sept. 26.

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Constantinople 16th Aug 1878

Rev N. G. Clark D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

My dear Sir,

Your favor of the 17th July is at hand, and has already been answered by my last letter which conveyed to you the action of the Committee ad Interim concerning Mr. Pierce. You know now that if he is appointed to Baghchejik he will meet a cordial welcome from us.

I enclose to you a request from Cesarea Station for the assignment to that place of Rev. Mr. Fowle. To this letter is also appended a note of the action of the Com. ad Interim upon it. You will see that we do not feel at liberty to urge the proposed action for our Annual Meeting has but just laid its wants before you. At the same time we would by no means object to the assignment of Mr Fowle to Cesarea Station. The position in such cases of the Com. ad Interim is one of peculiar delicacy. In any direction where limiting principles have not been indicated

Constantinople, Aug. 16/1878.

by previous action of the Mission we hardly feel empowered to make decisions that will affect the whole Mission. The Com. ad Interim is not an organization designed to direct the affairs of the Mission in the intervals of our Annual meetings. It is simply one station of the Mission which by ~~reason of~~ the accident of location is selected to act in behalf of the Mission in any case of emergency which may arise. The station naturally desires not to exceed its mandate. This I think is the explanation of a sort of shrinking from responsibility which you have doubtless observed. We can give our opinion as a station in a private and advisory sense, but unless a case is evidently an emergency, I think all dislike to bear the ultimate responsibility of decisions which are made by the Prud. Com. after hearing from us.

As to the case in hand we all feel the weight of the argument that two or three men cannot properly work a vast field of 58.000 sq. miles, inhabited by 2.000.000 of souls. ~~But~~ We also feel the deepest sympathy in the personal part of the question. It was evident at our meeting that every man's heart was for ap-

proval of the request of Cesarea Station. If through [illegible]
Mr. Fowler does not go to Cesarea Mr. and Mrs. Farnsworth
will be deeply disappointed. For a long time they have
anticipated the association with them in the work of
their daughter. But judgement does not allow the
heart alone to guide our action. Several considerations
opposed to our approval suggested themselves viz.:-

(a) The needs of the Cesarea field are no greater now
than they were in June when the Mission fully considered them.

(b) If the needs of the Western part of the Cesarea field
require more Missionary laborers probably a true
efficiency of cultivation could be better obtained by a
division of the field and the establishment of a new
Station.

(c) If the question as to methods of working the field arises
it is a question of Mission import which should only
be decided by the Annual Meeting.

(d) Possibly our approval of this application would
be construed that the needs of the Cesarea field are
more pressing than those of other fields, as the City
Mission, for instance, whereas the needs of the other
fields may be most pressing.

(e) When men bound by ties of kinship are associated
with others in a Station it may almost confidently be ex-

pected that the associate in association of such will be placed in a false position. With the best of intentions there must nevertheless be a certain gradation tion of views not always based on logical principles to a common point. Moreover kinship gives a confidential basis for interchange of views. From this the other members of the station are necessarily excluded. If this fact ever makes itself felt the result may far outbalance any advantage to the interested parties which can arise from the Association. There are some of the points of our conversation which explain some tion in this case

Dr. Bliss has asked our advice as to remaining a time in England for an effort at money-raising. We all feel that he is not strong enough to address large audiences without sacrificing the physical force which he has gone abroad to acquire and which is a condition of his working here this winter.

One of the Armenian newspapers of this city has just come out in a vigorous attack on the Missionaries for Dr. J. P. Thompson's memorial to Prince Bismarck from which Lord Beaconsfield has been making an unfair quotation in support of his policy. The charge agt. us is publishing in Europe statements which are belied by what we publish in our own Avedaper every week.

Yours very truly Henry O. Dwight

Constple. Aug. 16. 1878
Recd Sept. 7.

Constantinople 30th Aug. 1878

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Sec. A B C F. M.

My dear Sir,

Your letter of Aug 2d is at hand. The assurance of a warm welcome for Mr. Pierce, in case the Prud. Committee should take the responsibility of sending him out, has already gone to you. I hope that the various misunderstandings of this subject are now at an end. As a sort of personal statement I would like to say that I have diligently searched our records and find that the question of Mr. Pierce's assignment to Bardesag was not proposed to the station by Mr. Parsons at any time. He may have spoken informally to individuals but the question never came up as a practical question until after the last Annual Meeting. The misunderstanding makes us regret that the private correspondence of individuals should have been taken as tantamount to official ~~action~~
icate of the Com. ad Interim. These statements ~~were~~ of the

private letters were both for and against Mr. Pierce's assignment so that this expression of regret cannot be considered to refer in any way to the final result.

I note your suggestion as to action of the mission trespassing upon the duties of the Prudential Committee. All action of this Mission is taken with the understanding that it is subject to revision at Boston. The vote concerning Mr. Riggs you will see is a recommendation. It would be acted upon if not vetoed but is in no sense an attempt to decide a question without due reference to the Prud. Committee. A positive form was needed to [illegible] the action, as the work of three or four ~~[illegible]~~ missionaries depended on that action.

Yours very truly
Henry O. Dwight

P. S. Your favor with suggestion that Mr Constantine be employed to take the Greek Department in the Marsovan Seminary is at hand and will have immediate attention. I thought you knew the sober judgment of the Mission on Mr Constantine's capacity and fit

Constantinople 26th Sept 1878

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.

My dear Sir,

Your favors of the 16th and 21st of Aug. are at hand with intelligence of the appeal to the British public for funds. We shall certainly be very glad to hear of your success in this object. Some of us have long wished that the solution of the T. M. A. Soc question might be found in the direct collection of funds in England by the Board through a Secretary.

As to the means of raising the sum now asked I have not been instructed to say anything but cannot refrain from privately explaining to you the inconvenience which has resulted from the detention of Dr. Bliss in England and also from the fact that no mention has been made of a purpose to detain him in any of your letters to us. Plans for important and necessary publication work have been made which depend upon the presence of Dr. Bliss here in the publishing Committee this fall. Suddenly we learn, indirectly, that the Board are going to keep him in England perhaps as much as six months, and this for an object of which we have heard nothing from you. The predicament of the publishing department of the three Turkey Missions is like that of a coach just starting which loses a wheel. We are told that the lost wheel applied to another vehicle makes it go finely. This we do not doubt but the fact does not help our coach. It seems to us that a better arrangement for the work here and in England might be made.

Mr. Riggs of ~~Sivas~~ Marsovan writes as I feared he would that if he is not to take his family to Athens he cannot go there himself. He asks the advice of the Com ad Int in these circumstances and his letter will perhaps be sent to you by later mail. The circumstances of his wife at this moment are such that it would be quite impracticable for Mr. Riggs to wilfully leave her for the winter. I could wish that the Prudential Committee might see this case as the Mission did at Annual Meeting. The case was carefully and prayerfully considered in all its bearings and the action taken was a deliberate and unanimous judgement of the Mission. Of course the proposition cannot look to you as it does to us on the ground but the evidence of deliberation and of the truly thoughtful regard of matters of expense might perhaps weigh with you.

Yours truly H. O. Dwight.

Rec'd Oct. 14.

Constantinople 24th Oct 1878

Rev N. G. Clark D.D.

My dear Sir,

On the 17th we received your letters of the 23d & 26th of Sept which informed us of your visit to England and of your ~~intention~~ decision to authorize the action concerning Mr Riggs recommended by our Ann. Meeting.

The sub-Committee of which Dr Wood was chairman had already sent to Boston the result of the correspondence with Marsovan together with a request unanimously voted by the Com ad Interim for a reconsideration by the Prudential Committee of the subject of the supply of Marsovan Seminary. The letter of the Com ad Interim also expressed the desire that Mr Riggs might be allowed to take his family with him should he go to Athens.

Under these circumstances your letter of the 26th was very welcome. By its means much time has been saved. We telegraphed at once to Marsovan and suppose that Mr Riggs will now proceed upon his original plan, leaving Marsovan at the close of the present term or about the 15th November. We hope that this method of supplying Marsovan Seminary may be found effective, and in the long run economical. Mr Riggs will, if his life and health are continued, acquire command of Greek. He will thus be able to lead and control the Greek students in the Seminary as only one can who is a Master in their own language. He will also give them all the advantages which students of the other nationalities derive from the American and Turkish speaking Missionaries.

We have always strongly felt the necessity of keeping you informed as to Mission affairs and regret that you should have been hampered by the lack of such information in Mr Constantine's case. Dr. Wood & Dr Riggs have more information concerning Mr Constantine than any one else. Supposing that their views had been placed before you and rejoicing in the privilege of indulging a natural repugnance ~~to~~ against writing unpleasant things about men I said nothing about Mr. Constantine when the subject was before us two years ago. The question of employing him was then regarded as happily closed by his own choice when he declined ~~to be~~ in advance a position like that of a Pastor.

Messrs. Tracy Pierce and Fowle have all safely arrived and gone to their respective fields. Mr. Farnsworth met Mr. & Mrs. Fowle at Samsoun. Mr. Fowle and Mr Pierce lost valuable articles by the sinking of an English steamer just outside of our harbor with forty six cases of Missionary goods. Mr. Fowle especially felt keenly the loss of his whole library accumulated, during a period of time, book by book.

Mr Hitchcock has been obliged to go away for a short rest in order to recover strength after his severe sickness. Mr Brooks is still very low with a fever of the typhoid class. My wife is just beginning to be about after three months of almost constant confinement to the house. Taking in consideration the experience of all of our families this summer has been the most sickly season which I remember in Constantinople.

Hoping that the Conference on Missions may be a blessing to all who take part in it and to us who will read of it I am

Yours very truly

Henry O. Dwight

Constantinople, Oct. 24, 1878.

522.

Constantinople 30th Jan 1879

Rev N. G. Clark D.D. Sec.

My dear Sir,

Severe sickness in my family has interfered with the regular performance of my duties and has obliged me to forego writing many important letters.

I received from you in England a letter concerning the aid for Pastor Tonjoroff proposed by English friends, and another letter concerning Miss West's return to Smyrna. On the subject of Pastor Tonjoroff there is a very wide divergence of views among members of the Bulgarian Mission. Some of the Missionaries are very strongly opposed to allowing Pastor T to receive aid from abroad. Conversation with some members of the Mission convinced me that any action of mine in this case would be regarded as an unwarrantable interference. I therefore handed to Mr. Byington the address of the lady in London to whom information as to Pastor T's needs was to be sent. I also asked him to communicate to you the substance of what he might write to her.

Miss West has returned to Smyrna. Severe

Constantinople, Oct 24, 1878.

after her return we received from Mr Bowen an official application for approval of a new plan to raise £2000 for a church in Smyrna of which Miss West would undertake to raise £1.000 besides £300 already in her hands. We were much surprised at the speedy development of a new object for money raising so soon after the former one had been abandoned and we were unable to give the scheme any sort of an approval.

The most difficult task which has fallen to the Com. ad Interim for a year was the duty of apportioning the reduction of $7.000 required from this Mission on its estimates for 1879. Mr. Baldwin was good enough to offer to send to Boston information of the change arrangement made thus relieving me of the necessity of writing at a time when I was with my sick twenty hours of every twenty four day after day. Although you thus had the result of our cogitations I will repeat the statement here. The reduction was apportioned as follows:

Broosa £T. $90\frac{16}{100}$.	Cesarea £$81\frac{90}{100}$	Constple £123.
Manisa £42.^{26}	Marsovan £92^{20}	Sivas £30^{50}
Treasury £21.	Publishing Dept £1055^{03}	General £7^{20}
Miss West £10.	Home £37^{20}	

I am quite aware that our method of apportion ment is quite open to criticism. The letter of warning sent by Dr. Worcester Nov. 6th never reached us. The actual information of the action of the Prud Com reached us in the last half of December when all arrangements for the new year had already been completed on the basis of the estimates. Your statement to us in July that the estimates would probably be voted intact justified this. We therefore felt the burden of the difficulty that would ~~arise~~ arise with native helpers everywhere from a sudden and to them unintelligible change of plan involving the cutting of men already engaged and that after 1879 had actually commenced. Moreover our Annual Meeting had relentlessly pared down the estimates to an extent which was by many regarded as disastrous. We therefore felt shut up to the one course of taxing ourselves although our salaries were especially exempted by direction of the Prud. Committee, and then to the reduction of the Publication Department estimate in a large sum. We hope to make good at a more prosperous time the harm to the Publishing work which may arise from the surrender of so large an amount

Mr Brooks has probably written to you of the apparent need of a helper for the Greek work in Constan tinople and its vicinity. The Com. ad Int. has desired me to ask the Prudential Committee to allow a special amount for this purpose to be used during the current year. The sum desired is £T.10 per month minus £T. 1 from the people making for the year £T 108 now asked. It seems only reasonable that if the work among the Greeks which justifies the maintenance of two preaching services in Constantinople is to be followed up by personal contact with those who attend these services Mr. Brooks should be allowed a native helper for his work. We hope that the Prudential Committee will consider this young enterprise among Greeks as of a special character which will permit the ~~action~~ grant now asked for this year.

The last Annual Meeting of this Mission gave expression to a long felt dissatisfaction with the existing blanks for Tabular view by adopting a report of a Committee appointed to suggest the means of remedying acknowledged defects. It also requested you to bring the matter before the Committee and forwarded a carefully prepared form which it was hoped would be printed to replace the blanks now used for Tabular view of Turkish Missions. We have heard nothing from you on this subject and have thought that perhaps the matter has been overlooked. Please let me know by a line how the case stands

Very truly yours

Henry O. Dwight —

Constantinople Jan. 30. 1879.
Rec'd Feb. 25.

Constantinople Jan. 30. 1879.

Constantinople 3d Feb. 1879.

Rev N. G. Clark D.D.
Sec A.B.C.F.M.
My dear Sir,

I am sorry to be obliged to come to you with a request for permission to visit the United States with my family during the current year. My reason for doing this is mainly my wife's health. In August last after the birth of my fourth child she was attacked by an abcess of the mammary gland which took a multiple form and which has now continued for five months. During this time she has submitted to four surgical operations and at the present moment is enduring the misery of four open abcesses which cannot be expected to heal for many weeks. The suffering of this visitation has completely shattered her nervous system and there seems to be no hope of restoration without change of scene and prolonged rest.

Moreover what with my own severe illness (confluent small pox) last year and many months of care of sick ones I feel my self much exhausted. We hardly feel able to afford the expense of a nurse and at the same time with my wife's illness my children have had to be cared for in measles, mumps and other childish ills, besides which Mr Riggs' children, en route for Athens, having contracted a miasmatic fever in the interior were violently and dangerously sick at my house for two weeks, and my wife's sister Miss Griswold with us as a helper has had a severe attack of Diptheria. Altogether the cares and responsibilities of such a Hospital as my house has been have been such that I have not had an unbroken nights' rest for more than six months. God has given me a strong constitution and I have not been obliged to neglect many of my ordinary duties and I presume I could go on for a time without taking a rest. But my body craves rest and I think it would be true economy to take it. I have now been here eleven years. ~~and some~~

Constantinople, Feb. 3. 1879.
Rec'd Feb. 25.

As to the expense of such a vacation I did hope to have made it ~~a~~ small burden to the Board. But in 1878 I was obliged to use $500 from private resources outside of my salary to meet my extraordinary expenses. I am therefore constrained to ask the Board to allow the vacation and authorize the expense. An early answer is very desirable.

Very truly yours

Henry O. Dwight

The above request has been approved by vote of the Com ad Interim of the W. T. Mission

Henry O. Dwight Sec.

Mr. H. O. Dwight
Constantinople, Feb. 3. 1878.
5

Constantinople 11th April 1879

Rev N. G. Clark D D Secr

My dear Sir,

I am very much obliged to the Committee for granting me leave to visit the U. S. We may leave here in June but various circumstances may delay our ~~return~~ departure.

Your telegram "Relief Estimates Restored Telegraph Stations throughout Turkey" was duly received. The interpretation we give it is that the Otis legacy has so improved the financial situation that the order to reduce expenditures is rescinded. We thank God for this with you — and for you also for do you not have all the ends of the earth tugging at once at your heartstrings!

We have been sorely grieved at the severe trials which have befallen Mr Richardson of Broosa. He has been working for some time under very high pressure and in his weak physical condition his mind appears to some extent to have lost its balance. He became possessed of an impression that he had a clear revelation from above, of the true methods of Mission work and he rather gloried in the fact that this revelation was directly contrary to the financial principles of the Mission. These principles have long been a weight and a cross to him. His disease or the remedies prescribed by Mrs. Dr Bassian (formerly Miss Wadsworth) seemed to excite him to preternatural energy. Every moment was devoted to plans; to consultations with the natives, with Consuls, with Turkish officials; to exhortations by letter sent to all his helpers. The best results he had attained, he said, were attained in spite of the opposition of the Mission. So he proceeded to hand over to the Broosa Church the entire unexpended balance of his appropriations for 1878, although the Mission after mature consideration had voted that on principle a wealthy church like that at Broosa ought not to be aided. An Armenian Protestant had organized a sort of orphanage at Broosa two or three years ago. The supply of funds from Europe having failed Mr. Richardson arranged with this man to take over the whole concern as a part of the Missionary operations of the Board. The Board had appropriated £200 to purchase a house for Missionary residence in Broosa. Mr. Richardson concluded on the whole to purchase the house with private funds as an investment and rent it to the Orphanage. As the Orphanage had no funds to pay such a rent as the investment would require Mr Richardson arranged to take the director of the Orphanage to Europe this summer and to aid him in raising funds which with what he could dispose of from his appropriations would set the establishment on its legs again. Apparently he considered the appropriation for purchase of a Missionary residence as entirely at his disposition since he had arranged for the purchase from private sources. Accordingly he decided to build a chapel with it buying land and materials and setting workmen to work at once, although still unable to stand on his feet. He negotiated for the purchase of eight other houses intending to pull them down for the sake of the materials contained in them. At the same time he entered into an arrangement with the Turkish government for opening streets laying out a Park, and other improvements which he was to superintend in the neighborhood of his house. He also wrote to the secretary of the Bythinia Union asking him to call a special Meeting of that body for Easter week to organize three or four churches and ordain Pastors, adding that the Board would pay all the expenses of the Meeting and the travelling expenses of its members. This when there is no provision for even partial support of a pastor in one of the places named. All his plans seemed to be on a grand scale ignoring obstacles. The work was the work of a sick man propped up in bed. The feverish excitement of grand enterprises led to a religious exaltation which manifested itself in shouts and enthusiasm at devotions. At the same time he would brook no opposition and his wife was in terror lest he should strike her for objecting to his course.

Just at this point Mr Baldwin went to Broosa to preach for a Sunday, learned something of what was in progress and induced Mr. Richardson to come to Constantinople "for the sake of his wife's health" No other consideration would induce Mr. R. to stir. At Constantinople Dr Patterson ordered Mr Richardson to take absolute rest. The Com ad Interim then took the responsibility of appointing Mr Barrows to the temporary charge of Broosa Station, At the same time every enterprise which seemed to have been undertaken without due warvant was stopped. Mr Richardson submitted to this procedure with unexpected calmness and good nature. His letters had shown by this time plenty of evidence of aberration of intellect and his family had accepted the sad fact that his mind was deranged. Although there is taint of insanity in his father's family it was hoped that the derangement might prove temporary. The action of the Com ad Interim removed the Missionary work from the sphere of Mr Richardson's mental activity and he at once made very marked improvement. His manner and conversation are now calm and rational. His family now hope that his mind has already recovered its balance. A few test questions have however shown that Mr. Richardson does not yet see the wild character of the many enterprises which he initiated in Broosa. If he were to return to Broosa he would return with the purpose of carrying them to completion. We consider this, proof of the necessity of ample time for rest and recovery. The family consider it however as a simple case of divergence from the opinions of his brethren which is neither new nor dangerous. I think they also regard restraints put upon Mr. R's liberty to return to his field as somewhat of the nature of a persecution of the weak by the strong. We have wished that Mr. Richardson could be induced to return to America, Dr. Patterson having declared that a year of perfect rest was absolutely necessary. Mr. R. and his family are however very much averse to this. They wish to spend a few of the Summer months in Scotland returning to Broosa in the fall. In view of this course Mr. Richardson has asked Mr Baldwin to restore to him the books and funds of the Broosa Station. Further action on the part of the Com. ad interim seeming to be demanded, we have by vote urged Mr. R. to seek abroad the rest ordered by the doctor, advising him to entertain no hopes that he will be allowed to resume work in the Broosa field before the expiration of a year at least. We are all desirous of Mr. Richardsons return to his work. We hope that Dr Pattersons opinion that no structural changes have as yet occurred in the brain may be correct. In fact we know of no evidence which would be conclusive in court that Mr Richardson is not perfectly sane today. But we feel that after the acknowledged derangement which followed Mr. R's sickness it would not be advisable nor safe for the work ~~to have~~ for him to resume labor before the experation of the period fixed by his physician. By the end of that time let us hope that the Lord will permit this faithful servant to resume active labors to which his heart is wholly devoted.

The city is just now in a ferment over the repudiation by Government of $80.000.000 of paper currency. We all have more or less of it in our pockets. But that is nothing. There are thousands who have the paper and nothing else. The question of these is how to find bread for the morrow. Pinched desperate faces are appearing on the streets and a file of troops guards every baker's shop.

Yours very truly

Henry O. Dwight

Constantinople, April 11, 1879
Rec'd May 5.

Constantinople 29th April 1879

Rev. N. G. Clarke D.D. Sec.

My dear Sir,

The Com. ad Interim some time ago authorized me to take my wife to Athens for a change of air as a preliminary to starting for the U.S. That is to say the Com. approved of my asking permission from Boston to do so and authorized me to go to Athens without waiting for word from you. As my wife was rapidly improving in health I thought this expense would not be necessary and so made no application. But my wife's nervous system has not had much opportunity for recuperation and I have felt that the journey to the U.S. could not be made in safety without her first gaining strength for it by absolute relief from all causes of nervous excitement. For this purpose I have taken Mrs. D. to Athens to stay with my brother in law Mr Riggs until the first of June. I would be very glad if the Prudential Committee could see its way clear to sanction the expense of this proceedure which is a little more than $100. My wife has an intense and morbid dread of the sea which I hope that a few weeks rest and change of air will enable her to control. At present this feeling is uncontrollable

During the voyage to Athens she lay awake each night in mortal terror of some accident. She does not wish to go to America on this account. At the same time it is impossible for her to remain here as the least care of house keeping brings on a nervous paroxysm of greater or less duration. Naturally I can be of small use to the Mission if liable to be detained at home much of my time to eke out my wife's lacks in the management of home affairs. I therefore feel that we must make use of our leave to return to America and have taken the means most ready to hand to secure to Mrs. D. relief from nervous excitement. The result which I hope for will be that she will gain strength for the voyage home.

Mr. & Mrs. Riggs are very pleasantly established in a small house, or rather in three or four rooms of a small house in the new part of Athens. Mr. Riggs is studying with great diligence and converses in modern Greek with ease and fluency. I think he underestimates the value of his attainments in this regard. He has a very good teacher. He has also practice in composition in writing occasionally articles for the Greek paper published by Dr. Kalopothakis. The publication of these articles shows that Mr Riggs is gaining some proficiency in Greek. Yours very truly H. O. Dwight

P.S. Since closing this note I have seen your letter of Mch 28th concerning the Otis legacy. It is indeed a magnificent gift to the cause of Missions and we praise God for it with you. I do not wonder that the Committee feels a great sense of responsibility in connection with the disposition of such a gift. It is not for me to make suggestions in regard to this matter but I wish to say that I have been feeling rather strongly of late that an opportunity for an interesting work in Bosnia has been made one of the results of the war. The Bosnians are Slavs, interesting and teachable people living in a fine healthy country. The population of Bosnia is about a million and a quarter. Hitherto the land has not been a comfortable one for itineration but now the Austrians have changed this and one may travel in safety all over it. Rather more than half of the people are Moslems. These are also Slavs, not Turks, and both Moslems and Christians could be reached by the same language. The greatness of the opportunity in Bosnia consists in this that the Moslems are now by the Austrian occupation cut off in some degree from the direct repressing influence of the great head of the Faithful. They can hardly fail to become aware of this in the near future. ~~and~~ The speculative and enquiring tendencies of the Moslem mind, free to follow its bent, may then be led and controlled by whoever is ready for the occasion. Perhaps the entering wedge which will make a way for Christian work among Moslems throughout the East might be introduced from Bosnia. If we do not enter this field as first claimants it will before long be so completely manned by Romanist mission forces that work will be commenced with difficulty by Protestants. The Pope has seen the opportunity - for a strong push in Bosnia and has caused special funds to be given Bishop Strossmayer with instructions to prepare to put a Romish priest in every parish. The Austrian Government favors these arrangements ~~and~~ in order to aid the operations of ~~the~~ Rome among the Orthodox (Greek) and Moslem Bosnians the laws concerning toleration ~~of~~ have been ~~made~~ modelled much more on the Turkish than the Imperial Austrian system. If the Board can take up new work, I believe Bosnia to be a field which is at least worth consideration. The language is different from the Bulgarian and a distinct literature would have to be provided as there is little besides the Bible in existence in Bosniac. At the same time the relation between Bosniac and Bulgarian is so close that the services of a Bulgarian speaking Missionary might readily be utilized in Bosnia after a few months. H. O. D.

Rec'd May 19.

Constantinople 4th Aug 1879

Rev N. G. Clark D.D.
Sec A B C F M.
My dear Sir,

I now intend to leave this place on the 20th of August on my return to the United States arriving in New York about the 20th of September. As my wife's nerves are still unequal to great undertakings I shall have to feel my way, as it were, taking easy stages. I should much prefer to go by steamer directly to Liverpool, but on account of my wife's horror of the Sea we go across the continent. I have secured passage to London by Venice, Rotterdam - Harwich for £18..13..6 apiece an we shall probably take passage by the "Denmark" of the National Line from London to New York paying 12 guineas for each ticket. It is with very peculiar feelings that I break up the associations of twelve years, possibly not to return. I leave my heart here. For some time I have been making special studies with a view to the probable opening of access to the Moslem populations It will be a very great trial to me if any thing should prevent my return to this country and render useless such knowledge of Turkish language and philosophy as I have been trying to acquire.

I would like to know whether you consider it desirable for me to call at Boston immediately on arrival – that is to say, on my way to Morrisville, Vt. I am inclined to think that I had better go directly to Morrisville, and ~~leave~~ wait until the meeting of the Board for an opportunity to see you.

Mr. Pettibone is away, but I presume others will write you on the points of the action of our Annual Meeting which have seemed to you to need elucidation. Yet I cannot refrain from speaking of one matter in connection with the proposal to build a Church in Pera. Mr. Ward writes that after a statement from Mr. Baldwin this proposal was unanimously rejected by the Prudential Committee. The proposal had been very carefully considered in the meeting; all the objections which Mr B. had to present were discussed at length. Finally a large majority voted in favor of the resolution which was passed. As a question of principle, I think that a vote of the Mission should have with the Prudential Committee quite as much weight as the ex parte statement of a member who is dissatisfied at the rejection of his views by the meeting. The Mission always hears at great length, opposing views on questions before it. It also gives much time to efforts at finding common ground on which all may agree to stand. That is to say there is no tendency to slight the opinions of a minority. The Meetings of the Mission avoid taking a vote as long as there

Pera

PC did not

is marked divergence of opinion as to the propriety of measures under discussion. Under such circumstances I feel it to be hardly just to the Mission that the minority should have the power of securing the result denied them by the Mission, through ~~by~~ a simple re-statement of their views to the Prudential Committee, thus outbalancing the vote of the majority. In this particular case the question was mainly one of fact. Mr Baldwin made the statement that the Pera church is hopelessly dead. In answer to this, brethren who are in the direct Missionary work in this city, and have been in it ever since Mr. Baldwin's connection with it ceased, said that the church shows true life and has a growing spirituality. They also claimed that since Mr Baldwin has had no intimate personal relations with the members of Pera church ~~since~~ for ten years, while they are in daily relations with them, Mr Baldwin's statements should not be accepted by the Mission unless supported by recent evidence. The Mission heard both sides at very great length and finally voted the estimate for a church edifice.

Now I opposed the resolution as voted because of an unpractical vagueness in its terms. I still think however that the money should be appropriated on certain clearly expressed conditions. If as Mr. Ward says the Prudential Committee has unanimously decided not to make this grant I hope the action may be reconsidered and that it may be just in the power of the Mission to build this church whenever it can do so under conditions as to right of occupancy and as to location of the building, which will secure to the Mission the perpetual use of the edifice for its Greek and other services while giving to the Pera church a local habitation and a fixed centre for its proper church work. It would be unfortunate if a refusal to build for Pera under any conditions, based on a lack of confidence in the character of the Church members, becoming known to them, should dampen the Christian zeal attributed to them by the Missionaries who know them best. It also seems to me that it would be a mistake if the building of a church in Pera upon some condition or other should not be proceeded with if the Board can afford to grant money for the purpose.

I learn on somewhat doubtful authority that Mr. Constantine is not disposed to consider the invitation which the Mission asked the Prud Com. to extend to him. The action of the Mission was mainly due to deference to the wishes of Manisa Station and one or two old friends of Mr C. and to the well known feeling at Boston concerning this matter. The Mission has not regarded Mr Constantine as a man from whom it could expect much acceptable service in this field. This opinion, based on a knowledge of Mr C's habits of thought methods of work; and of the injurious effect of the long maintained struggle with other Christian workers, was restated in debate.

The men who supported this opinion were men of great experience and of intimate acquaintance with Mr. Constantine. The final result reached by the Mission was regarded as a compromise measure which would give the friends of Mr. Constantine the opportunity that they desire - to see him tried in our work. A proposal to make Mr Constantine a Missionary, or even a corresponding member of the Mission would at last have been rejected by a very large vote. But the proposal to invite him to Smyrna to take charge of a definite work without direct relations to the Mission was accepted because it leaves room for further action after a year or two of ~~the~~ test of actual work. The substantial freedom from control which Mr Constantine would enjoy at Smyrna gives liberty for him to show us his best side and may result after trial in a more direct relation to the Mission; while on the other hand the way is open to end the arrangement without detriment to either party if a few years experience justifies the fears of the pessimists.

We have learned that Mr. Herrick would rather prefer than otherwise to remain a year in Constantinople. I hope this will not be considered practicable. The Mission came to an agreement two years ago to make Marsovan Seminary a thoroughly strong institution and all parties agreed to hold diverse views in suspense until experience should show whether the enlargement of Marsovan Seminary would really supply all the wants of the field. I hope nothing will be done to prevent the due execution of this design. Marsovan Seminary needs the services of Messrs Smith, Herrick and Riggs. To leave it any longer as it is now upon the shoulders of one man will be to disappoint the hopes of the students who already complain that they are neglected. It will also be an injury to our work which is making increased demands for good mental acquirements in our preachers. In viewing Marsovan as a Station manned by five men it must be remembered that the effective working force for ~~working~~ the Station work consists of but two.

I am somewhat embarrassed about the expenses of ~~my~~ [illegible] it to America. I don't know the usage of the Board as to the expenses of returned Missionaries. I have no home to which to go. As my wife's family have met with reverses during the past year, we shall be an expense even while we make our head quarters at Morrisville. I have thought of trying to get some appointments to lecture this winter on Mahometanism and its practical results exemplified in Turkish life and Character — in order to diminish the cost to the Board of my health quest. I am not much practised as a speaker, but I shall also be glad to do what I can for the Board in the way of giving information and illustrations of our Missionary work at any time that you may wish it.

I shall not leave London before the 10th September. Letters will reach me there if sent to the Care of the T. M. A. Soc

Yours truly Henry O. Dwight

Constantinople, Aug. 4, 1879
Rec'd Aug. 25.
[illegible]

My address for one week will be care Prof. W. B. Dwight, Vassar College
After that – Morrisville, N.Y.

527

Vassar College
Poughkeepsie N. Y.
Sept. 23d 1879

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.

My dear Sir,

We arrived in this place today thirty five days out from Constantinople. We have been very much favored in the matter of weather etc - and feel very grateful to our kind Heavenly Father for the successful completion of our undertaking. My wife and my little ones have endured the voyage very well indeed. We heard nothing from you in London as to

My address for one week will be care Prof. W. B. Dwight, Vassar College
After that - Morris Ills. Vr.

whether you would prefer to have me visit Boston before going to Morrisville. I have therefore decided to rest here until Oct 2d. I will then go to Morrisville Vt. and leaving my children there, will start for Syracuse on the 6th. I have not any clear plan of what is to be done after that. In fact I don't exactly know what I may and what may not do in the way of visiting my friends — at the expense of the Board. I have just received a very urgent invitation from General Force of Cincinnati, to whom I was Aide de Camp during the War, to visit him and go with him to Chicago to attend the re-union of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, of which I am a member. This reunion would probably be in November and would have the character of a welcome to Gen. Grant on his return from the East. I should like very well to be able to visit Chicago on this occasion and at the same time visit my mothers only sister, Mrs. Porter, and my own sister, Cornelia, at Olivet, Mich. I should like to hear from you upon ~~about~~ the subject of such visits and upon the subjects of any work I may be able to do for you.

Yours truly, Henry O. Dwight

Mr. H. O. Dwight

Poughkeepsie, Sep. 25/79.

Rec'd Sep. 26.

528.

Morrisville Vt.
31 October 1879

Rev N. G. Clark D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.
Dear Sir,

Your letter of the 29th concerning the proposed church edifice at Vlanga is at hand.

I have not by me the statistics of the Vlanga congregation. My impression is that the average congregation is about one hundred and fifty.

The present place of meeting is the upper story of an old house bought by the Board twenty six years ago, and situated in a blind alley in a side street parallel to the main thoroughfare of the Vlanga district. The building is almost ruinous, and entirely forbidding in aspect. Growth in the congregation is hardly probable in the present meeting place. Yet the number of strangers who go there every Sunday has led to the belief that some of them might be drawn into permanent attendance at a more suitable place of assembly. The Government has decided to widen the blind alley and to open it as a street through to the main Street of Vlanga. This will bring our church site within 250 feet of this thoroughfare and in plain view from it. This Vlanga region is central to a large Armenian and Greek population. Moreover the chapel here is the only place of regular preaching on the Marmora slope of old Stamboul. All these considerations led to the decision to make the new church large enough to seat four hundred and fifty persons. While the congregation may not for some time entirely fill such a building it is believed that it will very soon increase so much that an audience room of this size will not seem too large.

Remnants of the Hamlin Ch. Building Fund, some of Dr. West's earnings, and funds raised in America by special appeal, formed in 1863-4 the nucleus of the Vlanga building fund. An attempt was made to build at that time, but a permit could not be obtained from the Government. The fund was afterwards drawn upon by the Mission for chapels in other parts of the country ~~In~~ and much reduced. In 1876 or '77 (I write from memory) an appropriation was made by the Board for Church building in Constantinople. This was to build places of worship ~~for~~ in Scutari and Vlanga. It was thought that after building a chapel in Scutari enough of the appropriation would be left to make, with the money already in hand, a sum of £.T. 2200 for the church edifice at Vlanga. But the Scutari chapel cost more than was anticipated and only about £.T. 1800 remains in the Treasury at Const'ple for use in Vlanga. A plan has been prepared under direction of Cons'ple Station for a church estimated to cost not more than £.T. 1800. But this plan is somewhat unsatisfactory on account of economies made needful by the smallness of the sum at command. The last Annual Meeting therefore voted, at my suggestion, to ask for an additional sum of £.T. 500. This sum if granted will enable the Building Com. to improve the arrangement proposed for the vestry and school rooms, the mode of access to the audience room, and the outside appearance of the building, and to employ a better architect for the work. It will be observed that with the sum now asked the Mission would have at in hand for the Vlanga chapel only £T. 100 more than the original estimate of £T. 2.200. If this request is not granted the less suitable plan will be adopted and the church built with the £T. 1.800 now in the Treasury.

The people give nothing towards the edifice, but may do something towards furnishing it. The Vlanga church and Congregation, as at present constituted, is largely made up of workmen from the interior, and is constantly changing. It provides a salary of (I think) £T. 120 per ann. for the preacher, and maintains a school, besides contributing pretty well for general benevolent purposes. The Mission considered the matter and decided that it was best to build a church in Vlanga on this basis.

The building will be held in the name of six trustees for the Protestant Community. These trustees, who are leading Protestants of Constantinople and vicinity, have executed an act in Turkish legal form which secures to the Mission the use of the building for general purposes in perpetuity. It would be impracticable to get a permit to build a church in this part of the city except through the Protestant

Community and in its name.

In conclusion I would like to say that I earnestly hope this appropriation may be made. We have long stood before the people of Constantinople as using make-shifts for our places of worship, and I for one should like to see one meeting house in the city combining the elements of fitness and permanence. In view of the importance of the locality to our city work it can hardly be said that £.T. 2300 is an extravagant sum to devote to this Church edifice.

Very truly yours
Henry O. Dwight.

Mr. [illegible],

Morrisville, Oct. 31st, 1879.

Rec'd Nov. 3.

Morrisville Vt. 1st Dec 1879

Rev N. G. Clark, D.D.

My dear Sir,

In reply to your letter concerning Pera church (of the 28th Ult.) I enclose some "Notes" on this vexed question. I should say however that my views at the end as to the conditions of the grant were stated in the Ann. Meeting and rejected by the whole Mission with commendable unanimity.

You ask of my ability to speak. I do not know what is required, never having attended a Missionary meeting. I have facts and can try to state them if that will do any good. I have "preached" once to the congregation here - not on Missions - and have talked on Missions to about five hundred people at Northampton. Otherwise I have no experience in speaking. I am willing to try, however. In fact I must try speaking, some time, for I wish very much to be ordained before returning to Turkey. As to trying my hand at talking for you I would prefer not to go to any distance before the end of this month. The reason of this is that I have some writings for the press which I have commenced and would like to finish before making a permanent interruption in such works.

But my first duty is to place my wife

under treatment somewhere. I am distressed at hearing nothing from Dr. Denny. Do you think I had better go to Boston at once to consult Dr. D. in person? I had hoped that my careful Memorandum of symptoms, sent with a note from you, would elucidate a written opinion from Dr Denny. But nothing has come and something must be done and that right soon. I fear there is danger of serious mental aberration unless prompt measures can be taken.

You speak of Dr. Hamlin as a possible instrument in influencing Pera Church. Dr. Hamlin has been going his way and we ours for nearly twenty years. It is not surprising if he is not in perfect harmony with the Missionaries on questions of policy. He has not heard the discussions of the Missionaries ~~and~~ nor seen the steps by which they arrive at their results. Before Dr. H. left Cons'ple he at various times took an attitude with the natives which we were forced to regard as unintentionally hostile to our interests. If he should to Pera Church as its pastor I should expect that at the first question between Church and Mission he would make powerful efforts to bring the mission to his views, and the next thing would most probably be an appeal from Dr Hamlin to the Christian public to support him as a separate enterprise.

2 Enclosures } Yours very truly Henry O. Dwight.

Mr. H. O. Dwight
Haskioy, Dec. 1. 1879.
Rec'd Dec. 31.

Notes on the Pera Church edifice question

As to the general question of churches in Constantinople

There is no sufficient church accommodation in the city. There is nothing in the way of a church building to attract the attention and to arouse curiosity as to the Evangelical teaching. Even constituents of the Board, seeing no churches, are sometimes led to go away in sorrow because there is no work in Consple. There is a great floating population in Constantinople composed of men temporarily in the city on business. This part of the population will be won by what will strike the eye long before they can be reached by the random shots of the colporters or city missionaries. It has often happened that among this class of the population are men who were interested in the Bible in their homes in the interior, but who fall out of the way of instruction because they ~~happen to~~ find no Church building in Consple and are too bashful to enter uninvited a chapel in a private house. Two or three good church edifices would do much to relieve the mission work in Consple from this disadvantage, besides giving the congregations room to grow. This space for growth none of the congregations now possess. The knowledge of the Bible has been extensively published in Constantinople and the Missionaries constantly pray for the out-pouring of the Spirit which shall give life to all the sown seed. But if there were to be a revival there is no place where revival meetings could be held. There is no place of worship in Constan temple which can accommodate the half of the Protestants residing in the city. The fact ~~of~~ that the Mission has been slow to build Churches in the city has been ascribed by many of the common people to a sort of selfishness, which furnishes ~~the~~ means for Bible Houses and Homes in which the Missionaries themselves are to be made comfortable for work, but which does not furnish means for the Church buildings which concern only the people.

2. Reasons for building in Pera.

The oldest Congregation of our Mission numbers about 80 and is without any proper meeting house. It is allowed the use of one of the Legation Chapels at such times as it is not in use for the Legation. But its services are thus forced into the most unfavorable time of the day.

There are some thousands of Armenian Catholics in Pera, the most of them are schismatics cursed by the Pope and liberal towards Evangelicals. There is reason to believe that if the Pera Church had a proper place and time of worship some of these people would be drawn into permanent connection with the Church.

There is a congregation of sixty Greeks in Pera which has no suitable meeting house. Like the Armenian Congregation it lives on the friendship of one of the Protestant legations, which loans it a chapel at an unsuitable home. The congregation is a most hopeful one and if it were offered a place to worship in a suitable church it might be expected to develope rapidly into a large audience.

If the work among Moslems is ever taken up again, a place of worship in Pera or Galata will have to be provided for a Turkish Congregation. The necessity for such a place arises from the fact that in Pera or Galata alone can Moslems escape the scrutiny of their religious chiefs.

A church building in Pera will be three miles, at least, from the church at Vlanga and will be an important addition to the general Church accommodations in the city. It will serve to house the Armenian congregation and, if its location is carefully selected, to be a centre of Mission operations among Turks and Greeks, ~~if its lo~~

3. The proposal to build ~~a~~ church edifice in Pera for the existing Pera church.

The Pera church has been occupied for twenty years with various plans for securing a church building. They have attributed their failures to Missionary opposition and this fact has had not a little part in the soreness towards Missionaries observed among the members of this church in ~~times~~ past. The continual efforts of Mr. Hitchcock and Dr. Wood during eight or ten years, have done much to dispel the bitterness of feeling towards the Missionaries, and to inspire the church members with confidence in the missionaries and their aims. The church, ~~has~~ without knowing that we were considering the question of a church building for Pera has made what is to them a very great effort. That part of the sum (of £1.500) proposed as contribution of the church, which represents cash subscriptions is not so very small a sum when compared with the financial ability of the donors. The church has made this great effort under the influence of a sort of revival of interest which has set in this year. Under the same influence the ordinary contributions for expenses have doubled in this church this year. The church makes this effort as a supreme effort. It is in a crisis of its history. If the Board can see its way clear to build the Pera church edifice in such a way as to give these people the right to feel that it is their church they will be encouraged and strengthened. But if the church is refused them there is reason to fear that the church members will scatter off to other parts of the city. The time is a critical one in regard to the relations of the Church to the Mission. If the Mission can help the Church to an edifice the bonds will be cemented by the kindliness shown in such an act. But if the Mission rejects the request of the Church it repels the confidence of the members. The great objection made to the grant has been want of confidence in the church. This fact is doubtless known to the church and its effect must be extremely unhappy if a if refusal to build the Pera church, on the basis suggested, confirms in their minds what is only a ~~suspicion~~ rumor so far.

The leading men of the Protestant Community are members of the Pera Church. It is therefore of the greatest importance that the Mission avoid needlessly repelling them. But so much has this desire of possessing a church-home laid hold upon them that they will be repelled, and all the protestants of Constantinople will feel aggrieved, if the Mission does not accept the offered aid towards the work, and build the Church edifice as for the Pera Church; to be its home.

The Pera church is not heretical. It is not careless of Christian life and observance, according to the testimony of Dr Wood and Mr. Hitchcock who have been more than any others intimate with the Ch. members. There are less than forty — possibly less than thirty members in the Church but among them are an unusually large proportion of intelligent men — leaders in any community. The two Minasians, representatives of Sarkis Minasian, are known and respected among natives and foreigners for integrity and morals without a spot.

Dr Matteosian, served with honor in our army in 1863-4, and he with Dr Giragosian, are young men whose already large influence is constantly increasing.

Boyajian is respected within and without the Protestant Community. He is a man whom Pastors trust he cause he is pure and honest; and a man to whom our Treasurer would entrust the care of money, if need be, quite as readily as he would to any Missionary.

Mirckelam is a man of good standing and has won himself a fair position as a dry goods merchant

Tomarian is a Miller employed by the Turks because he is honest. He is known and respected, for his high character, among both natives and foreigners.

John Artin is another Miller who is respected by all who know him.

Afiralian the electrotypist at the Bible House is a solid man growing every year and full of promise for the future

Zacharia is a man of intelligence and sterling piety,

Garabedian is a graduate of Robert College and destined to be a leader among them.

These men are all men whom one would trust individually. Why not trust them collectively? It has been urged against the proposition of the Pera Church that they are not worthy of confidence as Christians. This charge was made by a brother who, on his own confession, has not been in one of their houses or held any relation except accidental business relations with any members of Pera church for ten years past! The charge is brought against the men whom I have named, men who have won their present influence chiefly through the exemplary fication of Christ's teachings in life. No one can breathe a suspicion of unchristian conduct against any of them. They are staunch defenders of Evangelical doctrine. The only charge against them is that they sometimes disagree with the Missionaries in opinion and that when they are berated for being out of harmony with the Missionaries they resent it and charge the Missionaries with being out of harmony with them. The Pera church is not hostile to us or our work and those who are most intimate with the members of the church are most thoroughly assured that it is wisest as a Mission policy to join the Pera Church on the ground of their selection, and to ~~build~~ construct for them a church building, and to work with them in it when completed.

I hope that the matter of building a church in Pera will be carried through at once.

I would favor the grant of the money asked by the mission, the money to be expended by a building Com- appointed by the Mission and the Church and not to be put as cash into the hands of the Pera Church. This will perhaps ensure a more wise selection of plan for church.

The church when completed should, ~~be~~ in my view, belong to the Pera Church. ~~but~~

The Mission should be instructed to call attention of the Pera Church to the great disparity between the sums contributed respectively by the Board and the church. The church should be invited ~~th~~ in view of this disparity to consult the interests of the Board as well as their own interests, and (a) to place the new church where it will do the ~~most~~ greatest service to the Missionary work compatible with the interests of the Pera Church congregation; and also (b) to give the Board or its representatives formal and official papers securing to the Mission perpetual use of the Church at times other than the time of regular church services. It be perhaps explained that "use" signifies use for religious services in any language excepting Armenian which is the language of the Pera Church services, with which the mission would not wish to interfere.

The condition as to site is important. The enclosed sketch will show roughly the division of Pera by the great landmarks. The Pera church is clustered about the Prussian Chapel in the upper third of the city. The congregation now worships in the Dutch Chapel in the Central third ~~of Pera~~. The Greek congregation will be found in the lower third. It, also, worships at the Dutch Chapel.

Prus. Chapel
M. Dutch Ch.

A building which would best serve the purpose of both the Pera Church and the Mission should be located in the central third, that is, between ~~the~~ English Embassy and the Teké.

But there may be very serious difficulties in the way of obtaining a site in this part of Pera, for land in this region is sometimes worth $8 to $10 per foot.

The Pera church would probably prefer to have the new edifice in the upper part of the upper third of the City But they are reasonable men and would undoubtedly see ~~that~~ reason in a request to leave the site selected lower down. I would not however make the grant conditioned upon the selection of a site precisely in the Central part of Pera lest a lot in that part of the town to be found impracticable of attainment —

Henry O. Dwight.

Mr. H. O. Dwight on th

Pera Church questi

Rec'd Dec. 3, 1879.

Mr. P ~~Pet~~.

but it is a fact that I have never had Mr. Bezjian, or Mr. Hohannes Minasian, or his brother, at my house during all my twelve years in Constantinople. Nor have I been in any of their houses except to conduct a religious service. They are all men whom I met every day on the most friendly terms, and whom I honor and respect. But it is not the custom at Constantinople for ~~at Constan~~ ~~of~~ the missionaries in general to cultivate social relations with natives, as a pastor would cultivate such relations with his people here — that is on a basis of equality. Excepting Dr. Wood and Mr. Hitchcock this statement applies to all the Missionaries at Constantinople. They are all too busy to give time to social rites.

This custom is a mistake. We would gain immensely in our hold upon the hearts of these people, who feel that they are leaders among their own social acquaintances, if we could make them feel that

Morrisville, Vt.
15th Dec. 1879.

My dear Dr. Clark,

I am very much obliged to you for your trouble in the matter of my communication to Dr. Denny, and in writing to Drs. Hawkes and Hawk. I judge from the tone of Dr. Hawkes' letter that he is out of the question from the large fee demanded. I write today to Dr. Howe of Pepperell.

I am troubled by these delays, for they increase the difficulty of my wife's situation here, and will, I foresee, raise serious obstacles to any arrangement. My wife is strongly opposed to being separated from her friends and especially from her little boy. She is anxious to go to live with her uncle in New York and to place herself under the care of his family physician.

But I am satisfied that this would be quite as expensive ~~and~~ as the course recommended by Dr Denny and would lead to no practical results because no physician can have more than a superficial view of the case who does not live in the same house with ~~his~~ wife for some time.

I am very much grieved at the publication in English of that Missionary paper. From what I hear from Constantinople Mr. Barrows' letters, which called it out were most injudicious. My belief in regard to the Pera people is that the source of much of the trouble with them is that they are men of a higher intellectual order than the other Protestants of Constantinople. Any thing which the Missionaries do in the line of attempting to control their opinions or actions is at once resented. But this resentment is

Morrisville, Dec. 15. 1879

Recd Dec. 17.

only the natural resentment of high spirited men ~~with~~ at what they regard as an attempt to deprive them of the right of free thought. This characteristic may if carried to excess make the Pera church impracticable for our fellowship. But things have not yet come to this pass. And they need not come to it with good management on the part of the Missionaries. The Pera church "wont be drove;" but it can be led, as Mr. Hitchcock's experience with them has shown. That is to say, I truly believe that if the Pera church is again alienated it will be the fault of the Missionaries themselves. If the Missionaries will use the tactics of the wife who controls her husband without his knowing it, they can control Pera church and turn all that fine material to a good use.

I feel ashamed to acknowledge the

they do not intrude if they come to our houses, and if we could be in their houses enough to know something of their family life and to take an interest in their children. One or two formal visitations in a year are not sufficient for this, nor will the appointment of one or two Missionaries to attend to the department of brotherly love, make up for the lack of brotherly interest which must seem to exist on the part of eight or ten other Missionaries.)

If this condition of affairs could be rectified I am convinced that we should have far less difficulty in keeping these good men from kicking out.

As to the prime cause of the present outburst I have no doubt it is the report that the Fin'l. Com. Board had decided to refuse the grant for a church edifice on the ground that the

Pera church is of doubtful purity. This theory is not supported by any facts for I have none but the circulation of such a report would fully account for the sudden development of resentment in Pera since last June. That all the Protestants of Constantinople have been informed that the Pred. Com. has taken such action there is small reason to doubt. It was spoken of as a fact before I left Constantinople and every thing said among the Missionaries inevitably reaches the natives, sooner or later, through Robert College.

The summing up of the whole is that I hope the Pred. Committee will not refuse the grant because of this Minasian outburst. If they can place the appropriation at the disposal of the Mission the mere act would do much to calm the suspicions which now exist in Pera, while the Mission, cautioned to secure the interests of the Board in erecting the building, and to use circumspection as to the whole negotiation with Pera, would hardly act unwisely.

I only learned on the eve of your sister's departure that she was in Morrisville, and by the time I could get my wife to the village Miss Clark had gone. I am very sorry that we missed seeing her but it was unavoidable as our house is two miles from the village.

Yours truly

Henry O. Dwight

Morrisville, Dec. 15. 1879

Recd Dec. 17.

Morrisville, Vt
25th Dec. 1879

My dear Dr. Clark,

Your letter enclosing Dr Hawkes' offer to receive my wife at $10 per week has arrived, and I have written Dr. H. asking for a weeks delay in giving a final decision, in order to endeavor to obtain my wife's consent to the plan. She is strongly opposed to it and the case is difficult to manage. But I hope to secure the influence of her uncle in New York in a way that will command her attention. If my wife yields I shall be able to take her to York by the 10th of January.

Yours truly

Henry O. Dwight

Morrisville, Vt.
Jan 5th 1880

My Dear Dr. Alden,

I shall be most happy to serve you by talking of our Mission work as you suggest. I have to be away next week — after Jan 12th — for three or four days. But aside from this short absence I do not know of anything to prevent my being at the service of the cause at any time.

Yours truly

Henry O. Dwight

Mr. H. O. Dwight

Morrisville, Jan. 5, 1880.

Rec'd Jan. 8.

ans^d " 12

Sent to
11 ministers
in [illegible]

Morrisville, Vt. Jan. 5/80.

My dear Dr. Clark,

My wife has consented to go to York, Me. and I now expect to take her there on the 12th inst.

5-33

I have some business to attend to in Boston for the V. T. M. and may perhaps go to Boston for a few hours before returning to this place.

Yours truly

Henry O. Dwight

Mr H. O. Dwight

Morrisville, Jan. 5. '80.

Rec'd Jan. 8.

WATERBURY.—Mr. Henry O. Dwight, son of the late Dr. Dwight of the American Board and Secretary of the Missionary Society in Asia Minor, gave a very interesting lecture in the Congregational Church in this place, last Saturday evening, on the mysteries of the harem. On Sunday evening, Mr. Dwight spoke to a large audience on the subject of the Different Religious Sects in Turkey, having the closest attention of his hearers, and after the lecture he answered various questions propounded by Rev. Mr. Wheeler, Rev. Mr. Cooper and ex-Gov. Dillingham. He will speak in Burlington next Sunday, and will lecture in different places as circumstances will favor; and whoever hears him will be sure of a rich entertainment and much useful information. †

Morrisville Vt
29th Jan 1880

My dear Sir,

I have received invitations from four places in response to your intimation that I was ready to speak on Missions. I enclose a scrap from the Burlington Free Press with a rather flattering notice of my talk at Waterbury where I spent last Sabbath, speaking morning noon and night. Next Sabbath I speak at Burlington in the College church A.M. and in the 1st Church at a Union meeting in the evening.

I am new at this business and feel rather at a loss concerning the best method of attack. I have heard various hints that people are tired of pathetic appeal. Hence I have aimed rather to interest by description, making little of the direct appeal. I have talked on life and manners in Turkey on the religious sects of Turkey, or on the political organization ~~and~~ of the country, using either of these subjects to illustrate the needs of the country. To these preludes I have added a summary of our work, methods and successes as an invitation to give interest and support.

The question in my mind is whether your experience of results will justify ~~making~~ relying upon indirection in this manner. Information is what I can most readily give; and my theory has been that this is precisely what our churches need. I should like to hear from you upon this point.

Yours truly

Henry O. Dwight

Wm H. O. Dwight,
Recd Mar 1 '80
Ans 2 do

Morrisville, Vt.
26th Feb 1880

My dear Sir,

Matters of considerable family importance may require my absence from Vermont for three or four weeks from the 17th of March. Would you object to my suspending my missionary addresses in the churches in this vicinity for personal reasons? Of course if it was evident that a duty required my remaining here I would endeavor to seek some other solution of a purely private problem.

So far, I have no engagements to speak after March 7th, although it is quite possible that other churches may apply before that time arrives. The point is Do you consider the importance of continuing to strike while the iron is, so to speak, hot, as ~~of~~ enough to outweigh personal considerations?

Yours truly

Henry O. Dwight

Morrisville Vt
13d March 1880

My dear Sir,

I have just been to York to see my wife. She has now been there about seven weeks and I think shows some signs of improvement. Dr. Hawkes does not consider the disease to have all the gravity which Dr Denny feared it might have — that is he hopes for a good result. But it is a serious matter at the best, and I am glad to be content with the simple fact of hope, which is the net result of my visit.

Certain family considerations have made it seem wise for me to go to Olivet, Mich. for a few weeks. My address will be at that place until the 18th of April when I return here going by way of Northampton Mass. where I am to lecture in aid of the debt fund of the church to which I belong in that place.

I have spoken on missions two or three times every sabbath since the middle of January in various places in this vicinity. Of course I shall do the same in Michigan should opportunity offer.

Mr Hitchcock writes me that some of our friends at Cons'ple are inclined to criticize what I have said to you in connection with the Pera church question. I felt that I was treading on dangerous ground in saying anything, as I know that Constantinople always resents the personal influence of Missionaries in this country when exerted on questions of Mission policy. I hope I have made it clearly understood that what ever I have ~~s~~ said has been of my own unsupported opinion.

Yours truly

Henry O. Dwight

Mr. Henry O. D ight

Olivet. Mich,
29th March 1880

Rec'd Apr. 1

My dear Dr. Clarke,

My wife has now been three months under the charge of Dr. Hawkes at York, Me. While her condition is not markedly improved I think that there is improvement and I believe that Dr. H. does not attach the full gravity to her case which was foreshadowed by Dr. Denny as being possible.

The conditions under which Mrs. Dwight has lived at York, have been quite unfavorable, owing to the sudden death of Mrs. Hawkes just as we had completed the arrangement. The housekeeping arrangements at Dr. Hawkes' establishment have left much to be desired and Mrs. Dwight has become

J-33.

quite disgusted.

Dr. Hawkes is now giving Mrs. Dwight a special course of medicine in order to prepare her nervous system for the strains of a physical examination and treatment for suspected uterine troubles. This examination he will not himself make. I have thought that, in view of the dislike to Maine and all in it contracted by my wife, it might be well for me to take her to Clifton Springs for this examination and treatment. I would hope by the variation of surroundings to bring her some benefit.

Would you object to my trying this experiment if Dr Hawkes agrees to it. I would hope that the expense of the treatment would not much if any exceed the expense now made at Dr Hawkes. I should say, by the way that the expense for three months treatment at York including the expense of travelling from Morrisville will not exceed $125. That is to say, I have been able to meet the expenses which exceed that sum. I hope to be able to arrange for that sum also so that the Board will not be called upon for extras over and above the $1.200 allowed for expenses of my family for the year.

I am visiting my sister, Cornelia, in this place. Family and personal reasons seemed to make my visit at this time a necessity. My sister has almost entirely recovered her health. She is Assistant Principal of the Ladies Department of Olivet College and is doing a full quota of work.

I have spoken to the people, on Missions, here and at Marshall, twelve miles south of here. I presume that I shall also address in March at Grand Rapids in this state before going to Vermont the latter part of April.

Yours very truly
Henry O. Dwight

Olivet Mich.
5th April 1880

My dear Sir,

It is the feeling of several and perhaps all of our Missionaries at Constantinople that I should be ordained before returning to Turkey.

I had intended to attempt during my stay in this country to attend, at one of the Theological seminaries, at least a course in systematic Theology. My wife's health has been such however as to make this quite impossible so far. I wrote to Dr Bliss of Constantinople asking the opinion of the friends there as to the propriety of seeking ordination without this special study - relying only on my private reading and my past experience for this part of the education needful before taking such a step. Dr. Bliss now writes that in his view I would not find the lack of the seminary training so great a disadvantage, since I have had a long training in real life and intercourse of men. I feel, myself somewhat of the same opinion. That is, while I would find a constant necessity for harder work in order to meet the difficulties which beset a teacher of Christ's truth in Turkey, yet I have all my life sat at the feet of the fathers of our Mission and have for several years had direct experience in applying the teachings derived from this and other sources. Since I do not ~~therefore~~ see my way clear to attending lectures at a Seminary, I am therefore inclined to ask for examination and ordination as I am. I believe that my heart is wholly in the work of teaching the Gospel in Turkey. I should feel again, if I returned to Turkey without ordination, as I have always hitherto felt, that I have been in a measure forced upon the Constantinople Station. If I am ordained I can be sent wherever greater need is.

I wish therefore to know how this matter would strike you.

If my wife is no worse, I think we both will feel that it is best to set our faces to the eastward this next Fall or Winter. Does the Board consider it best for us to do so? Constantinople Station, I am informed by Dr. Bliss, unitedly says "Yes. yes. yes".

Would the Board deem it advisable for me to seek ordination as I am?

What steps should I take to this end? My own impression is that the Ministers of the vicinity of Morrisville Vermont would take the matter in hand if requested. I have spoken in all of their churches, been in their families, had part in their fellowship meetings. I am there-far better known to them than to any other association in this country.

I should like to hear from you upon this subject at your leisure.

I have made the acquaintance of Mr. Lee, under appointment to the Central Turkey Mission, I have also met his intended bride. I like Mr. Lee very much. His experience will be a valuable acquisition to the working force in Turkey.

I have found opportunities to speak on Missionary work each Sabbath of my visit here. I have spoken twice to the students here and once to the Cong. church at Marshall in this state. I speak next Sabbath at Mr. Lee's church in Owosso.

If you have occasion to write me before Apr. 13th a letter will find me here, otherwise any address will be Morrisville, Vermont. If personal conference is desirable I shall be at Port. Me. – within sixty miles of you – Apr. 27th and can pass through Boston if you wish. Yours truly Henry O. Dwight.

to steadily adhere to any single line of treatment, especially to one which involves a total seclusion ~~and~~ which is distasteful to her but most important as a remedial agency in her disease.

You see that I am in a doubting frame of mind at present. The proposal to go out soon, & for Broosa, has quite taken my breath away. Nevertheless I will see my wife in ten days or so and will talk with her and with Dr Hawkes and will see how far the family difficulties can be removed.

But, while I should be willing, in case the family difficulties are gotten out of the way, to go to Turkey with the understanding that the Com. ad Int. or the Mission set me at such work as they see fit, I feel unwilling to say that I will go to Broosa, unless the Mission or Com. ad Int. definitely desire me to do so.

Yours truly
Henry O. Dwight

I spent yesterday (Sabbath) with my son (C. T. Dwi

H. O. Dwight

Olivet, Mich., Apr. 1880

My dear Sir,

My question to Dr. Alden had its reason in the need which I felt of opening the subject of ordination early. I have hardly expected to take my wife back to Turkey before the fall. And now I hear from Dr. Hawkes that it would be unwise to risk her future by taking her back even late in the fall.

Your suggestion as to my returning alone and for the Broosa field quite staggers me. I hardly know what to say. The Broosa field is most perplexing to a Missionary and if I go back for a new branch of the work I shall feel as if I were entirely new in the Mission field, so that I cannot feel that I am prepared to enter upon so difficult a part

J.G.T.

I spent yesterday (Sabbath) with Mr. Lee (C.T. Miss.) at Owosso. He is a thoroughly first class man, and is wholly consecrated to the Missionary work —

Please address me at Morrisville Vt until Apr 22nd. After that date Care of Dr. W. L. Hawkes New York (Maine of it. My whole nature says 'I pray thee have me excused.' Yet I am anxious to meet every plain call of duty and if it were clearly a call of duty for me to return to Turkey tomorrow I would, so far as individual assent is concerned, at once consent to go. Moreover I would be willing, if deemed necessary by the Mission, to go to Broosa in the ~~belie~~ belief that the Master will never fail to guide the servant who cries for guidance.

But I believe that it would be a mistake to leave me in charge of Broosa - ~~even as~~ even to the extent that ~~[illegible]~~ Mr. Barrows has been in charge. The responsibilities of the place are too great, and the evils to result from mistakes too far reaching. I feel sure that the Com. ad Interim would look at the proposal as I do.

Moreover I am not at all able to see how I could arrange for my children in this country while my for them – The position of her family, as to an abiding place, is too uncertain ~~for~~ to be a stable factor in any arrangement that looking to leaving the children with them.

Furthermore my wife is not yet ready to assent to my going back before she can accompany me.

Another difficulty which rises before my mind is the question of my wife's treatment. Dr. Hawkes is unwilling to approve her removal from York to Clifton Springs. Her relatives in New York constantly urge her to go there for treatment (at my expense) by a man whom they shall choose. Under such circumstances it has required a constant exercise of all my personal influence to keep her at York long enough to give the treatment there a fair trial. Should I go out of the country, I fear that it would be difficult to induce my wife

Morrisville, Vt,
26th Apr. 1880

My dear Dr. Clark

I have just returned from Michigan and now expect to go to York on Friday of this week (apr 30) to bring my wife home. Whatever Dr Hawkes' ability, her dislike to him quite precludes any hope of further advantage from the experiment.

I am sorry my wife has troubled you with personal matters. It is true that we have had "hard times", financially and otherwise, for two or three years past. But I do not think that these hard times have materially aggravated my wife's disease, for I have never hesitated to sacrifice my work, and to spend money, in the interest of her health, believing that the Board considers the care of health the true economy.

There is no doubt that my wife has gained ground at York. The violent symptoms which attracted Dr Denny's attention have entirely disappeared and others have become much less acute. I shall be really disappointed if her condition is not so much improved by the late Fall as to permit my setting my face eastwards; although she may not be well enough to accompany me.

The Andover Society of Enquiry have asked me to give them an address, but I have told them that I cannot go there unless they will pay travelling expenses.

The audiences which I addressed in Michigan seemed more thoroughly interested in the Missionary work than any that I have had elsewhere

Yours truly Henry O. Dwight

are:- 1st The necessity of providing means for absolutely relieving Mrs Dwight of the care of her children during perhaps three years, at least until a recovery is established.

2d The requirement of residence where social privileges and opportunities of moderate recreation exist.

3d The necessity of my giving some hours time every day to the work of applying the intellectual stimulus required, (I have not said that Dr Leale says that this stimulus might be in the form of language-study, of literary composition, or of translation) and to the systematic provision of desirable recreation.

I appreciate the fact that these complications would alter the conditions of my return to Turkey. They would somewhat increase the expense of living and they would compel me to do what I have never done, in fixing

[illegible] Dwight
Morrisville, Vermont
8th May, 1880.

My dear Dr. Clark. Recd May 11

I have just returned from New York where I have left Mrs. Dwight for three or four weeks treatment under care of Dr. Chas. Leale.

He has made a most careful and complete examination of her case. I told him nothing, but left him to form his own conclusions by examination. He says that he thinks the prospect of a favorable result is very good. He will treat some special bodily infirmities which he thinks may be easily relieved. But he says the radical cure of the nervous ~~[illegible]~~ symptoms will probably take several months — perhaps two or three years. For this purpose the only treatment he proposes is a hygienic rather than a treatment, and can, he says, be pursued in Turkey as well as ~~rather than~~ here.

9-39

this country." The means which he believes will restore my wife to complete health are 1st Relief for a long time from all care of children. 2d Systematic mental occupation of a somewhat severe nature during one hour of every day. 3d Occasional change of scene. 4th Pleasant social privileges in her daily life.

Dr. Leale makes, from independent observation exactly the conclusions arrived at by Dr. Denny as to the danger which threatens my wife. In fact he considers the present time as a crisis in her life. But he is so confident that the danger of mental deterioration can be averted, that he says ~~he~~ we must treat it as non-existent in our plans for the future.

The theory of the Doctor is that Mrs. Dwight's mind was developed somewhat under pressure to a certain point. Then came a sudden change of manner of life and with it engrossing cares which offered no stimulus to the mental powers. The development was suddenly arrested and the effect was injurious. He likens her situation to that of an athlete who suddenly drops the use of his Indian clubs and whose muscles instantly become flaccid and even less serviceable than before their excessive development commenced. His theory of the treatment recommended, he likens to that of the treatment adopted in case of a man threatened with paralysis of the lower extremities. The man must be forced to use his limbs in limited degree everyday and finally they will regain strength.

Dr. Leale's whole theory seems lucid and reasonable.

While this view of the case brings much nearer the time when I may hope to return to Turkey, it introduces complications into the subject. These to the work of the Mission. They would also require me to reside in Constantinople for two or three years, at least, after my return.

It is for the Prud. Com. to consider whether these complications are enough to outweigh any advantages which might be expected to arise from my return to Turkey for the Missionary work.

Dr. Leale hopes to be able to give me, after two or three weeks, a definite date to which I may look forward as the time of my return to Turkey.

I should say that I have been very anxious about the question of the expense of consulting Dr. Leale, since a physician of large practice expects large fees for such examinations and treatment. I asked Dr. Leale what his charges would be. He replied "I cannot now say what I shall do, but you are engaged in a work in which I am interested, and you may be sure:

that you have no cause for anxiety as to any changes which I shall make."

I am to present the cause of Foreign Missions at the Chittenden County convention (this State) June 1st, following Mr. Barstow of Burlington who presents Home Missions.

Yours truly

Henry O. Dwight

540.

Morrisville 26 May/80

My dear Dr. Clark,

I learn from Mr. Hale that you are to be in Burlington the latter part of June. I had thought of asking for a council to meet here about that time. Would you be willing to take a part in such a council? If so what day would be most convenient — July 1st or 2d?

I should feel very glad, if I am to be ordained, if you could be present and take part. Please let me hear from you in answer to my question, so that I may move in the matter

Yours truly Henry O. Dwight

Morrisville, Vt.
June 2d 1880

My dear Dr. Clarke

I am much obliged to you for consenting to be present at my ordination. It seems best to appoint the meeting of the Council for Thursday afternoon the first of July. The service of ordination would be held in the evening. In order to facilitate the formal question of calling the council I transfer my church relation from Northampton to Morrisville.

You are good enough to say that you will take any part desired in the exercises. Several have suggested that I ask you to preach the sermon. But I dislike to ask this of you unless I am sure that you would not feel it too great a request.

Will you please let me know if you will be willing to take this part, or if not what would be most agreeable to you, and least burdensome.

My wife is here again. She is much better and the Doctor who has been treating her in New York is very much encouraged and says that he believes careful attention to rules of life will complete the cure. I feel very grateful to our Heavenly Father for the hope He permits me to have for her recovery

Yours very truly

Henry O. Dwight

Morrisville. Vt. 22d June 1880

My dear Dr. Clark,

Your telegram arrived today. The date of the Council had been already fixed by the Church here as July 1st. so that your reaching Williamstown in time will be easy. You could go to Williamstown on Saturday leaving here at 7.45 a.m. if the time of arrival there is not important. The train arrives at W. at about 8 o'clock P.M. I believe. I hope we may have an opportunity to see you at our house for a short visit at least. My wife tells me that you are going to Dr. Roublee's. Will you not come home with us to tea Thursday evening if you must go away on Friday?

I see that the W.T.M. has proposed to have me go to Bulgaria to work among the Moslems. The work appeals to my heart - the opportunity is great. But if I succeed in returning at all this year I fear that my wife's health will veto any systematic work in that direction for some time.

The Mission has been led by a sort of ultimatum from the natives to grant a somewhat sweeping concession in the line of voice in the direction of evangelistic effort. I believe that the ultimatum would have been prevented head the mission cordially granted the Unions the right to send delegates as corresponding members to our Annual meeting, when the measure was proposed by you. The question has been discussed at every annual meeting since but without result because the Central and Eastern Missions objected Harpoot being particularly opposed to even so much of concession. The Pastors have been sore in consequence, and this demand is the result. The concession under promise is hardly likely to remove the irritation and I am afraid we have trouble ahead. I believe the only escape from constant friction between Missionaries and natives is to be found in the abandonment by the Missionaries of the paternal and the hearty adoption of a fraternal attitude towards the growing native Church. Without blame towards any one I feel that we have all too long continued the habit of regarding as children those whom we seek to educate into being men.

Yours truly

Henry O. Dwight

~~Rev.~~ H. O. Dwight
Morrisville, June 22, 1880
Rec'd June 26

Forward to
Dr Clark
EKA

Della G. Dwight

April 2 - 1880

My dear Dr. Clark - Recd Apr. 14.

In accordance with your suggestions, I send you a line, after a continuance of nearly three months in this place, and I very heartily wish I might tell you that my convictions have been changed by the experience - But I must confess that they have only been strengthened by the trial, and I am more fully convinced than ever that jangling nerves produced by two years of more or less isolation - together with severe and long continued illnesses and anxiety, will not

of course know, is for Dr. Clark, and not for the Sec. of the A.B.C.F.M. I appreciate the warm interest you have taken in the recovery of my health. Kind [illegible] thank you for it. Mr. Dwight is still in Mich. and I shall beg him to write you anyway, sometime when he comes back.

Very sincerely yours,
Della G. Dwight

ever I am to get well -
My expenses in New York -
would have been quite as low
if not lower than they have
been here, as I ascertained
before coming, and if my poor
Uncle had not failed, would
have cost me nothing, while I
should have had the added
stimulus of congenial society,
the care of friends, and
involuntary exercise, which
is the most profitable of all -
I feel sorry that I could
not have seen Dr. Derry myself

Now if you are not too
wearied already I should like
to say a word about one of
the many causes which have
helped to break down my health
It is not necessary to dwell upon
the worn out condition consequent
upon the two months siege with

my teeth while I was still
weak from illness, with which
I began life in Constantinople.
nd its responsibilities. an
om the almost constant illness
n our family since 1876 and
ncessant drain upon my strength
n addition to my own illness
f a year which left me so low
mental. spiritual. and
hysical vigor - But when I
egan housekeeping we were in
ebt nearly fifty pounds. which
y husband in his light hearted
ss tried to make little of
hat I might not be unneces=
arily troubled - I at once
ook up the housekeeping
ccounts, and made it my
usiness to endeavor to live
ithin a certain monthly allow
nce paying all expenses except
he house rent and Mr Dwights per-

sonal expenses. And after a trial of six months found that I was not only enabled to meet expenses but had a small surplus toward the debt. I was glad of this for I had demonstrated that with strict economy, and with no increase of expenses we could live upon our salary. The next year my accounts came out almost even, but there was a twenty pound Dr's bill to pay, and an addition to the debt of nearly one hundred pounds which could not be accounted for in any way except by expenses incidental to Miss Dwights illness and journey to Nice. But the Board was so much encumbered with debt that we determined not to ask for an increase of salary, or for the debt to be lifted.

Then came the cutting down of the salaries, and I nearly gave up trying there. the prospect seemed so discouraging. But fortunately our house rent was reduced that year. and the breaking out of the war in Herzegovina gave Mr. Dwight a chance which he proceeded to make use of by writing letters to the New York Tribune. not however taking his time from his work, but writing all his letters after two o'clock at night. This proved some help. and your own timely and most benevolent gift of $600,00 very nearly put us straight again. at least we could almost see through the woods. But sickness

came again - the Doctors
bills grew heavier and heavier
and we found it very hard
indeed to support four children
with the necessary additional expenses of the household on the
same salary with which we
began, and that was twenty
pounds less than that of some
of the Missionaries who had
no children and therefore kept
only one servant -

The last year our Doctor's
bills alone were $500.00 and Mr-
Dwight earned just that sum
by his letters still written many
of them while watching with
me, and always writing into
the small hours, and spending
the entire day at the Bible
House - This sum was dropped
into the vacuum and closed it
just one or two weeks before

word came from the ~~Bible~~
Missionary House that the
Board proposed to pay off
the debts of its missionaries!
We were very glad to have
ccomplished this ourselves
f course. but I could not help
eeling it had been at a fear-
ul cost, for my anxiety
for ~~him~~ my husband, doing double and
treble work as he was wore
pon me, and I felt his need
f rest was greater than mine.
And I think our coming to
America just as we did saved
him from breaking down.
Perhaps I am rather old fash-
oned in my ideas if I think
hat our stay in America might
not be of more lasting benefit
o us if we had not still to re-
sort to so many methods to eke
ut our salary - this would not

be, but for the fact of my
Uncle's failure, and my
Mother's consequent loss of a
home, as well as her own income,
And I cannot get strong
as I might, when I have to
give up my darling baby
just in her sweetest days
because I cannot afford a
nurse to give her the care
I am not able to give myself.
There has been only one way in
which I have been kept from
despair during these weeks,
and that is in saying constantly
to myself, that the Lord has
not forgotten me, even if
at times I cannot see His face.
And so I have tried to be still
and wait~~ed~~, But I don't believe
I can "if it takes all Summer"!
I beg your pardon again for
this long letter, which as you

544.

Votes of the Com. ad Interim

Circular No. 1 June 30 1875.

Approved Memorial to U.S. Legation on the taxation of real estate.

- Elected Mr Dwight Secretary.

- Appointed Dr Wood Com. to urge upon Mr. Maynard prompt action to secure orders for the stoning of the house at Sölöz as well as for the attack on Mrs. Crawford.

- Apptd Mr Torrey Com. to confer with Mr Richardson and Mr Egypptiades of Demirdesh on the supply of a Greek teacher for the Theol. Sem. in the hope that Mr Egypptiades can be induced to go to Marsovan.

- Messrs Dwight Baldwin and Pettibone were apptd Com. to perfect the titles of real estate owned by the Board in this vicinity.

Letters from Miss. House

No. 1. May 12. 1875, alludes to affairs of the Consple. Home and to the permission granted Miss Noyes to visit the U.S., and mentions Dr Clarkes expected return to duty May 29th Letters are also acknowledged from

Mr. Richardson Oct 22, 28, 30, Nov 5 & Feb. 18.
Mr. Parsons Oct 23, Nov 7, 11, 18, Dec 16, 30, Jan. 19, Feb. 1.
Miss Farnham Oct 14
Mr. E. Riggs Nov 30 & Feb 8.
Mr. Hubbard Jan 8.
Mr Brooks Apr 9th

Henry O. Dwight
Sec.

Votes of the Com. ad Interim
Circular No. 3.

Authorized charging to Education Appro. the trav. Exps from Marsovan of teachers educated there for certain Girls' Schools in the Nicomedia field.

– Authorized Mr. Tracy to proceed to the United States he having a physicians certificate of disability.

– Appted Dr. Wood and Dr. Riggs to write a letter to those concerned in the question between the Scotch Mission at Salonica and the Euro. T. Mission.

– Authorized Mr. Greene to publish in durable form 1/2 of the Avedapers yet to be issued before Jan. 1st

Letters Received

From Dr. Clark (No 3) July 27/75 as follows in reply

Mr. Stover apptd to Cesarea & Mr. Stearns to Manisa –

– We will probably think best for Mr. Barrows to remove to Manisa this autumn – letters to others have suggested the propriety of detailing Miss Rappleye to Marsovan – and have expressed opinion in regard to Miss Pierce going to the Home — Mr. Brooks was sent out in accordance with the request made by the mission two years ago for a man to engage in literary work. This arrangement should not be changed without the consent of Mr. Brooks — Cannot the men now engaged in literary work at Constantinople give one day in each week to evangelistic labor.— The Prudential Com. wishes us to expect a general reduction next year on appropriations for Common schools, for all building purposes, and to some extent for Nat. Agency on acct of financial need and also as a wholesome mission policy — It is desirable as a rule that tuition should be paid by pupils in Common Schools. Pupils in Boarding

Schools with very few exceptions should be required to pay a part at least of their expenses and all when possible — Pupils not paying all should pledge themselves to a term of service after graduation proportionate to the amount of aid afforded them — The increase in number of pupils makes this more important ——

From Cesarea Station July 10.

Desires to use unexpended balances of appropriations for relief of Native Agency made necessary by famine.

From European T. Miss. and Monastir Station, letters expressing the feeling that the Scotch mission at Salonica with only one bookseller in all Macedonia and refusing to employ more, has no right to complain if Eur. T. Missionaries sell books.

All of which is respectfully
Submitted! Henry O. Dwight
Sec

Compl. 31st Aug./75

Mr. H. O. Dwight

Circular – Aug. 31. 1875.

Rec'd Sep. 25.

W

No 19. CONS'PLE NEWS NOTES 15th Sept '75

Officers of Government entered the new "Home" missing and drove away the workmen on the 8th. + This is said to be the result of a personal application to the Grand Vizir by the Armenians. + On Monday Mr. Maynard demanded the removal of the injunction; upon the ground that the officers violated our treaty rights in entering the house. Yesterday the Porte issued the order to permit the work to proceed, but it has not yet reached us. ~~(and I got wofully snubbed just now through a messenger whom I sent to get it.)~~

- The Porte now denies having ordered the stopp~~age~~ing of work. "It was an accident!"

- Some of the men who stoned Mr. Richardson's house at Sculez are in Prison and others have fled.

- The "Manzoumé" newspaper opposes the preaching of the Vartabeds in Scutari on the ground that they don't know enough about the Bible and religion to compete with the Protestants.

Dr. Labaree wife & four children & Misses Henderson, Bassel, Roofe & Van Duzee for the Persian Mission, and Mrs. Coffing & Misses Proctor Pierce Spencer & Hollister for C. T. Miss. arrived the 9th.

H. O. Dwight

Mr. H. O. Dwight No. 9.

Circular, Sep. 15. 1875.

Rec'd Oct. 8.

Wm

Rev S. Clarke

Western Turkey Mission.

N° 46.

Rev D. Clarke

No. 21. CONS'PLE NEWS NOTES 29 Sept.

Fifteen or twenty plasterers and carpenters have worked unmolested on the 'Home' this week. Mr Maynard urges all possible speed in completing the building, in spite of this quiet.

- The Home School has opened with about forty scholars.

- The question of a permit for the Central Turkey College is before the ministry of Public instruction. The council object to the name and to the great aims of the College.

- Mr Labaree's son having become sick with typhoid fever the party will not be able to go on to Persia at present.

- The Board's debt is $50.000 or thereabouts.

- It is time to be thinking about periodicals for 1876. Mr Ward will renew all existing subscriptions if he hears nothing to the contrary by Dec. 1st.

- Papers and magazines which now come by box can be had by mail at an additional cost of from 30 to 50 cents.

Henry O. Dwight

Mr. H. O. Dwight

Constantinople, Sep. 29, 1875.

Rec'd Oct. 21

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Boston

Rev. N. G. Clark DD

No. 22 Cons'ple News Notes 6th Oct. 75

The Boards debt turns out about $44.000.

– Mr. Perry, it seems, may work in another field upon his return from U. S this fall as his wife can hardly venture to return to Marash.

– Mr. Hitchcock has been obliged to change his plan and has gone to America for Mrs. H. He will return as soon as her health will allow.

– Mr. Peerce & family and Miss Patrick arrived from Erzroom the 4th. Miss Patrick remains at the Home this winter.

– Mr. Byington's permit for the Bulgarian Weekly has got along so far that an officer came yesterday to enquire of the subjects on which the paper will treat, and other Officials are to ascertain today whether Mr. B's sureties and sponsers are of good character.

– Mr. Labarees son is better.

Henry O. Dwight

Rev A. G. Clark D.D.

Mr. Henry O. Dwight.
Constantinople Oct. 6, 1875.
Rec'd Oct. 28.

Use of [illegible] Interest

Circular No. 4.

Approved use by [illegible] of unexpended balances of appropriations for Nat. Agency in 1875.

– Approved removal of Mr. Burrows this fall to [illegible].

– Adopted a minute upon the objection raised ~~upon~~ by the Scotch Missionaries at Salonica against sale of books by the Eur. T. Miss. at Monastir. In the view of the Committee the Missions should agree to sell books at the same prices and make arrangements to avoid interference between their respective agencies. But the Eur. Turkey Mission should be regarded as free to make use of Bulgarian book selling Evangelists.

– Authorized Mr. Greene to expend £25 of his house rent upon repairs this year.

– Advised Dr. Schneider to winter in Europe unless he decides to go to America.

– Advised Miss Rappleye to consider herself as connected with Broosa Station by action of Ann. Meeting at the same time approving her decision to study Greek at Robert College.

– Advised Miss Dwight not to go to America at present. Recommended Prudential Com. to appropriate for her salary for 1876, promising meanwhile to approve of necessary expense this winter in carrying out physicians orders.

Letters Received

From Dr. Clarke No 4 8th Sept. Asking if we want Mr. Perry late of Marash to join the W. T. Mission this fall. Acknowledges receipt of letters from Mr. Burrows July 21st, Aug 3rd: Mr. Brooks July 29th: Mr. Richardson, [illegible] Mr. Ed Riggs July 27. Mr. Farnsworth July 21 & 30: Mr. Hitchcock July 5 & 16: Miss Dwight July 10: Dr Wood, Aug 3rd: Also reporting [illegible] Seminaries. Debt about $45.000.

Henry O. Dwight
Sec'y

Rev Dr Clark

Rec'd Nov. 1, 1875.

547 Rev. H. O. Dwight
Const'ple, Oct. 13, 1875.

No. 28. CONSPLE NEWS NOTES 13th OCT. 1875

As the meeting of the Board took place last week, instead of the usual monthly prayer meeting we had on Thursday a very pleasant Communion service at the Bible House. About 75 English and Americans representing 5 or 6 different denominations. Mr. & Mrs. Maynard were also present. This is the first time I think that an American Ambassador ~~was~~ ever partook with the Missionaries at such a service.

- At this service Dr Riggs baptized Harry Griswold Riggs Dwight.

- We had reason to suppose that Mr. Perry would return this fall but later advices postpone his coming a year.

- The Council of Public Instruction having agreed to the establishment of the Central T. College the question of the permit to build comes before the Porte for final decision.

- Marsovan must wait as a man expected to come out for that place has taken a pastorate at home.

- The Turks demand the removal from office of Mr. Vidal the consul at Tripoli: this is a sort of offset to any demands of Mr. Maynard for redress of our injuries.

- Mr. Lenardis in Florence teething.

- Dr. Schneider is trying magnetism at Geneva and will be there a month at least.

- The subscription papers for Adabazar were intended more for local use. At all events they should not be sent here unless signed by a Missionary.

Henry O. Dwight

Mr. H. O. Dwight
Cons'ple, Oct. 13, 1875.
Rec'd Nov. 4.

Rev. Dr. Clark

17

Nov. 19

CONS'PLE NEWS NOTES 20th Oct/

The frame of the second building on the Mission premises is going up. This building will contain a hall 40 x 60 feet, besides rooms below.

A telegram from Urgub announces that the people by authority of the priests are preparing to kill the Protestants. Hagop Effendi has asked for intervention, but we hope the danger is exaggerated.

- Letters from Eski Zagra state that Bulgarians who get up before daylight are arrested as dangerous characters. The writer adds with unction a sentiment that it is "Good enough for them", too.

- An impression prevails generally through Bosnia that the Mahometans are trying to extirpate the Christians by private assassinations. From Monastir we now learn that the same impression exists among the Bulgarians there, caused by an increasing number of murders.

- Reliable political news is scarce here - the wildest rumors plenty. The latest of these being that the Ministers are now deliberating the necessity of deposing the Sultan.'

- A few "Protestant" masons & stonecutters who live at Chukur Cheshme in this city are being relentlessly persecuted for religion's sake by their fellows who have influence to get them discharged from every place where they find work.

- Mr. Leonard will be here this week.
- Mr. Barrows & family arrived the 18th.
- Mr. Pierce & family with the ladies for Persia left the 16th, Mr. Labaree being obliged to stay here some months longer.

H. O. Dwight

Mr. H. O. Dwight
Cons'ple, Oct. 20. 1875.
Rec'd Nov. 22
ach

Rev N. G. Clark

551.

No. 20. CONS'PLE NEWS NOTES 27 Oct/75

Messrs. Farnsworth and Bartlett confirm, by telegram from Urgup, the statements alluded to last week as being wholly exaggerated of great danger there. Meanwhile Sir Henry Elliot has taken the matter up with extraordinary vigor and the Grand Vizir has promised to have the Caimakam removed if guilty. In any case, it is hoped that ~~the~~ violent persecution will be no longer possible. There is preparation for a good work here which the priests are determined not to permit.

Dr & Mrs. Schneider, we are sorry to hear are obliged to go at once to the U.S.

- Miss Williams of Marash is also obliged by health to go to America

- A certain fatality for blunders it must be which has led the Gov't to enrol Home Guards in the towns of European Turkey — Moslems to act against their Christian neighbors if these latter make insurrection. The question now is can the Christians help rising? [illegible]

Rev. A. G. Clark D.D.

Mr. H. O. Dwight

Constantinople, Oct. 27, 1875.

Rec'd Nov. 22.

ack 22

No. 26. CONS'PLE NEWS NOTES 3 NOV.

Greek influence at Urgup seems to influence the provincial Gov't against Protestants. who have been charged with various misdemeanors proved by facile witnesses. One man has been condemned on such testimony. The leading Priest of the place has broken up a Protestant service with a cudgel well laid on. This is proved against him. But it is an offence which no wrong doing of Protestants will excuse, and affords base for strong representations to Gov't. Remonstrances can be the more forcible as Gov't has failed to interfere in another case of violent attack on a Protestant service

— A colporter of the B. & F. Bible Soc. wandering from his field and work has succeeded in satisfying the church at Kizanlik (E. Zagra field) of their duty to become baptists. Mr. Bond offered to administer the rite of immersion if they desired it but they deny his own status. He is unbaptized himself they say.

— Eski Zagra and its villages are occupied by a military force large enough to prevent a rising of the people.

— Mr. Bowen is finding great encouragement in a tour through the distant parts of Manisa field. Mr. Barrows has gone to Manisa.

Mr Brown Mr Richardson and Mr. Riggs left for Marsovan the 1st

H. S. Dwight

Mr. H. O. Dwight,
Cons'ple, Nov. 3, 1875
Rec'd Nov. 29.

Rev. N. G. Clarke

5-3-3.

No. 41. CONSPLE NEWS NOTES 10th Nov. '76

– The authorities at Urgup have punished the Greek priest who beat those engaged in Protestant worship there.

– The Gov't here denies the existence of a Protestant community there and it does not appear that there is one although there are some persons among the Greeks who would gladly be Protestants if it was not so hard.

– Meanwhile the Caesarea helpers have been withdrawn from the place.

– The Porte has written to Mr. Maynard requesting him to cause Mr. Richardson to withdraw from Seuley because the Armenians feel obliged to stone his house if he retains one there!

– After four months of a chronic state of petition Mr. Byington has at last obtained from Gov't a promise to give a permit for the Bulgarian weekly soon.

– The American colony (Dr Bacon's ch.) at Geneva have been very kind to Dr & Mrs. Schneider. Among other things they made up to them £10 which had been stolen from them.

– Mr. Labaree has taken a house in Bebek

– The arrests of Bulgarians sum up to more than 2.000 men of whom the Gov't fears would join an insurrection if one existed. H. O. Dwight

Mr. H. O. Dwight
Constantinople, Nov. 10, 1875.
Rec'd Dec. 6.

Rev. A. G. Clark D.D.

No. 28. CONSPLE NEWS NOTES Nov. 17. '78

Mr & Mrs. Andrus & Miss Pratt for Mardin Mr & Mrs. Staver for Cesarea; Mrs. Williams & her two children, her mother, and Miss E. C. Parsons for Constantinople, sailed Oct 23.

- Mr & Mrs. Hitchcock sail about these days.

- Mr. Montgomery and family from Marash go with Miss Williams to the U.S.

- Rev. H. M. Field of the Evangelist is here.

— Mr. Pixington is again delayed in his pursuit of a permit by the new demand by Gov't that in his relations with them as Editor he give up his rights as American citizen. To sign or not to sign his bond - that is the question.

- The iron church brought from England by the Pastor of the Ada Bazar church is up, but does not give satisfaction.

Mr. Maynard has replied to the Porte that as Mr. Richardson has not forfeited his treaty rights he with his German and employees are entitled to protection wherever he chooses to establish himself.

Mr. H. O. Dwight.

Cons'ple Nov. 17, 1875.

Rec'd Dec. 9.

Rev Dr Clarke

Circular No 5

Votes of the Com ad Interim

1. To invite Mr. Perry to join W. T. Mission
2. To defer ~~action~~ until Ann. Meeting the question of Mr. Perry's joining this mission together with that of his location.
3. That assistance required by the Treasurer can be obtained here more economically than in America.
4. Voted £ 24 to Marsovan for support of girls in Sem.
5. " £ 30 " Constantinople " "
6. " Marsovan to use £ 9 from unexpended balances for Veziri Kupru pastor (Famine deficiency)
7. To approve the transfer provisionally of Angora and Istanos to Caesarea Station - final action to be deferred until Ann. Meeting.
8. To ask Messrs Bliss and Dwight to act as Committee to devise relief for Mr. Green from over work.

Letters received

From Dr. Clark Sept. 18. (No. 5) Mr. Perry having decided not to return this year, action in ref. to a station for him is unnecessary. Oct. 14. (No. 6.) Acknowledges letters from Mr. Parsons Aug 18, Mr. Brooks July 29 & Sept and Mr. Farnsworth Sept 1st. and Dr. Wood Aug 13 & Dr. Bliss of Aug 24. Pinched Home Missionaries and hundreds of others have given out of their poverty, at the Chicago meeting, to remove the debt of the Board and we must keep within receipts this year. It were well to revive former customs of Cons'ple Station that each man may have a share in spiritual work thus giving effect to the desires of all. Oct. 17 (No. 7) Announces sailing of Missionaries. Miss Parsons who comes to the Home has had seven years experience and her coming is viewed by the ladies with thankfulness and hope.

Marsovan (Oct 11) asks money grants as voted above.

Mr. Greene (Nov 5) asks to be excused from attendance at Station meetings so long as his present duties continue. H. O. Dwight.

Mr. H. O. Dwight, News Notes

Constantinople –

Rec'd Dec. 16. 1875.

556.

No. 29. CONSPLE NEWS NOTES Nov 24/75

The Prudential Com. finds itself obliged to cut off from the estimates before it for 1876 about $60.000 in gold.

— It is evident that for some time, possibly until specie payment is resumed in America there can be no expansion in Ch. Building Education & Native agency and that any possible contraction in salaries is advisable.

— Mrs March of Eski Zagra has a son.

— The Hitchcocks are in London.

— Mr Staver & party will be here Dec 4th.

— Thanksgiving will be observed by all the Americans at the new Home building

H O Dwight

Mr. H. O. Dwight News Notes

Mr. H. O. Dwight News Notes

Nov. 24. 1875 VII

Rec'd Dec. 16.

Rev. A. G. Clark D.D.

No. 30. CONSPLE NEWS NOTES DEC. 1 1875

Thanksgiving Day was celebrated as reported last week; Dr. Byington preached a noble sermon. About 65 were present including the family of Mr Maynard. — The appropriations for 1876 have reached us. In the Western Mission reductions are as follows:—

Broosa	£ 350½	Cesarea	£ 259.
Marsovan	£ 143½	Sivas	£ 85.
Manisa	£ 160.75	Const'ple	£ 430.

Support of school girls at Marsovan & [illegible] £ 46.

Treasury Dept £ 33.75

Publication Dept £ 427.50.

This includes a reduction of 10% on the salaries of Missionaries at Const'ple Broosa and Manisa.

— Mr. Byington having signed all papers and bonds according to the demand of Govt. is now informed that these are merely valuable as proving that he is a proper person to apply for a permit to print a paper. The Government now deigns to consider the main question "shall the paper be granted permission"

— The political skies are very dark and we must be prepared for any thing. It seems that "Mene, mene, tekel upharsin" is written already on the wall

H. O. Dwight

N. G. Clark D.D.

H. O. Dwight. Esq.

Coniple. Dec. 1, 1870.

Recd Dec. 24.

558.

No. 31. CONSPLE NEWS NOTES Dec. 8. 75.

The permit for the Central Turkey College is said to be in the hands of the Engrossing Clerks and labors to go through. This permit or 'iradé' is based on the theory that the College is an institution of the Protestant community.

— The Missionaries at Erzroom have been warned by the Eng. Consul there of the increasing danger of touring in the unsettled state of the country, and they remain for the present in the city.

— Here all is very quiet. Prophets say it is the lull before the tempest.

— Mr & Mrs. Staver Mrs. Williams Miss Pond and Miss Parsons arrived the 3rd.

— The Stavers leave for Samsoun the 13th to meet there Mr. Bartlett who comes from Cesarea to meet them.

— Mr Byington is again in hope.

— Mr & Mrs. Stearns have arrived at Athens, and Miss Powers at Manisa.

H. O. Dwight

Mr. H. O. Dwight

Constantinople, Dec. 8, 1875.

Rec'd Jan. 4. 1876.

No. 32 Cons'ple News Notes Dec. 15, 1874

Mr. Byington has received the permit for the Bulgarian weekly Zornitza.

After more than a year of effort we have at last got a good title to the old Seminary building in Bebek so that we can sell it. It has cost well nigh 5% of value to get it.

The [illegible] authorities seem to be about to redress the [illegible] grievance. The principal offender is in prison. The French consul acts for our Government in the matter.

– A Koordish watchman killed by a cannon shot the survivor of the two murderers of Mr. Allen's servant at Harpoot while the fellow was prowling by night in the gardens probably intent on killing one of the Missionaries.

– Mr. Maynard expresses a hope that the new House, for prudential reasons, may not be occupied for two or three months.

Marsovan station approves the reduction in its salaries.

– Will all the stations in Turkey send me for a special purpose, 1st Their views on the necessity of local U.S. consular agents; 2d The names of any foreigners or subjects of European powers fit to be appointed U.S. Consular agents, & 3d Their feeling as to the expediency of investing Missionaries with Consular powers where there are no other foreign residents.

Also will W.T.M. Stations please send me their Tabular views for 1875 at once.

Henry O. Dwight

H. O. Dwight. Esq.

Cons'ple. Dec. 15. 1875

Recd Jan. 6. 1876.

NO. 22 CONS'PLE NEWS NOTES DEC. 22

It is said that quite a movement toward the truth exists at Istanos near Angora.

— The Syrian Patriarch, lately made much of in England, and some of whose goods were forwarded to him through our English friends at the Bible House now turns up fierce and strong as a fierce opposer of Protestantism in the Mardin field.

— A lot of our books printed before the new law was framed have been seized at Karaman (Vilayet of Conia) for non-conformity to the law. The helper in that place committed the mistake of giving bail not to preach in the place. If he had gone to prison we could have released him, from the bail we cannot release him.

— The Government thinks we are doing too much preaching in this country.

— The Hitchcocks arrived the 17th

— The Stovers were two days behind time in reaching Samsoun and their goods which left here before an earlier steamer were not landed on acct of the gale.

— ✓Rumors are abundant of insurrection — ex Grand Vezir H[illegible] Avni Pasha implicated. stores of arms either stolen or laid by for traitorous purposes found in his burning house last week — a great stock of arms and ammunition found in the vaults of St. Sophia etc. etc. It seems true that a number of the Ulema have been arrested

— The army is being rapidly increased ✓

H. O. Dwight

Mr. H. O. Dwight
Constantinople, Dec. 22. '75
Rec'd Jan. 17, 1876.

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H. O. Dwight
Const'ple Dec. 29. 1875.

CONST'PLE NEWS

Dec. 29 /75

Government has refused to permit the Central Turkey College 1st because of the admixture of foreigners in the management, and 2d because it may propagate Protestantism. — Of course this decision will not be allowed to be final but it means that a fight is to ensue. It also means that the promises of the new "Hatt" are not worth much, and that the edicts of a "council" like the council of Public Instruction are not worth the paper consumed in engrossing them.

— A note verbale of the English Embassador on the rights of Native Protestants has been discovered at the Porte endorsed "Battal" & Erroneous.

Mr Bowen of Marsovan comes to Constantinople next week to carry on the Secular Agency of the Mission until Mr. Baldwin returns.

— The paying subscribers to the Avedaper – in all languages – in 1875 number 4.517. Cannot something be done to increase these figures in spite of the hard times.

— Urgup Protestantism is not yet stamped out as I have just had an order for 15 Avedapers from that place.

— Please address all letters on general business and orders for Press issues to Mr. Bowen, or to the Treasurer.

— All orders for the Avedaper should be sent as heretofore to

H. O. Dwight

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.

Mr. H. O. Dwight
Cons'ple Dec. 29. 1875.

No 1. CONS'PLE NEWS Jan 6, 1876

The story of the Koordish watchman at Harpoot & a robber whom he had killed, turns out to be a fabrication. It was a dog that he killed and the robber is at large while the watchman is in prison.

An English sea captain hearing at Samsoon of the Mission work in Marsovan left his ship there and went up to see for himself what was to be seen, spending Christmas with the Missionary families.

Mr Baldwin will leave the U.S. early in February.

Mr Pettibone leaves here in about three weeks for Aintab and the U.S.

The Government is contemplating some very important changes in its relations to the Prot. Community but has not developed the plan as yet.

H. O. Dwight

H. O. Dwight.

Con'ple. Jan. 6. 1876

Recd Feb. 7.

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No. 2. CONSPLE NEWS Jan. 12/75

The ladies at the Home are moving into their new quarters during the vacation which is prolonged one week for the purpose.

— Mr. Williams enters upon the duties of Principal with Miss Parsons as Assistant Principal

— The Trustees of the Home have decided to make an attempt to secure the permanent transfer of Misses Closson and Patrick to that institution.

— Avedaper subscriptions are larger this year than ever before thanks to those whose efforts have made them so.

— The Armenian priests in Scutari keep a sharp lookout upon our boys school there and labor with the parents to have their children removed, with varying success. The School has 26 pupils.

✓ — Political news is still very scarce. Some of the foreign residents here prepared to flee last week, but I believe none have gone. It seems very nearly certain that there was a plot among the old Turks to overthrow the Government, last Saturday morning having been the time selected. ✓

— Gold is becoming very scarce here.

H. O. Dwight

Mr. H. O. Dwight
Constantinople. Jan. 12. /76.
Rec'd Feb. 8.

564.

No 8 CONSPLE NEWS Jan. 19/76

Cesarea proposes to have Armr. Meeting there this year.

At Istanos - Broomfield - the average attendance during the week of prayer at the meetings was 400.

At Mouradchai a number of Turks are said to have become deeply interested in the Truth

Total sales of Scriptures & parts in this city during 1875 not including shipments to the interior,

By Brit & For. Bib Soc 3.263 vols

Amer. Bib. Soc 4.988 = 8.251 vols

The Gov't now objects that it cannot allow so large a building in Aintab as that proposed for the College.

- The Adams party reached Mardin Dec 29 & the Stevens Cesarea Dec 31.

- The Armenian Patriarch is publishing a sort of a Commentary on the 4 gospels.

- From Monastir we hear that the Gov't shows some signs of jealousy of travelling foreigners - missionaries included. Here all is quiet except that robberies are very frequent.

H. O. Dwight

H. O. Dwight
Cons'ple Jan. 19. 1876.
Rec'd Feb. 21.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.

No. Current News Jan. 26/7

On Wednesday Haggi Effendi presented a statement to the English Ambassador of the refusal of the Porte to authorize Aintab College. The Ambassador allowed his wrath to become excited and the result was that on Thursday afternoon the Grand Vezir ordered the permit to be granted. The papers will be delayed as much as possible I have no doubt but the permit cannot be revoked now.

— It seems that the reason why Dr Gulick goes to China as Bible Agent is because he found that the duties of District Secretary in N. England would be too arduous for him.

— Our new chapel at Scutari is nearly ready for occupancy.

At the meetings of Christian & Moslem functionaries at Rashid Pashas house the subjects discussed are education, church building, bell ringing, proselytism &c.

✓ — A speck of trouble is looming up in the demand of the Govt that the able bodied young men pay a sufficiently increased military tax to make up the sum which the Govt used to receive before the era of reform freed babies and old men from this tax. ✓

H O Dwight

H. O. Dwight.

Cons'ple, Jan. 26. 1876.

Rec'd Feb. 21,

3.

566.

Circular No. 6.

Votes of the Com. ad Interim N. T. m.

Vot. To loan Mr. Labaree kitchen furniture from the Mission to
To instruct the Sec'y to ascertain the proportion which the
sum resulting from sales of the large Redhouse Lexicon
bears to the whole amount of the T. Literature Fund.
To instruct the Sec to write to Dr Clark the views of
the Com. on the T. Lit. Fund, and also to inform Dr
Schauffler that the Com will leave the question raised
by him, for decision of the Mission.
To invite Mr. Bowen to come to Conople in order to
relieve Mr. Dwight of the business Agency until
Mr. Baldwin's return.
To grant the library of the Home Mission books valued at
150 ps.
To defray from the rent the expense of proper
ly finishing by painting, the house at Scutari
occupied by Dr. Wood.
To pay Antranig, the translator, £10 per month.
To appoint Messrs Hitchcock & Baldwin to act with the
Librarian to expend the library appropriation.
(To approve a plan a plan for a School at Gedik
Pasha)
To request Mr. Herrick to consult Dr Washburn in
reference to a Greek teacher for Marsovan.
To instruct the Sec. to ascertain the view of the
principal Stations of the other Missions on the plan
of inviting native delegates to our next Ann. Meeting

Letters from the Mission House.

No. 8 Acknowledges receipt of letters. Expresses regret that Dr. Schneider did not return to Marsovan as it is a missionary's privilege to die on the battle ground with his armor on.

No. 9. Nov 3, 1875. Encloses the appropriations for 1876. The Com. has gone over the figures again and again and cut down with very great pain. Business men expect harder times next year. The reduction made is $6,800 gold. Salaries of Missionaries are reduced in a few cases only and hence 20% to 25% are taken from estimates for Nat. Agency, building, and Education with possible discrimination — There must be some necessity for the ~~lesson~~ necessity thus imposed by God and we should study the lesson — Possibly it is to bring out a more self sacrificing spirit in the native churches, possibly to remind us that the work depends, not on human agencies but on the Holy Spirit — If the Mission can make a better distribution of the sums for Education & Nat. Agency it may do so — It was with reluctance that the Constple, Manissa & Broosa Stations have been called on by a 10% reduction of Salary to help bear the burden — These stations are selected because the members of the three stations have of late had to have special grants to supplement their salaries. Of course the feeling at Boston is too well understood for any one to think that an individual necessity of increase in salary will not be at once attended to if the necessity is shown — The reduction will have a good effect upon the people at those stations who may have complaints to enter at other reductions. Cannot reduction in Pub. Dept. be met by higher prices for books and periodicals and increased help from the Tract Societies — Extraordinary expenses should be avoided. Medical advice should not be followed regardless of expense — for instance Miss Dwight's visit to Aix would have been disapproved of if it had been referred to Boston beforehand — Reduction of salaries will necessitate a somewhat different style of living — less entertainment of foreign guests etc. It were better to hear of the inability of Missionaries at Constantinople to entertain on account of devotion to their proper work than to hear that they live easily and have time for all social enjoyments. Such reports as the latter, although of course untrue, do great damage. All appropriations for buildings are from the reserve building fund and not from the general Treasury — Great care will be necessary in making these reductions to avoid estranging helpers who are cut off. Perhaps in some places somewhat of the circuit system may be adopted — one preacher visiting several churches — From all that we know of Miss Dwight's case it does not seem best that she should remain in the Mission field. Her salary is continued until she can return to America. The Com. regrets that she did not return with the Traceys. The readiness of the Com. ad Int. to grant permission to return to the U.S. without consultation with the Miss'y House excites some criticism

No 10. Nov 12. & No 11. Nov 19. suggest that at some of the interior stations Missionaries should be appointed consular agents. At all events the Com. ad Int. should see what can be done to secure better protection for Missionaries and should inform the Prud. Com. of its opinion.

No. 12. Nov 20th Encloses extract from Sherring's History of Indian Missions, explaining the new improvement recently effected in girls schools there, by having girls pay from sixpence to one and threepence per month for tuition instead of feeding, clothing, and finding husbands for scholars. Recommends this to the Mission now that ~~[illegible]~~ reduction is required. Enquiries of boxes of clothing for school girls will be acceptable.

No 13. Nov. 24 Mentions the intermeddling of a Bible Soc. colporter with the faith of the Kizanlik Church and desires remonstrance to be made to the employers of the man.

No. 14. Dec. 11 Mr. Baldwin will not be able to leave before the last of January. Hopes some arrangement may be practicable which will still leave Mr. Pettibone free to visit Aintab.

Other letters recd

From Dr. Schauffler, asking that the money of the Turkish Literature Fund (the Redhouse Dictionary) be sent to him as it was given to him by Mr. Wheelwright since he thinks it is more needed in Germany than in Turkey for Mission work.

From Rev. H. T. Perry accepting with thanks a cordial invitation to join the W. T. Mission.

From Marsovan station setting forth the necessity of some steps to secure a Greek teacher for Marsovan Sem.

All of which is respectfully submitted

Henry O. Dwight
Sec.

Rec'd Feb. 21. 1876.
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No. 5 CONS'PLE NEWS Feb. 2d 1876

Mr Richardson has been ordered by Hussein Avni Pasha the Governor of Broosa to withdraw his helper within five days from Soloz on the ground that his religious belief is disagreeable to the people.

– Mr Maynard's remarks on this subject formed a diversion from the contemplation of Count Andrassy's note for the Minister of Foreign affairs on monday afternoon and Mr M. secured the promise of protection for the man.

– Mr & Mrs Baldwin & Mr Trowbridge & family were to sail last Saturday.

– Mrs. Trowbridge will probably come to Constantinople while her husband is canvassing England.

– Mrs. (Wadsworth) Rassiams ~~only~~ child died at Adrianople last week.

– The Home school has opened in the new building

H. O. Dwight

568.

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No. 6 Constle News Feb. 9 '876

Mr Maynard procured the sending of a telegram to Broosa to arrest proceedings in the case of the Scoles helper. But on Mr Richardson's presenting himself at the Pashas Palace to see about the matter, he was refused admission.

- In Cesarea field 147 have been added to the churches during the (1875) year, and nearly 900 to the Community.

- Daily prayer meetings have been continued since the week of prayer at Sivas with a good degree of interest.

- Congregation at Scutari last Sunday 145

✓ - Government has notified all Editors that they must obtain the approval of the Press bureau before publication of any news they may wish to print concerning the Andrassy note. The Govt is apparently not altogether happy over this note whose text has not yet been made known ✓

H. O. Dwight

Rev Dr Clark

569. Mr. H. O. Dwight
Cons'ple, Feb. 16. 1876.
Rec'd March 14.

No. 7 CONST'PLE NEWS FEB 16 '76

Broosa matters remain in statu quo. Hasseim Avni Pasha seems to be carrying matters with rather a high hand and he may not obey the orders sent him. Meantime the French Gov't will make common cause with us in this matter as the rights of Catholics are also being attacked by him.

- A first order for our books has come from Ispahan Persia accompanied by the cash £45.

- Subscriptions to the Avedapers for put up as follows - additions still coming in - Weekly Turkish 778, Armenian 605, G. Turk. 321. Bulgarian abt. 750 and Monthly Turkish 622. Armenian 691 G. Turk. 277. Bulgarian abt. 500

- Sunday congregation in Scutari at Union Prayer Meeting P.M. 220

- The Andrassy note will probably not be published here. It is too severe. It is a summing up of Turkish history for the past 40 yrs and a sharp judgement of "found wanting" upon it. It then demands in the name of Europe facts and not programmes in the way of reforms hereafter. It speaks however of reforms only in Bosnia & Herzek.

- The Bulgarians are comparatively kept from insurrection and the Turks fear [illegible]

H. O. Dwight

Mr. H. O. Dwight

Cons'ple, Feb. 16. 1876.

Rec'd March 14.

579.

No. 8. CONSTPLE NEWS Feb. 23 1876

– The Council of State is said to have decided, probably in view of the establishment of the Home, that hereafter if Americans ask for building permits they are to be required to promise not to use the buildings for school purposes.

– About 200 new subscriptions to the Bulgarian Weekly paper since last Wednesday. One man even ordered by telegraph.

– We should have mentioned last week the birth of Miss Brooks at Marso, also the arrival of another Miss Parmelee.

– Mr. & Mrs. Baldwin and Mr & Mrs. Trowbridge have arrived in England 11 days from N.Y.

– Mrs. Pettibone leaves for Aintab to day.

– The French Consul at Broosa has suddenly withdrawn from the management of Mr Richardson's affairs. The reasons of this action are not yet made known

Henry O. Dwight

Mr. H. O. Dwight
Cons'ple, Feb. 23, 1876
Rec'd March 20.

57. H. O. Dwight.
Caes'ble March 11/1876.
Rec'd April 1.

No. 9. CAESAREA NEWS March 1

Mr & Mrs Baldwin surprised us Monday on Saturday. With them came Lizzie Trowbridge to visit her grandparents. Miss West will sail about this time. It is the intention of the Prud. Committee to detach Smyrna from Manisa and ~~give~~ make it a separate station under care of Miss West. She will have with her a Scotch housekeeper.

Mr. & Mrs. Tracy have a sad affliction in the death of their daughter Myra, of Diphtheria.

There seems to be a good work going on at Urgub where the persecution was last summer. It seems that the Protestants are now unmolested.

– The question of Ann. Meeting of W.T.M. will not be settled for a week yet.

Henry O. Dwight

Mr. H. O. Dwight

Const'ple March 1, 1876.

Rec'd April 1.

1878
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Mr. H. O. Dwight No. 724
Constantinople, March
Rec'd Apr. 11

No. 10 Constple News Mch. 8 1878

The Central T. College permit still hangs on some nail in the Foreign Office. The director of the "Bureau of the Sects" turned savagely on Hagop Effendi the other day with the question "Do you expect the business of this whole world to stand still for you and your School? May you and it sink to the bottom of the Pit!"

— The Samokov authorities have sent a formal complaint to the Porte that the Missionaries go about making trouble!

— Mrs. Giles of Cesarea, Miss Annie West and Miss Carrie Byington will probably go away to America this Spring.

— Mrs. Dr. (Wadsworth) Barnum has gone to America.

— Moslems at Mardin are looking sour these days — without any open hostility except at Diarbekir.

— We are sorry to hear of the continued serious illness of Mrs. Ball of Mardin.

— The reason of the withdrawal of the French Consul at Broosa from Mr Richardson's case was its gravity, the Fr. Ambassador having concluded that our Govt should act directly — not through an intermediary.

H. O. Dwight

Mr. H. O. Dwight
Constantinople, Marc
Rec'd Apr. 1.

Dr Clark

573.

No 12 Constple News Mch 22/76

The Churches of Adabazar Nicomedia and Baghchejuk have united themselves into a Presbytery and expect to be able to induce the other churches of the Bythinia union to declare themselves Presbyterian also. The only pastor in the new Presbytery is the Pastor at Adabazar whose movement this is.

— Broosa will find it very difficult to be represented at Ann. Meeting in Cesarea.

Miss West is supposed to have already sailed as letters have come from America for her.

— Dr. Kalopothakes of Athens is to marry Miss Kyle.

— If any one has a surplus of the first four numbers of the Turkish and the first number of the Armenian Weekly Avedaper they will be thankfully received and at [illegible] house [illegible]

H. O. Dwight.

Consple. Mar. 22. 1876.

Rec'd Apr. 14.

574.
Mr. H. O. Dwight.
Constantinople, March 29th 1876.
Rec'd April 20.

No 13 . Consple News Mch 29/76

In answer to various enquiries: Until Dec 31st it is not too late to take subscriptions for the year Avedaper; subscriptions may be taken for any part of a year; no apology is needed for sending new subscriptions.

– The Govt has bothered us a little about the construction of the Gorter Lody at the time, but as the thing is now finished they are inclined to accept the "fait accompli".

– In order to avoid the question of authorizing the sale of our Books, the ministry have ordered Interior authorities to examine books published in Turkey as they must of course be authorized publications. All the zeal of the censors is hereafter to be directed toward foreign books.

– The Coles return to Erzroom shortly.

– Mrs. Prest sails from Boston [illegible] of June

– Miss Farnham has 50 scholars in her school and constant applications which have to be refused.

– Mrs. Stearns has arrived at Marsovan.

Henry O. Dwight

Mr. H. O. Dwight 175

Constantinople, March 29, 1876.

Rec'd April 20.

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Mr. H. O. Dwight
Apr. 5, 1876.
Rec'd Apr. 25

By Dr Dwight

No 14. **Constantinople News** Apr 5. 1876

Mr Brown has gone to Manisa.
— Mr Pettibone has returned from Aintab
— Mr Hitchcock is living in Haskeuy & Mr. Baldwin in Beshiktash.
— A man from Chorlou on the Adrianople railway turned up at the Bible House yesterday. He says there are 20 or 30 who are reading the Bible there. This is a new place visited from Rodosto occasionally & it promises good progress in the right way.
— A Marsovan church member who has lived here for some time, was brutally murdered for his money last Sunday. It is suspected that soldiers did it as the wounds were sword wounds.
✓— There is great suffering here on account of the non-payment of the Govt coupons, and the employees salaries. Indirectly at least the robberies and murders of these days are due to this ✓
— According to European papers the Servians are becoming unanimous in favor of war and the chances of suppressing the Herzek rebellion by moral means less and less.

H. O. Dwight

Mr. H. O. Dwight 57

Apr. 5, 1876.

Rec'd Apr. 25

576.

At [illegible] after [illegible] weeks [illegible] the permit for Cent. Turkey College came. The wrath of the official so contrasted [illegible] the language quoted last week was spoke, and less gnashing of teeth, more than anything else.

— The Government have decided to authorize the formation of a Constitution of the Protestant Nation, and the establishment of a Bureau Council at Constple, also to order the appointment of Protestant members to serve on all courts of justice. These promised measures will prevent [illegible] with the threatened abolition of the Protestant Community as an organized body, and they are the result of a vigorous prosecution of the subject by the English and German Embassies, supported by the Austrian & Russian [illegible] parties acting unofficially.

— Good news from [illegible] week day prayer meeting attended by 300 persons, Sunday service increased by 25% has now 200 attendants. 70 boys hold a Sabbath day prayer meeting in the [illegible] study.

— Mr. [illegible] will go to Cesarea for Annual Meeting. Time the 30th [illegible].

✓ The Bosnian Turks are refusing to allow the reforms to be carried out and a number of the Bosnian rebels have answered the Austrian proposal by declaring that they will never under any circumstances submit to Turkish rule again.

The movement of troops here is accounted for by Govt. by the statement that the term of service of the troops in the field has expired.

— Mrs. Rappleye [illegible] 10 girls in her Greek school at [illegible]

Mr. H. O. Dwight 575

Cons'ple, news notes

Rec'd Apr. 7. 1876.

Dr Clark

Circular No. 7.

Votes of the Com ad Interim W. T. Miss

Voted. To authorize Sivas to redistribute upon its appropriations for 1876 at £75 of reduction.

To excuse Mr Riggs from attendance as delegate at Ann. Meeting of C. T. M. recommending to Mr. Pettibone to so time his visit to Aintab as to enable him to [illegible] as our delegate.

To instruct the Secretary to ask the Stations in reference to dispensing with Ann. Meeting – also in ref. to holding Meeting at Caesarea.

To advise brother Riggs to go to Marsovan for the present emergency in the Seminary.

To request Dr Bliss to make a special arrangement for allowing Turkish type to be used in correcting the plates of Redhouse Dictionary.

To recommend the Pru. Com. to fix Mrs. Williams' salary at £150 & that of Miss Parsons at £100.

To authorize the employment of a Greek at $40 for 8 mos as teacher at Marsovan.

To authorize the adjustment of deficiencies in Nat. Agency & Education of 1875 by [illegible] unexpended balances.

To approve Mrs. Giles application for permission to go to America.

To ask Prud. Com. to consent to transfer of Miss Patrick to Cons'ple.

To write the Miss. House on subject of needs of Cons'ple as Missionary Station, with reference to Mr. Bowen's connection with the station.

To write to the Miss. rooms in reference to Miss West's taking charge of Smyrna Station including Prot. Church & Cong.

To appoint Ann. Meeting to be held at Caesarea May 30th.

To ask Manisa to consent to Mr. Bowen's remaining at Cons'ple until Ann. Meeting.

To instruct the Secretary not to invite native delegates to next Ann. Meeting.

To refer to the Ann Meeting the consideration of the proposition of Dr Clark to send Mr Kendall to Marsovan.

Letters Rec'd from Boston

No. 16 Dec 30. Referring to the reduction of salaries at Cons'ple [illegible] [illegible] says that the reduction was not made because the salaries are too large or because the missionaries have unnecessary expenses, but that some reduction must be made somewhere. Hence the Com. see no [illegible]

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abating the reductions that have been made in the estimates.

No 17 Jan 22d. Speaking of the critical position of Turkish affairs says that the Prud. Com. have asked Dr Thompson of Berlin to try to secure the good offices of the German Gov't in case of a break up in European Turkey to bring about proper maintenance of the rights of Protestants. Expresses pleasure in Mr. Barrows coming to Consple but hesitation at recommending any permanent connection of Mr. B. with Consple. Desires letters from ladies for Life & Light.

No. 18 Feb. 3d encloses copy of official instructions to Miss West. It seems on the whole better to pass over Smyrna to her as her station. Miss West will leave about the last of this month for Scotland. Miss West's instructions are to the effect that she will have the utmost freedom in work at Smyrna occupying it as her own & being unoccupied subject only to the general supervision of the Mission. No other missionaries shall enter that field or take any direction of the work there. Mr. Barrows may possibly have to visit Smyrna but not with reference to the work there. The Manisa missionaries have probably never spent the summer in S. and so will not interfere. Present arrangements of that Agency had best continue this year but next Miss W. will make her own estimate for the Mission to approve for aid to Ch. etc. For personal expense will be allowed to Miss W. Ps. 10.000 per year, also £30 Stg for an attendant, also rent for house, also what may be necessary for housekeeping and service, and for board of attendance. also any add'l expense for visiting northward or eastward in summer, it being the hope of the Com. that she may live and carry on her work at an expense not greater than $1.000. per year.

No 19. Feb. 14. 1876. Expresses regret for complication with Dr Schauffler, but the whole matter must be arranged kindly, and in accordance with the truth. Reports appropriation, on request of Mr. Parsons, of £30 add'l for girls school at Baghchejuk; also of $100 to Mr. Farnsworth for exp's of buildings at Cesarea; also authorization to Dr West to send his daughter home at expense of Board. Alludes to invitation to Miss Patrick to remain at "Home" and objects to Miss Closson being taken from Cesarea. Expresses disapproval of changes of missionaries from place to place as the proposed change of Riggs to Marsovan. The proposal to take Riggs to Aintab was made under constraint and its non acceptance caused less disappointment than would otherwise have been felt. Mr. Riggs is more necessary to the work in Sivas than ever before. Mr. Riggs & Messrs. Smith and Herrick have suggested that Mr. Barrows go to Marsovan; but cannot the necessities of Marsovan be supplied temporarily until a new man can be fitted for the work. There is a Mr. Kendall at New Haven Theo. Sem. married and ready to go out this autumn, highly recommended who is especially inclined to teaching and who feels doubt of his endurance of such touring as is described in "The Romance of Missions." It is desirable that the Com. ad Int. make known at once their wish in regard to Mr. Kendall ~~that~~ he may be able to shape his plans. If Mr. Barrows should go to Marsovan, it might be well to send Mr. Kendall there also. Miss Metcalf will leave in about two weeks

Other letters read

From Broosa Feb 1 asking if a teacher has been obtained for Greek pupils at Marsovan. If not what to do with young men of the last Greek class there.

From Caesarea asking approval for Mrs Giles visit to U.S.

On inviting native Delegates to Ann. Meeting. From Samokov warmly approving, from Erzroom declining to express the opinion of the Station, from Aintab warmly opposing; from Harpoot expressing dissent but unwillingness to hamper our action.

On Consular Agencies. From Harpoot favoring appointment of Missionary; From Sivas ditto, from Marash ditto; From Mardin ditto; From Van opposing appointment of missionaries as Consuls; from Marsovan ditto, from [illegible] ditto, from Monastir ditto, from Samokov ditto; from Erzroom declining to state views of Station

On Annual Meeting. From Marsovan and Broosa in favor of dispensing with Ann. Meeting; from Marash, Caesarea & Van, against dispensing with An. Meeting. Marash and Broosa opposing the appointment of meeting at Caesarea, Marsovan and Caesarea favoring its appointment at Caesarea if held, and Sivas expressing a willingness to go to Caesarea if necessary.

All of which is respectfully submitted

Henry O. Dwight
Sec.

Rev. Dr.

Rec'd Apr. 7. 1818.

578.

Rec'd Apr. 1, 1876

To the Ladies of W. T. Mission

Dr. Clark says:—

"The Woman's Board is in distress for want of more letters from missionaries — single and married ladies. The Board needs them to circulate in Mss. among auxilliary Societies, and for publication in Life and Light. Indeed it is a question of suspending their paper or issuing it quarterly because of lack of material. Please lay this burden on the ladies one and all, and beg them to write to the Woman's Board — freely, as to personal friends of their experience, observations, incidents for the Child's weekly Missionary Magazine, and anything to interest the people here. This Board is of invaluable service to us, has saved us from far greater financial troubles than we are now in, and is our most important agent in developing a missionary interest among our churches. Let the ladies mark any thing they would not wish to have printed for fear of its coming back to do harm on mission ground, and leave other things to the discretion of the ladies here."

It is unnecessary to add anything to this appeal

H. O. Dwight

579.
Rev. H. O. Dwight
Constantinople Apr. 12 1876
Rec'd May 5

No. 15. CONSPLE NEWS April 12/76

Our hearts are full of sorrow because the well beloved physician – Dr. West is dead. To us the loss seems irreparable, but God knows the way he taketh. – Mrs West will return to America at once.

– The revival at Bitlis continues. Sunday congregation 275. There are 7 separate services on the Sabbath.

– A church was formed at Istanoz (Angora) Apr. 2d Mr. Richardson preached in evening to a congregation of 600. The attendance at Communion service in P.M. was from 800 to 1000, 200 of them being women.

Mr. Farnsworth is having a good tour in the Southern part of Cesarea field and reports it as almost a triumphal progress – crowded houses at every place to hear the truth, and people from new places asking for instruction.

– Mr. Pettibone has gone to America.

– Delegates from this region to Cesarea Conf., Messrs Greene Parsons Hitchcock & Baldwin, Marsovan; Messrs Bowen & Brooks, Broosa, not heard from, Eur. T. Mission, Mr. House probably.
– Eur. T. Mission meets May 3d at Eski Zagra if at all; and East. T. Mission at Erzroom in June.
Mr. & Mrs. Ball of Mardin are returning to U.S.

H. O. Dwight

Mr. H. O. Dwight.

Constantinople Apr. 12, 1876

Rec'd May 5

580

No. 15. Consple News. Apr. 17/76

Miss Cull is here from Manisa. on a visit.

– Mr. Kendall who it was hoped would come out for Marsovan has decided not to do so.

– It will be well for all the stations which have in mind the appointment of Consular agents for their protection, to petition Mr. Eugene Schuyler to that effect. All existing consular agencies are vacated by the appointment of Mr Schuyler as Consul general. These petitions should set forth the needs of the place and should be written on large paper as they go to Washington for approval.

– The Government is preparing for war with Servia which now seems to be imminent. Troops come and go every day. Meanwhile the people curse the Sultan.

– The condition on which the bondholders agree not to make a fuss about the repudiation of 56% of the Turkish debt is that the Custom Houses of the country, the tithing of certain provinces, and some other revenues be passed ~~over~~ absolutely into the hands of the bondholders to be managed directly by them. The arrangement is nearly completed

H. O. Dwight

Mr. H. O. Dwight
Cons'ple Apr. 19. 1876
Rec'd May 12

Rev Dr Clark

581.

News Notes No. 16. Consple 18th April

Ann. Meeting W.T.M. began yesterday, Mr. Barrows chairman, Mr. Riggs Secy, 11 delegates present Mr. Stearns of Manisa being absent. Reports are being read today.

— The English consul at Aleppo reports that a mob at Aintab has stoned Dr. Norris' house and threatened his family on the street, and that feeling agt. the College is very high. We have no word of this from Aintab.

— The telegram which reports the U.S. fleet ordered here is a mistake.

— War is in the air but has not opened as yet.

— The Turkish Parliament is becoming so outspoken in its remarks on bad government that it has been reported dissolved by the Sultan. This is however not yet so. It is proposed by Parliament to exclude from office all who have "eaten" money!!!

H. O. Dwight

1876?
this is
1877
#16

582.
Mr. H. O. Dwight,
Cons'ple Apr. 26, 1876.
Rec'd May 17

No. 16 Const'ple News Apr 20/76

The news of war last week was a false alarm. Although the Turkish newspapers are pressing for war with Servia and Montenegro, Europe says no and so we are at peace. Yet the feeling seems to be that the crisis has past.

A Turkish Magazine has been publishing a series of attacks on the Bible. Dr. Herrick applied for permission to publish a reply. The result of this application was that this week when a written answer to one article was sent by the Turkish editor of the Magazine, it was declined by order of the Minister of Public Instruction on the ground that as it was impossible to permit the publication of replies, it would be unfair to allow the attacks to continue.

Mr. [illegible] coming has been delayed again.

Mr. Labaree & family go on to Persia this week.

H. O. Dwight

Mr. H. O. Dwight 3

Cons'ple Apr. 26, 1876.

Rec'd May 17

583.

No. 18. Cons'ple News May 3/[illegible]

The Protestants of Scutari were publicly cursed by the Armenian Bishop last week. The meetings on Sunday were crowded in consequence.

- Mr. [illegible] & Miss Maltbie are here from Samokov.

- The Bulgarians of Samokov are becoming more excited again and even talk of a rising. [illegible] Roumania declares war to-day as is reported she will.

- Russian troops are constantly hurrying to the front. The great victory of the Turks in the [illegible] pass elates the Govt very much although it is rumored that as the greatest victory was achieved while the troops were on the march for camp it may not turn out so decisive as reported.

- It seems that the statement in the Messenger that Samokov is to be separated from Monastir as a station for Miss West does not represent the views & intent of the Board. [illegible] Monastir will continue to be occupied, while Miss West work in Samokov until established there in person.

H. O. Dwight

✓

Rev. Dr. Clark

5-84.

Mr. H. O. Dwight
News letter no. 18. May 3, 1876

No. 18. Constple News May 3/76

The Protestants of Scutari were publicly cursed by the Armenian Bishop last week. The meetings on Sunday were crowded in consequence.

- Mrs. [illegible] & Miss Maltbie are here from Samokov.

- The Bulgarians of Samokov are becoming more excited again and even talk of a rising soon if Servia declares war May 13th as is reported she will.

- Here troops are constantly hurrying to the front. The great victory of the Turks in the Dugan pass elates the [illegible] very much although it is rumored that as the greatest victory was realized while the troops were on the run for escape it may not turn out so decisive as reported.

- It seems that the statement in the Newspaper that Smyrna is to be separated from Marsovan as a station for Miss West does not express the views & wishes of the Prud. Com. Marsovan will continue its [illegible] while Miss West work in Smyrna [illegible] in her [illegible] will establish [illegible] [illegible] principles

Mr. H. O. Dwight
News Notes no. 18. May 3. 1876.
Rec'd May 26.

Rev Dr. Clark

585.

Mr. H. O. Dwight
Constantinople, May 10/76.
Rec'd June 1.

No. 19. CONSPLE NEWS May 10/76

We [illegible] hope that it is not true that the American Consul was actively concerned in the rescue of the Bulgarian girl in Salonica. The opinion among a certain class of Moslems is that the Americans are more responsible for the murder of the German and French consuls than are the Turks who composed the mob.

— We are very anxious about our friends in Samokov & Eski Zagra. At Samokov they seem to be hemmed in by the Rebels, as most of the surrounding villages have been burnt, & the rebels hold the gorge.

— We can get no clue as yet to the attitude Europe is taking in reference to the disastrous condition of Turkish affairs.

— There is some doubt now as to the propriety of delegates from here going to America under the circumstances.

— Prof. West has arrived in Smyrna.

— The Bureau of Public Instruction has been transferred to the Evkaf which is under the immediate supervision of the Sheikh ul Islam. It is suspected that the affair of the Turkish Magazine referred to in No 17 has to do with this change.

Henry O. Dwight

Mr. H. O. Dwight,

Constantinople, May 10/76.

Rec'd June 1.

Dr Clark

Cons'ple May 17. 1876

Rec'd June 8

No. 10. Con'ple News May 1

Last Wednesday it became known that the Moslem theological students (or Softas) were buying arms. Thursday they skipped over their reading desks, gave up their studies, made a demonstration in front of the Sheikh ul Islam's palace which drove that functionary into precipitate flight & then marched on the Porte. The few troops left in the city could not be relied on to act against the Softas and the Sultan at their dictation removed the Grand Vezir & Sheikh ul Islam and sent a quantity of hoarded gold from his palace to the Treasury Dept. Friday the Softas massed again in thousands and the day was spent in negotiations as to the men who were to succeed to the vacant offices. The Austrian and Russian Legations were guarded by some hundred Croats and the steamers in the harbor had orders to be ready to move at a moments notice. Terror was general among the Christian population. But the Softas [illegible]considering their power behaved beautifully and no body was hurt although there was a wild panic when the great mass of white turbans turned away from the inauguration of the new Ministry. All shops were closed and all Christians and Jews fled in wild dismay, to say nothing of frightened Turks. Today all is quiet.

- The Levant Herald may or may not reach its subscribers this week having been suspended for poking fun at the Russian Ambassador & his Croat body guard.
- Miss West has got a house in Smyrna despite some savage threats from neighbors, [illegible] bound over by the Gov't to keep the peace.
- Miss Closson met Mr. Farnsworth at Samsoun and
- The Bells sailed from Scanderoon May 5 or 6.
- [illegible] friends were all well May 9 or later.
- The Salonica Jews will not permit the bodies of the murdered Consuls to be buried. Such was the situation yesterday.
- Co[illegible]tion at Scutari larger May 14 than ever before.

[illegible] News

N. S. 27

The Levant Herald attempted to reappear as the "Commercial Advertiser" but was stopped by Govt. Hence news notes have a summary of Political news.

The Softas are quietly pursuing their studies again. On Friday they presented the Sultan with a petition signed by the whole body. It is said that the Sultan has promised to grant their request. At all events Midhat, Derwish and Namik Pashas, all in the Softa interest, have been called to seats in the cabinets, and Mahmoud Pasha's plan for reducing the debt and placing Custom Houses etc in foreign control has now been rejected.

– There are twelve foreign war vessels here, & the situation is considered to have so far ameliorated that the sailors who were kept constantly on hand are ~~now~~ this week permitted to go ashore on passes.

– A row between some Soldiers and the servants of the Italian Consul arose in Broosa last week out of the question whether Turks are like bears in their manners, but no serious damage was done.

– Nine men have been executed for the Salonica murders and others have been condemned. The funeral of the Consuls has taken place. There are about 20 foreign war vessels there now with 1500 sailors.

– The Bulgarians have been getting some pretty hard knocks. The Servians seem to have calmly decided not to carry out their part of the plan. The troops at Nisch and Widdin are free to attack on the rear the rebels raiding on the plain of the Ma-

Consulate [illegible]

[illegible] that the Moslem [illegible]

[illegible] bringing arms [illegible]

Rev Dr Clark

ridge and holding the Sofulia roads at the passes. While the Constantinople column 8.000 strong captured Atlik-kuey and pressed the rebels back to the mountains, the Nish column about 15.000 strong forced the Ihtiman pass after a severe battle May 14 & 15th sending a detachment by Isladi which captured Avret Alan held by 15.000 rebels (Turkish count) It seems probable that the rebels have not been yet driven from the Petrova pass on the Samokov road. The Samokov mail however has come through from Ihtiman with the troops and the friends at S. were well May 15th. It seems probable that a large Rebel force lies in the mountains south of Samokov and W. of Tatar Bazarjik. Troops still pass on by rail and by the Varna route every week. The Govt has called for seventy battalions more from the second class of reserves. A corps of 18.000 Circassians is forming at Nish.

– The Berlin conference has resulted in a new note on Turkey to which all of the powers except England have agreed.

– There is a report in town this morning of a bloody riot at [illegible]. It is affirmed with enough assurance to make us anxious.

– Mr. Herman Schauffler has just been prosecuted for preaching. Catholics and Protestants united in trying to get him imprisoned, but he was triumphantly acquitted!

– Mrs. West & party left here May 13. Mrs. Giles arrived May 19th.

– Miss West having been informed by the Governor of Smyrna that he could not control the Turks of the quarter where she first took a house, has concluded on the whole to go into the Armenian quarter and a different house.

– Fifteen young men of Scutari remained after service last Sunday and formed themselves into a Y. M. C. Association.

– Annual Meeting still unsettled. It will probably be at Marsovan June 5th.

H. O. Dwight.

Rev Dr Clark

Rec'd June 15

Circular No. 8.

Votes of the Com ad Int. W. T. Mission

Voted to continue the printing of the Redhouse Lexicon.

Voted that Messrs Dwight & Baldwin be a Committee on Consular Agencies in the Interior

Voted, that Mr. Herrick be requested to endeavor to induce the Greek Gregorius to go at his own expense to Marsovan.

Letters rec'd

From Dr. Clark No. 20. acknowledges letters from Mr Parsons Jan 29. & others, expresses general approval of Miss Patrick's remaining in Constple; expresses pleasure at the knowledge of English interference in behalf of Protestants; expresses some doubt as to what should be done in reference to Mr Cole who is waiting or intending to go to Baiburt & in a Postscript says Mr. Cole has decided to go to Erzroom, his physician having advised his going [illegible]

No 21. expresses the strong feeling of the Prud. Com that some immediate action should be taken to secure consular protection for all Mission Stations; has sent to Senator Dawes and Representative Lodge the letter of the Com ad Int on the subject with the request that they endeavor to influence the State Department in favor of appointment of Consular Agents at such stations, advised immediate application for appt. even of Missionaries where necessary. The Board will guarantee expenses up to $100 per ann for each Consular Agency where foreigners can be found to act. Acknowledges letters from Mr Richardson Feb 12 & Mr Brooks Feb 10.

Letter No. 22. March 27. says the action of the Prud. Com. was based on action of W. T. M. recommending Smyrna as a Station for Miss West. So far as she is concerned, and her work is concerned she is amenable only to the Mission. The work there now may continue in charge of

Manisa or if preferred by that Station may be passed over to Miss W. No other enterprise is to be attempted save the one contemplated by Miss W. The attempt is an experiment, let nothing be said about it. Mr Kendall has decided not to go to Marsovan perhaps on acc't of his wife. Not a man in all the Senior classes goes out this year to foreign field of the Board. If Mr. Brown remains at Constple cannot Marsovan be arranged for without removing Mr. Barrows from Manisa. This Station has already lost 3 men by removal. Mr Brooks seems to desire some change in his station. Perhaps Greek Station there had better be moved to Brousa and either Mr Brooks or Mr Stearns go there also. Mr Stearns having already been disappointed should be consulted in this matter. The P and Com authorize Miss Siler to go to Ndj; Mr Greene to send his son home; Mrs Brewer's traveling exps to be paid & transfer Miss Patrick to Constple.

No 23. Apr. 24 Expresses surprise at the letter of the Com. about in regard to Miss West. The objections to Miss W's return to the Mission were then first made known to the Com. The object of the instructions was simply to prevent complications between Miss W & the Mission. Explain that in the last letter the action of the Mission was more strongly put than the record warrants, the impression having somehow been produced that the Mission favored establishing Miss West at Smyrna as her Station. The "News Notes" statement that Smyrna is detached from Manisa and formed into a separate Station is not warranted by the "instructions" to Miss W. Existing work in Smyrna will not be transferred to Miss W. It is the purpose that Miss W shall not be hampered by interference. In case of departures from recognized methods Manisa should call her attention to it and if need be appeal to the Mission. Generous cooperation is hoped for in Miss W's work that she may if possible secure success therein.

A letter has also been rec'd from Mr Perry placing himself at the disposal of the Mission. H. O. Dwight

No 22 Constple News May 31/76

On Monday night a Fetva from the Sheikh ul Islam authorized the deposition of the Sultan, and was hurried to an assembly of Cabinet Ministers, Ulema, notables and high officials held at the Seraskeriat. This assembly declared Murad Effendi Sultan he having been brought from his residence by the Minister of War. The Sherif of Mecca blessed him and a flag on the tower announced that the Bi-at (act of allegiance) had been performed. Immediately the flagship of the ironclad fleet hoisted a standard bearing the name of the new Sultan and every ship and battery at Constantinople fired 101 guns, while at the Seraskeriat the Softas made the air resound with their prayers. This took place about 7 o'clock in the morning. During the night the palace had been surrounded by a force of Marines, with the cadets from the Military school, a line of boats from the fleet guarding the sea side, and when the guns began to fire the poor Sultan Abd ul Aziz, who had announced his readiness to grant every thing, was informed through the Chief Eunuch that it was too late and that ~~he~~ an Imperial order required him to go at once to the Old Seraglio. With his family Abd ul Aziz Effendi was then taken by boat to the Seraglio point and by noon Sultan Murad 5th was receiving the homage of the people in the palace just vacated. Everything was accomplished in perfect order and not a drop of blood has been shed. It is said that a Constitution is to be at once proclaimed and everybody, smiling, thinks the Millennium has surely come. As cool bystanders we may not perhaps share the belief that Turkey is now freed from trouble, there is however no doubt that the pro-English party has come into power and so far it is well. Fabulous amounts of hoarded gold are said to have been found in the palace. The ministry is as yet unchanged.
—The condition of the European relations of Turkey is not known. It is understood that the Gov't has rejected Gortchakoff's propositions and is going to war with Russia and one or two other

Dwight

foreign powers, perhaps. The revolution here may afford the opportunity to avoid disastrous war however and will be used if possible to stop the Bosnian rebellion, and to check Servia and Montenegro who are again becoming [illegible] for war, a Russian General having appeared in Servia to organize the army.

— Bulgarian rebellion news is that the movement is stopped and the country ruined. Circassians & Bashi bozouks have been killing and burning on all sides. Samokov letters describe forage trains brought into that place loaded with plunder from the villages.* Eski Zagra has been threatened with massacre but is perhaps out of danger now, for the time. At Monastir all is well.

— Two more men have been condemned to death at Salonica and a dozen more to lesser punishment. The Pasha is not to be tried. The American Vice-Consul there is relieved of all imputations in the rescue of the girl.

1 — England's reasons for refusing to support Gortchakoff's Berlin propositions is that they recognize the rebels as belligerents and open the way for armed intervention at once.

— The Minister of Foreign Affairs last week requested Mr. Maynard to order Mr. Richardson to withdraw from Sonlez. Mr. Maynard then requested the Minister of Foreign Affairs to withdraw his request as he declined to treat upon any such a basis. The Minister of Foreign Affairs upon this thought better of his decision and did withdraw his request.

— Owing to the increasing difficulties of the situation we decided last week not to send any delegates to Ann. Meeting.

— Mrs. West & party has been heard from at Malta.

— A hail storm about the 20th smashed 48 panes of glass in Marsovan Seminary

— Dr. Holmes & Mr. Stocking & families arrived at Van from Oroomiah, Dr H & Mr. S. being about to tour towards Mosul.

* Since writing the above I have a letter from H. O. Dwight Eski Zagra up to 27th May. All was well then, the Governor (Military) had just sent to them word that he would protect them if they stayed, or if they went away he would give them an escort. He begged them however not to go away as it would cause a panic

H. O. Dwight

June 3. 1876

Dr Clark

No 23 C. Nova News June 7th 76.

On Thursday ex Sultan Abd ul Aziz was removed at his own request to a wing of Beshiktash Palace. Having threatened with a revolver one of his attendants he was here disarmed. This affected him very much. Saturday night the guards reported wild shouts in the gardens of the palace from Abd ul Aziz who was calling the people to take up arms against his enemies. These frantic appeals continued all night, varied at times by reproaches hurled from the windows at the great ironclads anchored in front, and at about 10 o'clock on Sunday morning June 4th the poor old man opened the veins of his arms with a pair of embroidery scissors and bled to death. The fact of the suicide is attested by 19 doctors, among them Dr. Millengen. He was buried in his father's mausoleum. — On Monday 11 wagons brought the treasure of the ex-Sultan from the palace to the Public Treasury. This is said to be about £7.500.000 in ~~pounds~~ bonds and £2.000.000 in gold & jewels. — Sultan Murad has reduced his annual allowance by about 1/3 — A new "Hatt" proclaims liberty to all classes of Turkish subjects, and orders the reorganization of the whole system and mode of Government in such a way as to unite by love of the country in its defence all of its people. — Mahmoud Pasha ex-Grand Vezir has been sent to Cheshme near Smyrna to reside — As to foreign affairs it is telegraphed that "England is mistress of the situation," some powers sustain her effort to maintain peace & high hopes exist that it will be possible to isolate Russia. — Congress has requested the President to take measures for the protection of all Americans in Turkey. — U.S. Admiral Worden is here. — The Bulgarian Protestant pastor at Yamboli is in prison as a rebel. — Two Softas attended Bible class at Scutari on Sunday. — The Turkish preaching at Erzroom called out a congregation of 200, among them were several Turks. — The Relief of Mardin reached Malta May 24th. — The Levant Herald is still eating the bread of affliction but hopes relief hourly.

H. O. Dwight

Mr. H. O. Dwight

Dr Clark

Cons'ble June 7. 1846
Rec'd Aug 20

No 24. **Const'ple News** June 14 187

The English fleet at the Dardanelles contains the largest iron-clads of the Navy and is manned by 10.000 men. Its orders are said to be simply to prevent any European fleet from passing up the Dardanelles and to fly to the defence of Constantinople if need be. The Officers think they are to have a fight yet, but affairs do not look so warlike as last week. Russia has very gracefully stepped down from her high moral attitude and has withdrawn the Gortchakoff note. Servia and Montenegro have also calmed down a bit and the alliance of these provinces with Roumania and Greece has dropped out of sight. Russia has suspended a sword of Damocles over Turkey by remarking that she reserves the right to interfere if Turkey does not keep her promises.

These promises are very abundant and very marvellous. Six weeks Armistice has been ordered in Herzeg & Bosnia and universal Amnesty announced on Sultan Murad's accession. The Ministry are at work upon a Constitution and have fixed the basis of a Parliament. We have to be sceptical of real ~~good~~ reform coming speedily, but would be more so were it not that the Turkish papers advocate equal rights, a Constitutional Gov't, a free press and a resolute casting aside of old habits of thought which hinder Moslems from gaining heights of intelligence to which many Christians have attained. There is a possibility that schools may be made subject to Gov't inspection, and the establishment of equal rights and representative legislation will destroy the Protestant civil Community. But it is said that Midhat Pasha is in favor of absolute religious liberty.

All quiet again at Samokov. — Eski-Zagra Turks are rather grumpy over the revolution and the illumination was a failure. — Mrs Giles left Smyrna for U.S. June 10th. — We are to observe the 4th of July especially this year. — The Americans here have drawn up a paper of salutation to present to the Sultan.

Henry O. Dwight

Cons'ble June 7. 1876

H. O. Dwight

Rev. Dr Clark

No. 25.   CON'SPLE NEWS   June 21st

On Thursday night during a Cabinet Meeting at Midhat Pasha's house in Stamboul a certain Hassan Bey, brother in law of the late Sultan and aid de Camp to the Prince Yussuf Izzeddin, entered the room and shot the Minister of War, Hussein Avni Pasha, stabbed the Minister of Marine Kaiserli Ahmet Pasha who tried to seize him. All the other Ministers then retreated, fearing a Conspiracy to overthrow the Government, into a side room excepting Rashid Pasha Minister of Foreign Affairs who was also killed. The Servants came rushing upstairs but the first one of them having been killed the others fled. Hassan next turned his attention to the room where the ~~other~~ Ministers were barricaded and fired a number of shots through the door. Failing to force the door he undertook to fire the house but soldiers arriving captured him after a desperate fight in which one officer (a Major) & a soldier were killed and one Captain & a soldier were wounded. The murderer was hung on a tree in Bayazid Square and was left exposed all day Saturday and Sunday. Gov't tries to prove that the murder was only personal vengeance and without political significance. But many arrests have been made and all of the personal attendants of the late sultan and his sons have been sent to distant parts of the Empire. It is said that some of them and even the Prince Yussuf Izzeddin himself have been killed. There is no proof of this. No progress has been made toward publishing the Constitution as a very strong reaction against it has taken place. Steps have been taken to let the Softas know that they are no longer masters of the situation but there is nothing reassuring in the political aspect. Two newspapers have been suspended this week — The Levant Herald will appear July 13. — The Turks have reoccupied Niksics without a fight — Mr. Bristow has resigned & it is supposed that this proves that he has been nominated for Presidency — Mrs Peat has been heard from at Queenstown

H. O. Dwight

Rev Dr Clark

No. 26 Const'ple News June 28 1876

The Republican Presidential ticket is Hayes and Wheeler. Hayes is a Cincinnati lawyer was a fighting Brigadier during the war has been two terms in Congress and two terms Gov. of Ohio. He is a man of great popularity, integrity, and ability. Mr. Wheeler is representative from New York & is a first class man, an elder I believe in Presbyterian Ch. at Malone N.Y. The nomination was made unanimous when Blaine's last chance was gone. Bristow had previously withdrawn.

— Rumors are afloat that the Sultan is not to be made Caliph at all — i.e. that he is to have no religious jurisdiction so that Turkey will have no state religion. Nothing is yet promulgated however and I suspect nothing will be published until the Govt has gained prestige by a victory or two in the European provinces. The opposition party are quiet but unwilling to accept the proposed reforms — Hundreds of Softas have left the city this week. ¶ Another suspicious Circassian with his belt full of revolvers and his pockets full of cartridges has been arrested — The Prince of Servia promised to keep the peace and to send an official to do homage to Sultan Murad but his people don't consent so the Official stays at home and War is imminent. Servia has about 60.000 men in hand ~~or~~ half raw men. Turkey has 100000 on Servian frontier armed with American guns and is reinforcing daily. It has also a dozen or so gun boats on the river, and a column of Circassians which is to turned loose in Servia to ruin it as they ruined Bulgaria. The European powers seem to have agreed to "Hands off." It is suspected that Turkey has bought Montenegrin neutrality by promising a "rectification of frontiers."

The Sunday services in native languages in Scutari, Hasskeuy, Pera, Bebek, Langa, Bible House (Turkish, Greek & Bulgarian) and in [illegible] aggregate 586 attendants

H. O. Dwight

Dr Clark

June 23 1876 Constple News No 26

The Republican Presidential ticket is Hayes and Wheeler. Hayes the Cincinnati lawyer was a fighting Pugnacious during the war has been two times in Congress and two terms Gov. of Ohio. He is a man of great popularity, integrity and probity. Mr. Wheeler is a representative from New York & a first class man, an elder I believe in Presbyterian Ch at Malone N.Y. The nomination was made unanimous after Blaine's last chance was gone. Bristow had previously withdrawn.

Rumor is afloat that the Sultan is not to be made Caliph at all - i.e. that he is to have no religious [illegible] constitution so that Turkey only have no State religion. Nothing is yet promulgated however and I suspect nothing will be published until the Govt has gained prestige by a victory or two in the European provinces. The opposition party are quiet but unwilling to accept the proposed reforms - Hundreds of Softas have left the city this week. Another suspicious Circassian with his belt full of revolvers and his pockets full of cartridges has been arrested - The Prince of Servia promised to keep the peace and to send an official to do homage to Sultan Murad but the people don't consent so the official stays at home and then to [illegible]. Servia has about 60,000 men in hand & half as many more. Turkey has 40,000 on Servian frontier armed with American guns and is reinforcing daily. It has also a dozen or so gun boats on the Danube and a column of Circassians which is to turned loose on Servia to ruin it as they ruined Bulgaria. The Turkish papers have been ordered to "knock off." It is supposed that Turkey has begun [illegible] by [illegible] "rectification" of [illegible]

The Sunday services in native languages [illegible] stations Haskeuy, Pera, [illegible] Greek, Turkish [illegible] & Bulgarian [illegible] in [illegible] attendants

H. O. Dwight

The Committee now revising the Turkish version of the S.S., before committing their work in the Old Test: to the press, earnestly desire an expression of opinion on an important point from brethren laboring as Missionaries and Pastors in the Turkish field.

(1) Shall the name "Jehovah", as in existing versions, be retained in comparatively few places, being elsewhere represented by Lord (Rabb)? or (2) Shall it be retained untranslated throughout?

To assist in forming an opinion the principal points in favor of each course are briefly stated.

For (1) it is urged that Jehovah occurs so frequently that its constant repetition in the Hebrew form would make the reading of the version heavy and unpleasant: that it would not generally aid the intelligence of the reader: that the ancient versions have not retained it; and that it is represented by Lord in the N. T.

For (2) it is urged that — granting a divine purpose in the use of the Name — as we have no adequate representative of it in Turkish and have no means, while using "Lord", of distinguishing it (in the Arabic character) from Adonai by capitals or otherwise: that it is a proper name with significant associations, as e.g. in Exod. iii and vi where "Jehovah" must be retained, and that the use of 'Rabb' would sever it from those associations and so deprive it of significance thus making the version say less than the original: to which is added the great difficulty of determining where the name is to be retained, and where represented [illegible] to avoid creating distinctions where none exists.

The Committee on revising the Turkish version of the N.T., before commencing their work on the Old Test: & the press, are naturally desirous of an expression of opinions on an important point from brethren laboring as Missionaries and Pastors in the Turkish field.

(1) Shall the name 'Jehovah', as in existing versions, be retained in untranslated form, being therefore represented by Lord (Rab) ? or (2) Shall it be retained untranslated throughout ?

To assist in forming an opinion, the principal points in favor of each course are briefly stated.

For (1) it is urged that Jehovah occurs so frequently that its constant repetition in the Hebrew form would make the reading of the Turkish heavy and unpleasant: That it would not be [illegible] with the [illegible] of the Turkish; That the ancient versions have not retained it, and that it is replaced by Lord in the N.T.

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[illegible]

[illegible] July 1878

594.

No. 17. Constple News July 5. 76

On Sunday July 2nd the Servian troops crossed into Turkish territory in three columns. 1st 20.000 marched up the left bank of the Morava opposite Nish and routed the Circassians & home guard stationed at Mirasnor. They then attacked the fortified camp at Urgub but were repulsed after a hard fight. 2nd 12.000 marched S.E. upon Sharkey and seem to have had it all their own way at first although the Gov't now claims that this column has been routed and its artillery (18 guns) captured. 3rd 10.000 crossed the Drina and entered Bosnia attacking Belina held by 700 Turks. They were repulsed after a severe battle and as about 500 men were thrown into the fortress Sunday night the Gov't hopes that the place is safe until aid arrives. Montenegro sent a small force reconnoitering towards Podgoritza on Sunday but this was repulsed quite easily. — The Turks are very much excited over this war speaking of it as a blessing long desired but long denied. 20.000 troops have passed through this city since Saturday going North. — The [illegible] powers are said to have decided to stand by and form a ring to see fair play in this war.

Centennial 4th was celebrated at Hissar yesterday. From 80 to 90 sat down to lunch after a veritable flow of soul in the College Chapel — Mrs. Mumford & Miss Maltbie sailed the 1st inst. — Mrs. Mott & party reached U.S. June 24. — Tilden is Democratic candidate — Morill is Sec of Treas.

— Government has been trying in some parts of Bulgaria to restore animals and property plundered by the Circassians — The Pastor at Yamboli was not arrested as reported in News Notes but only two Deacons. — Yamboli was sacked by the irregulars but Protestants were almost entirely spared.

— Reforms are postponed until after the war. A man whose house is burning does not sit down to tell his friends how he is going to reconstruct until after the fire is out say the Turks

H. O. Dwight

11

Cons'ple July 5, 1876
Rec'd July 26

3-95 Mr. H. O. Dwight
Cons'ple, July 12, 1876.
Rec'd

No 28 — **CONSPLE NEWS** — **July 12. 1876**

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press [illegible] resumes its former size upon the reappearance of the Levant Herald.

It is unnecessary to say that the accounts of battles are to be taken with several grains of salt. The fact seems to be that the Turks are on the defensive everywhere either because they have no general capable of handling their great force, or because their General in chief is wise enough to wait until the Servians have developed all their strength. None of the battles yet reported are of any general importance unless the ones at Kalina & Saitchar may prove to have been more than now appears.

The Govt is beginning to arrest Bulgarians again. The Pastor of Kavaka church has been arrested - denounced by the Bulgarian exarch as a seller of seditious books.

- Please let me know, everybody, how you would like to have the prices of our books fixed at gold rates instead of as many as at present.

- One of the ladies from the Home has found Turkish women on the Steamers interested listeners to Bible reading.

- Mr. Schuyler's arrival should be a signal for application for consular [illegible]

- Samokov reports a special tax of [illegible] per [illegible] [illegible] as a 'voluntary contribution' for [illegible]

H. O. Dwight

Mr. H. O. Dwight
Cons'ple, July 12, 1876.
Rec'd Aug. 3.

No. 30 C'NOPLE NEWS July [illegible]/76

The Turks of the baser sort at Marsovan are getting rumors abroad to the effect that the School is full of arms and ammunition the Americans being in league with the Russians.

— Mr. Riggs and family were to remove from Sivas to Marsovan Mon the 19th.

— The Koords about Mardin decline to obey the Gov't order summoning the Redifs of the 2d series and there are no troops to compel them.

— Mr. Schuyler, the Consul, has gone to Bulgaria to investigate outrages.

— The Austrians watch Mr Schauffler very closely to prevent his preaching and to find pretext for sending him out of the country. He has been notified that he is not needed in Moravia.

— No decisive movement yet in Servia.

H. C. Dwight

3-96.

Mr. H. O. Dwight
Cons'ple, July 12, 1876.
Rec'd Aug. 5

Const'ple July 19

The Turks of the baser sort at Mer... are getting rumors abroad to the ...ect that the School is full of arms and ammunition, the Americans being in ...gue with the Russians.

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— No decisive movement of the Servians.

H. O. Dwight

No. 36. CONSPLE NEWS NOTES 10/76

Married at the U.S. Legation Sept 8th 1876 by Rev E. E. Bliss: Rev. I. K. Browne to Miss Leila Kendall.

- Rev. Clarke of Samokov has toured through the devastated villages in Bulgaria, and is now at Batak with funds from the relief Com. to help the sick and shelterless.

- Samokov letters narrate several cases where Bulgarians have been shot in the fields by Turks "by accident" or as rebels attacking in recent men.

- The Bashi Bazouks from Monastir having found more powder than plunder in the Servian War became disgusted with their life and on being ordered against Montenegro returned home en masse, having a wholesome fear of that plucky little principality. Murder and robbery are rife in the region about Monastir.

- Two masked men half killed the father of the Marsovan preacher a couple of weeks ago. An attempt was also made to burn the chapel there. Of this an Armenian appropriately named Sheitan Oglou has been suspected.

- Mr. Brooks has removed from Manisa to Constantinople for the Greek work.

- Government punished promptly disturbers of the peace at Birijik and promises full protection to the Christians of Aintab.

- The present is a most favorable opportunity for putting before Europe the sufferings of Christians in Asia Minor and Armenia. Any facts communicated will be thankfully received and put to good use. H. O. Dwight

Mr. H. O. Dwight
Constantinople Aug. 13, 1876
Rec'd Oct. 5.

Mr. H. O. Dwight.
Constantinople. Aug. 2. 1876.
Recd. Aug. 23.

5-98.

NO. 31. CONSPLE NEWS Aug. 2. 1876

It is reported that the Turks have been out-generalled and badly whipped by the Montenegrins, losing the fortress of Mostar. The story comes from a very doubtful source, but the details given are so natural and probable that one inclines to believe it. — The campaign against Servia commenced on Saturday. The movement seems to be a great left wheel of the right wing of the Turkish army with Nish as a pivot, and its object is the capture of the Morava valley without encountering the strong fortifications of Alexinatz and Deligrad. The first great battle, at Zaichar or Gurgusovatz (Knashevatz), will decide the fate of both those places. If they fall it looks very much as if the decision battle of the war would be at or near Banya.

The deacons of the Yamboli church and the pastor of Bansko have been set free — A telegram from the Governor General at Amasia seems to have quieted the over zealous Moslems of Marsovan on the subject of the American Schools. — Miss Rappleye has gone to Seulez for her vacation. — "News Notes" was established in order to answer the end of correspondence with a very numerous circle. It is hoped that friends who care to read the Notes, will care to answer them by communicating whatever goes on of good or bad.

H.O. Dwight

Mr. H. O. Dwight.

Constantinople, Aug. 2. 1876.

Recd Aug. 23.

No. 32 CONSPLE NEWS NOTES Aug. [illegible]

A speaker in Parliament having said that he could prove the truth of the stories of atrocities in Bulgaria by the testimony of the American Missionaries the Porte Officials think they have now discovered the source of the wildest and most unfounded of these stories.

The Levant Herald barely escaped suspension for one month on Monday. Indeed I believe the order of suspension was actually issued but afterwards removed.

Five Armenian city papers have been suppressed. They say that the only reason why the Avedaper stands is that it is hypocritical! However the offences thus punished are all against Russia not Turkey and the penalty is on demand of Russia.

Mr. and Mrs Leyburn of Athens have made a visit here.

Mrs Mumford and Miss Mattie have reached England

H. O. Dwight

Mr. H. O. Dwight 5-8 N
Constantinople. Aug. 1876.
Rec'd Aug. 30.

Dr Clark

No. 32

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Mr. and Mrs Leyburn of Athens have made a visit here.

Mrs Mumford and Miss Morse have reached England. H. O. Dwight

No. 33 CONSPLE NEWS NOTES Aug 16 1876

Mr. Hitchcock is seriously ill — threatened with a fever of the typhoid class.

-Miss Van Duzee of Erzroom is quite out of health.

-A daughter to Mr & Mrs Baird was born the 8th.

-Miss Rappleye finds plenty of work at Sölöz. The people seem quite well disposed. They make Miss R. practice medecine by force almost.

-Miss Patrick spends her vacation at Demirdesh studying Greek.

-Mr. Knapp reports a plot to massacre Christians discovered at Bitlis about July 1st. Robberies are frequent there, attempts having been made to force Mr. Knapp's house & many others.

-A delegation from England has gone to investigate the condition of the Nestorians with a view to a mission among them. They were obliged unwillingly to call upon Dr. Reynolds at Van for medical aid. The spirit of the members of this delegation appears in the reply given to an invitation to attend the Protestant communion service — "I would, as a Clergyman, rather remain in my tent and read my prayer book."

— The official investigations into the condition of Bulgaria will probably result in energetic protection by England of the rights of Christians. The characterization in News Notes (May 31) of the manner of the suppression of the insurrection was even more true than I then knew

H. O. Dwight.

109. H. O. Dwight.
Cple Aug. 23. 1876.
Recd Sept. 14.

No. 34. CONSTPLE NEWS NOTES Aug 23rd

Sir Henry Elliot has pointed out to the English Government the American Missionaries as the source of the most of the information on Bulgarian outrages published by the "Daily News." This is an error, and one the more likely to do harm as the statements in the Daily News are not worded as the Missionaries would have worded them, and the Missionaries have not been in a position to certify the truth of a tithe of statements made.

-Mr. Hitchcock is much better.

-Miss Kendall for the East. T. Mission was to leave England the 15th accompanied by her father as far as this place. From here to Harpoot she will have other company.

-Mr. Browne left Harpoot for this place Aug 4.

-Dr Gulick is hard at ~~work~~ in his new Bible work. His headquarters are Yokohama.

H. O. Dwight

v. H. O. Dwight ·106

ople Aug. 23. 1876.

Rec'd Sept. 14.

Dr Clark

No. 5 CONSPLE NEWS NOTES Aug 29/76

Mr. Brown arrived here yesterday.

The U.S.S. "Marion" 8 guns and 203 men is here. She will only stay a few days.

The Turks have been getting obstreperous at Marash and Aintab. At Marash ~~and Aintab~~ the Governor being energetic, protected the Christians and calmed feeling. But at Aintab the Governor seems to be weak or worse and the Christians are being knocked about pretty savagely.

H. O. Dwight,

Mr. H. O. Dwight
Cons'ple Aug. 29. 1876
Rec'd Sep. 22

J. Clark

603.

No 36 CONSPLE NEWS Sept 6 1876

The previous change of Sultans being so recent an event the rejoicings over the accession of Sultan Murad's successor seem like funeral baked meats which coldly furnish forth the marriage feast! — Sultan Abd ul Hamid avoids one of his brother's mistakes in withholding his address to the people until the girding of the sword (tomorrow). He is said to have explained his policy thus: Now, my policy is to obey the Ministry. After I have learned what is needed, I shall change my policy and make the ministry obey me.

— At the ceremony of doing homage to the new Sultan the Bulgarian Exarch distinguished himself by attempting to push away the Protestant Vekil who had been assigned a place at his side. The Officials had to interfere two or three times.

— It is suspected that Turkey is resisting united Europe in the matter of peace.

— A son was born to the house of Osman at Manisa Aug. 26.

H. O. Dwight

603.

Mr. H. O. Dwight

Cons'ple, Sept. 6, 1876.

Rec'd Sept. 27.

Dr Clark

No. 38 CONSPLE NEWS. NOTES Sept. 20th 1876

Mr. Parmalee and Miss Van Duzee arrived here from Erzroom yesterday. Miss Van Duzee is on her way to the U.S. — Mr & Mrs Perry sailed from the U.S. ~~Aug~~ Sept. 16th.

– The pamphlet of Mr. Gladstone recommending the termination of Turkish rule in Bulgaria is exciting the Turks very much

– The people are inclined to oppose the peaceful inclination of the Ministry. The situation is becoming critical again. Apparently matters may easily drift to a point where a European occupation shall be necessary.

– Letters from European T. Mission show that the Turks have very bitter feeling toward Bulgarians and threats of massacre are frequent and worthy of notice.

– From today letters (15 grammes) mailed in any Turkish P.O. with the new international 1½ piastre stamp will go to any part of Europe or America and letters mailed abroad and marked via Turkish International post will go without extra charge to any part of Turkey.

H. O. Dwight

Mr. H. O. Dwight

Cons'ple Sep. 20. 1876.

Rec'd Oct. 16.

605.

News Notes No 59 Consple Sept [illegible]

Miss Van Duzee left for the U.S. on the 2d

Miss White has come from Athens with a view to the care of the Household Department of the Home.

The Home has 33 scholars from 5 nationalities, viz: Armenian, Jewish, German, English, and American.

Mr & Mrs Cole of Erzroom were to sail from N.Y. the 16th

— A Turkish mob attacked the Talas school house on the 13th. They gained entrance by escalade and prevented the hanging of the new bell. Resistance to the entrance of the mob resulted in some smart bruises but the Missionaries yielded when they saw that the mob had carried the building. They agreed not to hang the bell that day.

— Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett have gone to Sivas

— Mr. and Mrs. Marsh are at Yamboli. It is not safe in that city to be on the streets after dark.

— Today seems to be the critical point of Turkish history. United Europe has made its demands and Turkey must answer today, although possibly a temporizing excuse may be found. The European demand is said to be: for Servia status quo; for Montenegro a seaport, for Herzeg & Bosnia a government like that of the Lebanon; for Bulgaria a voice for the Christians in government as in Crete; for [illegible] nil.

H. O. Dwight.

606.

Mr. H. O. Dwight
Cons'ple, Oct. 4, 1876.
Rec'd

News Notes No 40. Constantinople 4th Oct 1876

The answer of the Porte to Europe last week gained a few days time but now the crisis has repeated itself. Government ~~[illegible]~~ seems to desire to seem to Europe to accept and to seem to its own people to refuse England's demands. The Turkish newspapers are earnest for war with Russia and if need be, with all Europe. They defend the Bulgarian outrages and even the Batak massacre.

– Mr. Baldwin has rec'd from England £450 for Mr. Clarke to distribute in Bulgaria – The Samokov friends have been making clothing for the sufferers and the Bishop of Samokov has permitted women of his flock to assist them on condition that they do not talk "spiritual things".

– Mr. Parsons reports the Armenian Bishop of Nicomedia as recommending his people to buy the modern scriptures, preaching Christ, and crusading against intemperance.

– The Home has or will shortly have 45 pupils

– Mr. Pettibone expects to return in January.

H. O. Dwight

Mr. H. O. Dwight

Cons'ple, Oct. 4. 1876.

Rec'd Oct. 26.

607.

News Notes No 41 Complete 11th Oct 1876

Sir Henry Elliot called upon the Sul-
tan on Saturday and convinced him
that the interests of Turkey demands
an armistice. It is said that the
convincing argument was an
assurance that the ambassadors
of the six powers would leave
in a body if the war was prolonged.
The Grand Vezir became sick on hear-
ing the Sultan's orders. Yesterday how-
ever he got better and presided at
a general Council which decided to
make an armistice for six months
if the Powers will guarantee it
Mr & Mrs Trowbridge sail from
Liverpool on the 14th
with the Perry-Cole party
Miss Nicholson ~~from~~ for Erzrum
Mr and Mrs S. L. Ward for
Cesarea will arrive here Friday.

J. O. Dwight

608.

News Notes No 42. Const'ple 18 Oct 1876

Mr and Mrs Perry arrived the 14th and left the 16th for Sivas Miss Dwight accompanies them to Marsovan

- Mr & Mrs Cole & Miss Nicholson will arrive here the 21st

- A son was added to the house of Easton at Tabriz Sept 13th

- Dr Schneider has derived benefit from the New Hampshire mountains and was at last accounts once more able to eat and sleep

- Dr. Bazian - Miss Wadsworth's husband - has turned up in the region of Samsoun - alone.

- Mr Marsh of Eski Zagra has reported, in person, to the English Ambassador here that the Bulgarians of the region East of E.Z. are in constant terror and that the Turks are tormenting them with threats of massacre, to say nothing of the robberies of daily occurrence.

- The political outlook is dark. The garrison of the city has been reinforced. A number of disturbers among the Softas have been arrested

H. O. Dwight

Mr. H. O. Dwight
Cons'ple, Oct. 18, 1876.
Rec'd Nov. 13.

609 Rev. H. O. Dwight
Constple, Oct. 28, 1876
Recd Nov. 15

5

News letter No. 63. 28 Oct 1876

✓ The reactionary party was to have overthrown the Gov't on Friday – the day appointed some time ago as a day for bringing low the Christians of European Turkey. Preparation for a revolution was made by spreading the report that ex-Sultan Murad was no longer sick and is in equity entitled to the throne. It is said that the ex-Gd. Vezir Mahmoud was a chief conspirator. The leaders seem to have been pretty thoroughly ferreted out. The Softa power is probably crippled. Rumors have made us anxious to hear what transpired in European Turkey. Govt declares all quiet. ✓

– Dr J. P. Thompson of Berlin has an opportunity to direct German official attention to Russian intolerance & asks for instances of it in Turkey.

– A second Y. M. C. Association has been formed in Constantinople

H. O. Dwight

Mr. H. O. Dwight
Constple, Oct. 25, 1876
Rec'd Nov. 15,

609

2

610.

News Notes &c. Constantinople 1st Nov/76

The gist of the Political situation seems to be that the English negotiations having failed, Russia is left free to attempt a settlement. Russian residents have been notified to prepare to leave at a moments notice and the aspect is warlike. The Russian demands are the English demands with a clause added to authorize armed occupation of European Turkey.

— Mr & Mrs Cole and Miss Shelton arrived the 28th and leave day after tomorrow — The Trowbridges arrived today.

— The Sofia Protestants are again being persecuted They are compelled to go outside of the place to buy food.

Mr. Maynard is pushing for the punishment of the Talas rioters in the bell case

H. O. Dwight.

611

Notes No 45. Cnople 8th Nov. 1876

The News Notes for the Asiatic Mail were left out of the mail by accident last week.

- The Minister of Foreign Affairs has promised Mr Maynard that the Talas Bell shall be hung by the authorities.

- The Political Aspect is more pacific. The Emperor of Russia desires to work in harmony with Europe. The Russian ambassador here will however intrigue for war. The ostentatious removal of luggage from the Russian Palace last week was entirely outside of any instructions from Russia. Gen. Ignatieff simply desired to frighten the Turks into stopping the Army in its advance.

- It is now reported that the Turks have not got Deligrad and quite impossible to know the truth before the European papers come in.

- Mr. Bowen has gone to Paris to meet his wife.

H. O. Dwight

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H. O. Dwight

News Notes No 46 Constantinople Nov 1876

Turkey is making extensive preparations for war believing that Russia will get fight because so many of her officers and soldiers vainly died in Servia. — The Conference is by many regarded as already a failure — The supposition that Germany is in league with Russia receives color from the orders sent to some at least of the German Consuls to be ready to leave the country at any moment.

A. B. Station Treasurers: Semi Annual accounts are due at Constantinople Dec 15th — Orders for periodicals for 1877 have already been sent from here. If any one has a further order it should go direct to Boston.

The newspapers credit the "American Missionaries in Turkey" with having petitioned Germany and England to resist Russian aggression because the opposition our work has encountered in forty years has mainly been instigated by Russia. — When did it? We havent, and the only thing approximating to such a move is the fact that last January the Prud. Com. ask Dr J. P. Thompson to try to get Prince Bismark to secure protection for Protestant institutions and religious liberty in any new regime which follow a collapse here.

— Although we have no business to meddle in politics I should like to know the views of the Missionaries just now on the following points if it is not too much to ask an expression solely for my own information: 1st Europe should at all costs force Turkey to give its Christian subjects the same civil and political rights as it allows to Moslems.

2d The acquisition by Russia of control over the degree of civil and religious freedom to be accorded Christians in Turkey would be calamitous and would be so regarded by the Christians themselves.

— Also: Russian officials have hindered our work in some cases but the statement that most of the opposition to our work has been instigated by Russia is not sustained by the facts

H. O. Dwight

613.

No 47 News Notes Constple Nov 22 1876

The Trowbridges left for Aintab the 18th

Mr. Pettibone was to have sailed from U.S last week

The Bitlis people have organized a Home Missionary society with 23 members. The Missionaries are honarary members paying 9 pts in to the Treasury for every one contributed by the people.

Mr Clark and Mr. Bond are devoting their time entirely to the work of relief in Bulgaria. Mr. Marsh has also been engaged in it. A Mr. Stoney has been sent from here to be associated with them, A Mr Long has also been sent out by the city of Manchester, and a Mr. Mackenzie has come out to expend some £5.000 of his own, [illegible] besides Lady Strangford and her fund of some £15.000. The great difficulty now will be in the protection of the people after setting them on their legs again. There seems to be no safety for life or property outside of the cities in that region.

Political affairs are in Statu quo.

H. O. Dwight—

614.

News Notes No 48 Con'ple Nov 29/76

Mr. and Mrs. Bowen have
returned to Manisa.

— The American colony has been
invited to celebrate thanksgiving
at Mr. Maynard's tomorrow

— The Turks are raising money
for War expenses among the people
Of course they wouldn't think of
a thing as *forcing* people to ga
They have however such persu
sive ways about them that
some places even Missionarie
finding it hard to avoid giving
gainst their will.

+ The Commission at the Porte
which undertook to examine and re
port upon the proposed Constitut
for the Protestant "nation" has foun
it impossible to understand the work
of the non-episcopal system of Chur
Government and has dropped the
subject reporting that they are unable
to comprehend such ideas as the exi
tence of a people with absolutely
no Chief Priest either here or in America.
The director of the religious sects — a Turk — te
tified in this connection that the Protestants
had less internal discussion than any other
community

H. O. Dwight

✓ ✓

News Notes No 49. Consple Dec 6 76

The Council of Public Instruction has ordered that our books must be labelled "for Protestants." The President of the Council is eminently qualified to direct the educational system of the Empire being Chief Astrologer to the Sultan.

— The Coles met winter between Trebizond and Erzroom and were 14 days on the way.

— Five Marsovan Students were stopped by Circassians between Amasia and Tokat.

— The absence of boy power to run the News-Notes machine makes it necessary to announce that after Jan 1st 77 the edition of News notes will be strictly limited to twenty copies. Of these one copy will be sent to each Station, one to the Home, one to Persia, and one each to the Miss. Rooms Boston and Dr Bush's Office N. Y.

— The High Church English Mission to the Nestorians is expected to do great things. As a first fruits of it rumor says that the Queen has decorated Mar Shimon and given him a pension.

H. O. Dwight

Dr Clark

Newsnotes

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that the Queen has decorated Mar Shimon
and given him a pension.

H. O. Dwight

News Notes No. 49 Dec. 13 1876

Mr. Pettibone has arrived in Englan
Gov't has ordered the protection of
Marsovan preacher. The order is
based however on the principle
that during such a grand crisis
as the present Kaimakams ought
to know better than to make more
trouble by persecutions.

The Governor of Bilejik has been
forcing Protestants to pay Armen
Church expenses declaring at
the same time "Your head men are
Americans and I will not listen
~~to them~~ scoundrels (pezevenkler) as
they are."

As occurred during Famine relief in
Asia Minor the cry of Proselytism
falsely raised against the conduct of
Missionaries engaged in Bulgarian
relief. Unhappily there is now no
Sir Philip Francis to indig-
nantly deny the charge both in
Committee and abroad.

The political status seems to be:
Russia & England have agreed on the
main points at issue. England will
not agree to Russian occupation.
Italian army to enter European
Turkey to superintend reorganization.

H. O. Dwight

617.

News Note: No. 57. Constantinople Dec 23/76

In W. T. Miss. appropriations for 1877 are $600 less than the estimates. The reduction falls mainly upon Constple and Broosa and affects chiefly items for Chapel building and Education.

— The motto in regard to expenditures for 1877 is to be: — No extras can be granted.

— The Governor of Harpoot recently visited the Missionary families and the Girls School. He seems to be a Gentleman and a scholar.

— We are anxiously awaiting a reply to an enquiry telegraphed to Van. It is said that the Moslems there have plundered and burned the Christian part of the city within the walls.

— The Constitution of Turkey is to be proclaimed today with a salute of 101 guns. The people say - Government has nothing else to do and so it has gotten this up to kill time.

H. O. Dwight

Mr. H. O. Dwight.

Constantinople. Dec. 19. 1876.

Rec'd Jan. 15, 1877.

Rep. N. G. Clark

618. Rev. H. O. Dwight.
Const'ple. Dec. 27, 1876.
Rec'd Jan. 23rd '77

News

a very Christmas, and a
appy New Year to the readers of News
The bell of the Tilkas School was hung in
place by Government on Dec. 6th
Mrs Seymour has gone from Harpoot to
ardin for the winter.
A daughter was born to Dr Thom Nov 26.
It is said that the Conference has
insist on the exiting of foreign troops out
uropean Turkey. It is also said that
ernment positively refuses to consent
ies and that therefore War is inevitable
None of which news is vouched for.
Government has done a righteous thing
making Van and Moush a separate
Eyalet with the best Governor in Turkey
taken from Harpoot — for Vali.
The new Constitution has for its fun
damental idea the pacification of race
squabbles by the fusion of races in one
Osmanli people all with equal rights a
duties. The Bulgarians object to it on the
ground. The document reads well but
it will not execute itself.
Odian Effendi has gone to Europe to try to
raise a new loan. H. O. Dwight

Hon. H. O. Dwight.
nople. Jan Dec. 27. 1876.
Recd Jan. 25 '77

619

News Notes Jan 3. 1877

Mr & Miss Pettibone arrived Jan 1.
- Mr. Pettibone goes to Philippopolis
for a few days to lend a hand in the
relief fund accounts.
- Lady Strangford speaks in the
highest terms of Mr. Clarke's services
in the Bulgarian relief work.
- Besides the daily prayermeetings
in native languages next week there
are to be a second ~~public~~ union (English lang)
prayer meeting this week and ~~two~~ next
week. These meetings unite American
and English Christians of the City.
- Telegrams assure us of the safety
of Van missionaries. No lives lost. But
the Erzroom telegram says "600 shops
busted and others pillaged." — 'busted'
probably stands for burned!
- We had a charming peaceful
time after last weeks panic but
today the War's boom is again on
and we are assured that the Conference
has failed in good earnest.
- Mardin letters speak of a sort of
impressment of able bodied men
for army service which is carrying
terror through that region.
H. O. Dwight

[illegible]. O Dwight

Constple Jan. 3. 1877

Read Jan. 29

News Notes No 2 Con'ple Jan 10 1877.

The Union prayermeeting at ~~the~~ Bible House on Monday was very crowded.

— A half hour's prayer meeting is held daily at the Bible House.

— The new rule of no credit for the Avedaper seems to be working well. The receipts so far for 1877 are about £30.

— Dr Washburn and Dr Long had an interview with the Marquis of Salisbury on political affairs last week.

— This week is the peace week. The Conference has received some not clearly defined impulse toward a result less offensive to Turkey than that at first proposed, and war rumors are stilled.

H. O. Dwight

Cons' ple, Jan. 10. 1877

Rec'd Feb. 7.

62 O.

No 4 News Notes Const'ple [illegible]

- Mr. Pettibone has returned from Bulgaria

- Mr. Clarke has retired from his connection with the Bulgarian Relief work. Samokov Station needs him.

- Mr. and Mrs. Marsh are at Philippopolis but will probably soon return to Eski Zagra.

- Letters from Cesarea report danger of famine

- It is proposed from Cesarea to have Ann. Meeting W. T. M. about Apr. 15th

- The Conference was broken up and the Ambassadors are departing. There is no denying the critical character of the situation but there seems reason to believe that we shall not have war after all.

H. O. Dwight

News Notes No. 5. Consple 31st Jan

The departure of the ambassadors has not injuriously affected any one so far. Affairs look very peaceful at present but it is not well to feel certain of peace until after Spring has unlocked the roads. Then if Russia does not move it will be safe to feel ~~[illegible]~~ that peace is assured, ~~ff~~ ~~[illegible]~~ for this year.

— Bible sales in Stamboul by the Am. B. Soc. during 6 months equal in amount all shipments to the interior during the same time.

— A church of 9 members was organized at Davike near Mardin Dec. 24.

— Soldiers patrol Mardin day and night on account of increasing robberies and outrages on Christians.

— Mr. Knapp had three horses carried off from his stable by soldiers Dec 22. The Colonel restored them however.

— After the soldiers left Bitlis, the Koordish Chief Fettah Bey occupied the city with his retainers. While the Koords keep good natured Bitlis is safe.

— Jan 7th the Governor of Oorfa made a visit of ceremony to the Protestants and asked to see Miss Shattuck also asking her intelligent questions about her work

H. O. Dwight

Mr. H. O. Dwight 6

Cons'ple, Jan. 31, 1877

Rec'd Feb. 24.

News Notes No. 6. Conple Feb 7 1877

It seems very probable that the fall of Midhat Pasha is due to an intrigue of those who are ~~really~~ afraid that the Reforms are really to be carried out — i.e. the "ins" saw that the progress of his administration would make some of them "outs" At all events [illegible] are jubilant and the people are down cast. The result of the event ~~are to~~ be watched with intense interest.

— The Church at Osiut, Egypt, of 105 members has taken up the whole expense of Church schools and Bible woman in that city. This amounts to nearly 20.000 ps. per annum.

— The Samokov Bulgarians see in Mr. Clarks labors ~~all~~ an attempt to raise up Protestants to fill a whole quarter of the city which the missionaries are supposed to be buying.

H. O. Dwight

News Notes. No. 7. Cons'ple Feb 14

The Political situation is absolutely unchanged since last week. The expectation of War is becoming more general if possible.

— The Minister of Justice bought 52 Bibles and Testaments for use in the Courts. They were sent back however by the Armenian Mutesharr on the ground that they are Protestant productions and that the Courts can only use the real Bible.

— Book Dep't Notice: The Pub. Com. has decided to consider the prices of books as on a Mejidie basis from this time forth. Please take notice. A new catalogue and revised price will shortly be prepared

H. O. Dwight

News Notes, No. 7. Chungking Feb 14

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Book Dept Notice: The Pub. Com. has decided to consider the prices of Books as on a Chinese basis from this time forth. Please take notice. A new catalogue and revised price will shortly be prepared

H. O. Hughes

News Notes No. 8. Const'ple 21st Feb/77

- A new Grand Vizir may be expected soon —

- Many expect war by Mch. 15th. Even if it occurs the situation of Christians and foreigners in Turkey will ~~be~~ hardly be worse than now unless the Government collapses. While the Govt has any strength it will use it to prevent occurrences which would force Europe to pronounce in favor of Russia. England is trying to prevent war by a union of European Powers to exert a sustained moral pressure on Turkey which shall secure the rights of Christians. To this end she is now declaring tender love to Russia and willingness to accept any Russian proposal which shall not imply war in Europe and armed intervention in Turkey.

— The suspense is crushing the people

— Mr. Schuyler entertains the American colony and the officers of the "Vandalia" to morrow.

— Monastir letters say that meetings are well attended, with much interest and some persecution.

— Circassians have been growing thus on the roads about Cesarea of late. Some of them have a notion of taking Mr. Bartlett's horse some day

H. O. Dwight

News Notes No 9 Cons'ple 28 Feb 76

The bar to a fond and affectionate peace between Turkey and Servia is simply the question whether the agreement shall be ratified by a Firman or a Protocol.

— The question of War with Russia is still open.

— The Armistice has not been renewed.

— The change in Grand Vezir was prevented by the threatened resignation of other Ministers.

— A Turkish mob broke in to Aintab College on the 4th Feb and ransacked the building in search of arms. No great damage done.

— Friends in Bitlis are exposed to nightly alarms from the firing of guns by those on watch against large bands of robbers who besiege houses in spite of the Government. They are obliged to sleep on their arms.

— Ann. Meeting W. T. M. is to be at Cons'ple Apr. 4. 1877.

— The Austrian Gov't. revoking the order of the Governor of Moravia has authorized Mr. Schauffler to recommence his lectures and to hold religious services. It is a great victory H. O. Dwight

News Notes No. 11   Cons'ple Mch. 7/77

The horizon does not look particularly bright as to peace. Altho' Russia does not move it may be solely because she waits for Spring.

— Turkish ardor for war is perceptibly cooling.

- "They say" the Sultan is very sick.

— Dr. J. P. Thompson was not privy to the publication by the Pall Mall Gazette of the article on American Missionaries & Russia last October.

— There is a revival in progress among the Nestorians

— Circassians broke into a shop in Marsovan a week or so ago and were discovered and surrounded but allowed to depart in peace. One of them even came back and asked for his dagger which he had forgotten in the shop. The city guards are not quite sure that they have a right to arrest — much less shoot a Circassian.

H. O. Dwight

628.

[illegible] 14 Mch. 1877.

The people pretty generally believe that peace is to be made. Only the Softas seem to regret it. They stuck posters on the walls on Sunday but made little impression. Russia is still bristling with arms on every side and will probably remain uncommitted until the country roads are passable.

Mardin Redifs seem to be a cause of grief to their country men. It takes two Cavalry men to march one Redif to the frontier. ✓

— Sivas and Broosa Tabular Views are behind hand. Please hurry them up.

— The Levant Herald puts Logan and Hale on Prest Hayes cabinet. This is wrong. Gen. Devens of Mass. is Sec. of War and Mr. Johnson (?) of Indiana is Sec of Navy.

— Europ. T. Miss. Ann. Meeting will, probably be here in May.

H. O. Dwight

News Notes No. 12   Consple. 21st Mch/77

Mr. I. G. Bliss has been to see the Armenian Patriarch, the Patriarch wishes to have the Bib. Soc. get up an Armenian Bible in the Ancient tongue. He said that 15.000 priests would have to have the book and that very many people now understand the Ancient Arm. When Mr. B. asked "What shall be done for those who do not understand the Ancient," the Patriarch replied "Scatter the Modern." (version)

— Private individuals of Monastir having ventured to drive away robbers by firing on them the other mplet; seven or eight of them were rrested for disturbing the peace by firing pistols. If any robbers had been hurt oubtless the people would have been sued n court for damages.

— Mr. Maynard threatened to complain the Sultan in person if instant reparation was not made for the Amst. mob.

On the whole Peace prevails this eek. Nothing is assured however

H. O. Dwight

News Notes No 13. Cons'ple 28th Mch 1877

The Political see-saw thrilled us by causing its war end to appear on Monday. Today however Germany and Austria have stepped into the ring as mediators and Peace again delights our eyes.

- The facility with which one accepts the arguments in favor of the final establishment of Peace is only equalled by the rapidity with which these arguments lose weight in the presence of a warlike rumor.

— The Am. Bible Society has decided to print Dr. Schauffler's Old Testament in Turkish. At the same time the revised edition of the same will be published by the Com. here. If the un-revised edition ever gets into circulation it will take no more than the simultaneous publication of two diverse versions to satisfy all Turks that the Bible is not inspired.

It is customary to regard "Constantinople Missionaries" as capable of any thing. This time a story comes (from Harpoot) that Cple Missionaries drink wine!

H. O. Dwight

News Notes No 14 Consple 4th Apr/77

Many expect the Protocol to result in Peace - It seems more likely to result simply in a declaration of grief by Russia in view of the impossibility of gratifying her desire to disband her army. - The Protocol does away once for all with the principle of European non-intervention in Turkey gives the consent of Europe to Russian direct negotiations with Turkey.

✓ The Turkish Assembly is discussing the reorganization of Vilayets upon the principle of letting the villages govern themselves and collect their own taxes. The discussion is more free than was expected and the delegates assert their own importance more than is, perhaps, pleasing to the Pashas.

✓ There are four meetings a week in Tabriz for Moslems with attendance from 25 to 100 - The revival among the Nestorians continues. - There is now a prospect of having a Protestant church built in Stamboul H. O. Dwight

631

ian Watch No 14   Cnople 4th Apl

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from 25 to 100 — the revival among
the Armenians continues.
— There is now a prospect of having a Pro-
testant Church built in Stamboul H. O. Dwight

News Notes No. 15 Cnople 11th Apr/77

Marsovan delegation arrived here on Monday

— The Montgomery's of Marash are expected in Smyrna next week.

— Last news from Oroomiah says that the number of inquirers is 600.

— Services in Tabriz average over 100 in attendance, of wh as many as 30 are Moslems.

— Letters from the Missionaries in Cairo say that the Khedive has sold that city to the Monaco gamblers.

— There seems little reason to expect that peace will continue more than one or two weeks more. English Officers of high ability and warmly friendly to Turkey sadly say that the Turks have not the "ghost of a chance".

— The U.S. Steamer "Gettysburg" entertains the American colony tomorrow.

H. O. Dwight

News Notes No 17 Consple Apr. 25/77

Arm. Meeting has appointed a Com. to correspond and report next year on the feasibility of founding a Union Theological Seminary. The plan looks to an economy of funds and labor and an increase of efficiency of instruction by uniting Greek, Armenian and Turkish speaking students where they can have some parts of the course together with a strong corps of instructors. — It has also adopted a minute in the nature of a protest against the printing of two rival versions of the Turkish Bible. - Mr. Montgomery of Marash is here.

— The Aintab riot spoken of last week was less serious than reported.

— War has come at last. There is some tendency to panic but also there is a sense of relief among the nations that the question is no longer open.

H. O. Dwight.

News N

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634.

s Notes No 15 Cons'ple. May 2 1[illegible]

ts are few, rumors many. It seems
that the Turks have lost heavily
Ardahan and Kars. It is reported
morning that the Russians have taken
thousand prisoners. The fleet was not
y after all so that when war was declared
d to go to Heraclea to coal and is
begining to think of blockading the Russi
nals. A cloud of Russian cruisers has been
end and it is said that a transport with
T. troops has been sunk. The Turks have
failed to use their fleet on the Danube becaus
atisfied with blockading the Sulina mouth.
troops left yesterday and 5.000 more today.
ty is quiet. Govt has ordered provincial Gover
to be very careful to protect foreigners.
lay preacher has turned up among
ld Armenians at Sivas. He preaches
day to large gatherings. He urges the peo
to buy the Bible and observe its teachings. He
in each sermon some one truth and make
ear as day and then presses it home. His preachin
esulting in the reformation of many.
r. Farnsworth and family, Miss Dwight and Mr
Knapp left Saturday for U.S. — Miss White left
day. During her stay at the Home she has received a
Mrs. Wood, Miss Pond & Mrs. Stevens of Manisa will go to
Preaching still holds out

H. O. Dwight

News Notes No 19 Constantinople 9th May 1877

Ann. Meeting W. T. M closed May 3d and Eur. T. M. Ann Meeting began May 4th.

— Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Pond, Mrs. Stearns of Manisa and her Mother, and Mr. and Mrs. Jenney of Monastir sailed for U. S. yesterday.

— Mr. Barrows is to leave Manisa and will remain at Constantinople until his Station is permanently fixed.

— Statistics of W. T. Mission: The field embraces the Vilayets of Angora, Aidin, Conia, Constantinople, Houdavendikiar, Sivas, and the towns of Adrianople & Rodosto. The workers are Americans 54 Natives 213. The Churches are 31 the members 1.429. Additions to Ch. in 1876, 201, of wh. all but two on profession of faith. 101 Congregations average 7.059 attendance. 78 Sunday schools average 4.851 attendance. The Schools are 105 and have 4.395 scholars. The Protestant Community numbers 7.727 The people have paid for support of schools and preaching and for general benevolence 173.188 piastres gold.

— There is no reliable news from the war as yet. In Europe the Russians are either (a) moving their troops through Servia to attack Nish and Sophia and outflank the Turkish line or (b) are not going to cross the Danube at all for fear of Austria and England, or (c) are unconscionably slow in moving their troops. In Asia armies are very leisurely pegging away at Batoum, Ardahan and Kars where the Turks have barely enough men for garrison duty. It is highly probable that they are trying to march another army by other roads on Erzroom. The War has cut off our European mails. Tomorrow or next day we shall have the first since two weeks — Gov't has ordered an immediate registry of all Moslems between 16 and 60 years of age. — Mr. Knapp of was at Erzroom when the war broke out and his family ~~with~~ the Misses Ely were alone at Bitlis

H. O. Dwight

News Notes No 20 — Const'ple May 16/77

European Turkey Mission. Meeting closed on Friday. Dr Philip Schaff. Bishop Marvin (M. E. Church South) and others addressed the meeting on Wednesday P.M.

— Dr. Post of Beyrout is here seeking some practicable arrangement with Government for the recognition of graduates of the Beyrout medical school.

— Mr. Farnsworth and party have been heard from at [illegible] — all well.

— The War is a commonplace thing, we give up daily. The progress of the Russians is slow, hampered in Europe by the Turk. fleet and the high water, and in Asia by the snow and the lack of roads.

— The Turkish Assembly is putting its foot down for an honest administration of the finances and it influences the Ministry more and more.

— As the Russians approach the Turks seek to make friends with the Christians. H. O. Dwight

Mr. H. O. Dwight W

Constantinople, May 16, 1877.

Rec'd June 7.

9/20

Dr. Clark

637.

VV

News Notes No 21. Cple May 28th/77 —

The families from Erzroom were to leave for Trebizond, Mr. Pierce remaining in the city. As the Parmelees were detained however by sickness Mr. Pierce went with his family and the Coles expecting to return to Erzroom to release the Parmelees. From Harpoot and Van we here that all will remain at their station. — The loss of Ardahan has produced a sort of despair among the Turks here. It is now said that the place fell because there was no ammunition, no food, no General, no nothing. The result of the affair may easily be the cutting off of communication with Erzroom.

— Mr. Schuyler leaves today for Paris where he will marry an American lady.

— The Russian attack on the Danube may be expected within a week. It seems more than ever probable that an attempt will be made to flank the Balkans and seize Sophia.

— All quiet here

H. O. Dwight

18 days

Rev Dr. Clark

News Notes No 22. Cons'ple May 30 '77

The Coles with Mrs. Pierce and family are at Trebizond having had to pass 15.000 troops with artillery and baggage which were moving towards Erzroom. Mr. Pierce holds the fort at E. where Mr. Cole will soon join him.

– Mr. Layard promises Hagop Effendi to do everything possible for Protestant interests.

– The English Consul at Angora telegraphs that two hundred families in that place have become Protestants in a batch.

– Mrs. Mumford having left the service of the Board is about to found a mission of her own at Philippopolis.

– The Russians seem to be about ready to attack the main Turkish army at Soghanly Dagh between Erzroom and Kars. Gen. Klapka is supposed to be with the Turks. – The continued rain and floods are a weariness of soul to the Russians on the Danube where everything awaits a drier time.

– H. O. Dwight

Mr. H. O. Dwight. W

Constantinople, May 30. 1877.

Rec'd June 21.

Dr Clark

News Notes No 23.   Cple June 6/77

Mr. Knapp has reached home in safety.

– Mrs. Mumford arrived on Friday and went to Philippopolis on Saturday. She intends if possible to induce the Pastor of Bansko &c. to join her, and feels that this as every thing else she does is quite right.

– Government feels very shaky just now. It fears another Softa demonstration as soon as bad news gets out. The next Softa demonstration will break up the Ministry. Hence the absolute prohibition of all news. All that is certain is that Kars has been invested and the Turkish field army has fallen back without any General engagement to Erzroom or perhaps even to Erzingan. Today it is widely believed that Erzroom is surrounded and perhaps taken. Also that the Montenegrins have beaten the Tks. at Nicsicks.

H. O. Dwight

Mr. H. O. Dwight

Cons'ple, June 6. 187

Rec'd June 25.

Dr. Clark

Supplement to News Notes No 24.

1.500 Circassians going to Kars camp[ed]
in Christian villages near that place
ed on being surrounded by the Russians
illed a number of villagers. The Russians then
laughtered the Circassians. Only 400 escaped.
This has given much satisfaction in Erzroom
where the people suffered much from the same
ircassians. There are a hundred or so of
cannons in transit lying at Baibourt and
the Russians will probably get them. The
Turks at Erzroom are short of provisions and
have no Cavalry. Mr. Pierce's letter is dated
June 5th — Dr Raynolds writes from
Van May 21 that some Bashi Bazouks
having pursued Mr. Barnum when he
went to the city to preach, the Pasha has
assigned the Missionaries a bodyguard to
remain with them permanently. Mr.
Scott & family and Mrs. Raynolds are in
the boat on the lake. — Mr. Knapp
from Bitlis May 23rd says that they have
decided to remain there. The Governor has
been specially enjoined to protect them
The Koords are plundering the villages but
without taking life so far. The Knapps have
to pitch their tent on the housetop this sum-
mer. — The Van Turks are trying
to get the Vali of Van removed for his
righteous government. H.O.D.

Mr. H. O. Dwight
Constantinople, June 13. 77.
Rec'd July 5.

641

News Notes No. 24 Constantinople, 18th inst

[illegible] Central Protestants are taxed for [illegible] 12.000 piastres. The forced loan [illegible] included in this.

[illegible] Mission Statistics. The field is the [illegible] of Trebizond, Erzroom, Van, Diarbekir and the district of Mamouretul Aziz. The workers are — American 29, Native 212. The churches are 33 and have 1801 members of whom 177 are additions in 1876. The Congregations are [illegible] with an average attendance of 7.646. In 150 schools there are 4.541 Pupils. The Protestants number 9.734 and their total contributions amount to $6.454 (=139.080?)

— Statistics from the Central and European missions will now be acceptable.

— There are six U.S. War vessels in the Mediterranean of which five are in Turkish waters.

— So far as we can learn there has as yet been no serious battle. If the two Powers were equally endowed with brains one could only suppose that "one is afraid and the other dasen't." As it is however the delays of this war are beyond comprehension. As last week the Russian attack on the whole line is hourly expected. — The Turks have probably lost heavily in Montenegro H. O. Dwight

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Mr. H. O. Dwight

News Notes No. 25.

Constantinople June 20/77

The Russians have been making some very determined assaults upon Kars and were repulsed from the very parapet by Gatling guns. — The Turks have advanced their left wing to Pennek & their right wing has been badly used up between Deli Baba and Toprak kale in the Bayazid road. If this Russian success is as serious as now appears the attack on Erzroom may be commenced from the Bayazid road without waiting for the fall of Kars. — There has been no attempt as yet to force the Danube. A street rumor declares that another T. ironclad has been blown up — The Russian delay on the Danube has given the Turks time to crush Montenegro — The Russian fleet in the Mediterranean is drawing near enough to the T. Coast to become an object~~s~~ of interest.

Mr Layard is anxious to know of occurrences in the interior. He is often with the Sultan whom describes as mentally weak but as well inclined

H. O. Dwight

643.

News Notes. [illegible]

Con'ple June 27th 1877

The Levant Herald has been suppressed for the article on [illegible]

The Russians have crossed the Danube into the Dobrudja. As the Turks had withdrawn some weeks ago there was no battle. The Turks will try to hold a line of heavy works from Kustenje to Chernavoda and so close the exit from the Dobrudja — On Sunday the Russians bombarded Rus-chuk doing much damage to the town — On Sunday the two Turkish armies met in the Bielopavlovich plain in Montenegro. The Herzeg Corps under Suleiman Pasha had to hew its way through the Montenegrin lines fighting for five days and nights during which time a large part of the force was suffering torments of thirst. The acknowledged Turkish loss in killed and wounded is 1495. It is now said that England and Austria are trying to stop further bloodshed there — The Russians attacked Batoum in force on Saturday. Two days of fighting took place of which we only know this much, that the Russians did not take the place — The severe defeat of the 16th near Deli Baba forced Mukhtar Pasha to fight to restore his [illegible]. The battle continued Wednesday & Thursday. Government says the Russians were defeated but I cannot vouch for the statement — Capt Norman of the London Times was wounded at Deli Baba and Gen. Kemball had a narrow escape. Gen Kemball has taken to telegraphing scripture references since he is forbidden to send cipher despatches. A defeat of the Turks can be very forcibly expressed in this way — The Koords seem to have made a dash at Bayazid but the Russians still hold the castle — Russian cruisers have visited Erekli and have blown up three or four coal ships which is quite a catastrophe for the fleet — It is now reported again that Austria has consented to the Russian passage of the Danube into Servia, the Russians agreeing not to cross the Morava — The Roumanians are likely to lose their constitution under protection of Russia — Govt has sent forty boxes of Korans and Moslem tracts to the ignorant Circassians

Letters from Erzroom June 18 Bitlis May 30 and Van June 4 report all well. The situation at both Van and Bitlis is trying and dangerous. The Koords rob everybody, Christians hardly dare to step out of doors, In the villages the Koords are perpetrating the Bulgarian horrors all except massacre The Vali of Van is well disposed but is at the mercy of the Koords himself — The Knapps are as much confined to their house as if in prison — The Van ladies and children are safe at the Armenian island monastery of ~~Aghtamar. For the elect's sake we pray that these days may be shortened and [illegible] a statement of the facts to Mr Layard — The Bairds and Mr Jenney have arrived at Monastir. The whole country is full of robbers.~~

H. O. Dwight

Dr Clarke

Constantinople, June 24, 1871.

Rec'd July 19.

News Notes No. 27.

Constantinople July 4th 1877

The day we celebrate — long may she wave! Patriotism lacks words in the presence of our out-burst of feeling. We go to the "Vandalia" this A.M. and to the Legation this P.M.

Austria has ordered her armies to enter Bosnia — The English fleet is at Besika Bay and is expected here with the other European fleets very soon.

The Russians succeeded in capturing a Turkish Picket post near Sistos on the Danube early in the morning of the 27th. As this was done without noise they succeeded in getting 2.000 men across before any alarm was given. Then the Turks made a vain resistance for six or eight hours. The Commander of Rustchuk telegraphs that the river is running full of dead bodies of horses saddled and harnessed and of Russian soldiers so that the Turks think that the Russians paid dearly for their success. There has been some fighting since then at Biela where the Rustchuk road joins that from Sistos to Tirnova. At last accounts the Turks still held out here. It is said that another Russian force has crossed the Danube near Silistria and that the Russian army from the Dobrja has defeated the Turks near Kustenje and is in full march upon Varna. The Russian attempt to cross at Toutrakan has been repulsed. The town of Rustchuk has been utterly destroyed by an eight days bombardment. Troops are being sent to Sofia by the Adrianople Railway — It is possible that the Russians have entered Servia — There was a council of War here on Monday which talked in favor of peace excepting Redif Pasha the Seraskier. To him the Sultan declared that if he loved War so much he should go to the War. Accordingly Redif Pasha went to Varna yesterday.

The Russians were repulsed at Zivin on the 25th (between Kars and Erzroom) with a loss estimated by themselves at 1.000 and estimated by the Turks at 5.000. On the Bayazid road they have abandoned the ground won on the 16th and are retreating rather rapidly — It is reported that they are falling back from Kars too — They have had another battle near Batoum and seem to have abandoned the attack on that place on the 29th. There has been another bloody battle in the Caucasus. 15.000 Russians attacked a Turkish detachment which held out until the fleet came up and the Russians had to retire — Letters from Van of the 11th report matters as quiet there — There are reports from Bitlis which make us anxious about the safety of our friends there — Mr Layard has upbraided the Turks and they have promised to instantly correct the evils of Koord misrule in that region

H. O. Dwight

Constantinople, July 4, 1877.

Rec'd July 26.

Dr Clark

News Notes No 28 Constantinople July 11/77

Last week's report that the Austrians were to Enter Bosnia was premature. — The Admiral Commanding the English fleet is here with the Duke of Edinburg. — It is currently reported that England and Austria will act together.

After securing the crossing at Sistov the Russians advanced with 90.000 men in 3 columns. The right column is on the Plevna - Etropol - Sophia road and the other two are heading for Gabrova one by Lovi and the other by Tirnova. Gabrova is about 2 hours from the entrance to the Shipka pass of the Balkans and 18 hours from Eski Zagra. It is impossible to learn with any certainty the result of the fighting which took place yesterday and day before. It seems very probable that the Russian right wing on the Plevna road has been defeated while the Russian left has captured some guns and inflicted serious loss on the Turks on the Tirnova road. These battles do not seem to have been decisive although the Bulgarians here declare that the loss on both sides was over 40.000 men. The Russians in the Dobruja have not crossed the Kustenji - Chernavoda line and seem to be entirely expectant. The other operations are intended to force the Turks to evacuate the Danube fortresses and [illegible] at the first symptom of this they will be attacked in flank from the Dobruja with a view to

Rev Dr Clark

News Notes No. 28)

spoils. The crossing of the Danube only cost the Russians about 1.000 men at Sistov. Attacks were made at the same time at Nicopolis [illegible] the Czar was - Toolrakan and Silistria. All these were repulsed with severe loss. — It is vehemently asserted on the street that Redif Pasha - Seraskier - has been killed by one of his own men at Shumla — Reouf Pasha Minister of Marine has left for the Balkans where there are no Russian torpedo boats and no uncertain sea — The nett result of the Montenegrin campaign seems to be that there will be no need to fear attacks from that region during the struggle for the Balkans. The Turkish forces which lost very heavily there are being moved East. — In Asia the Russian campaign has entirely failed and the Russians have retired to the frontier to repair damages. Muktar Pasha is at Kars but will probably be soon attacked by new troops and perhaps a new commander. The failure is due probably to bad Commissary arrangements.

A change of Ministry is possible here soon. This may mean Peace

No news from the friends at Erzroom Van or Bitlis this week.

There are signs of encouragement in an unusual religious interest at Monastir. Congregation is double the usual average. Mr Baird has gone on a tour. The time is hardly a propitious one for touring as there as everywhere else the country is full of deserters who live by robbery. — Here all is quiet. The "Vandalia" has gone and the "Marion" has come in her place. H. O. Dwight

Constantinople, July 11, 1877.
Rec'd Aug. 6.

News Notes No 39. July 18 1877

The appearance of the Russians on this side of the Balkans has produced the greatest excitement. It is said that they hold the R. R. from Yamboli as far as Yeni Zagra and have burned the Turkish villages in that region. Nothing certain is known about the matter. There appears to have been no fighting yet and it appears that the T. Army is still resting on the Danube fortresses. Kustenji has been evacuated and the Varna R.R. cut near Rustchuk — The Turks have destroyed the Russian bridge at Sistov and the Monitor which did it was sunk by the Russian batteries — Adrianople is full of refugees which are pouring in by thousands — Suleiman Pasha's army from Montenegro has begun to arrive at Dedé Aghatch and will hurry on by rail — The Ministry are afraid for their lives ~~here~~ and it is again rumored that the fleets are to come up to hold the people down — It is reported that the Russians are massacring Moslems, women & children and a foreign investigating Com. has been sent to see about it — Erzroom friends were all right July 8th — working in Hospitals — Van friends were well June 18. Nothing from Bitlis — Eski Zagra must be in the thick of the fight. Home closed last week and Robt. College tomorrow — It is rumored that the Russian advance has begun again in Asia The beleaguered Russians at Bayazid have been relieved by a bold dash.

H. O. Dwight

Rev Dr Clark

News Notes No. 28]

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Constple. July 11, 1877.
Recd Aug. 6.

News Notes No. 29. July 18 1877

The appearance of the Russians on this side of the Balkans has produced the greatest excitement. It is said that they hold the R. R. from Yamboli as far as Yeni Zagra, and have burned the Turkish villages in that region. Nothing certain is known about the matter. There appears to have been no fighting yet and it appears that the T. Army is still resting on the Danube fortresses. Nikopolis has been evacuated and the Varna RR cut near Rustchuk — The Turks have destroyed the Russian bridge at Sistova and the Monitor which did it was sunk by the Russian batteries — Adrianople is full of refugees which are pouring in by thousands — Suleiman Pasha's army from Montenegro has begun to arrive at Dede Aghatch and will hurry on by rail — The Ministry are afraid for their lives ~~here~~ and it is again rumored that the fleets are to come up to hold the people down — It is reported that the Russians are massacring Moslems, women & children and a foreign investigating Com. has been sent to see about it — Erzroom friends were all right July 8 — working in Hospitals — Van friends were well June 18. Nothing from Bitlis — Eski Zagra must be in the thick of the fight. Home closed last week and Rob't. College tomorrow — It is rumored that the Russian advance has begun again in Asia The besieged Russians at Bayazid have been relieved by a bold dash.

H. O. Dwight

Dr Clar

Constple: July 18. 1872.

Rec'd Aug. 6.

News Notes No 31.

Constantinople Aug 1st/77

A telegram from Bitlis announces that all there are well – a telegram from Samokov dated this A.M. reports all well there – There is no word from our Eski Zagra friends. The Russians abandoned the place after a sharp fight in the vicinity – The Samokov Turks are a little frightened and the Bulgarians stand about six inches higher than usual – Multitudes of Bulgarians from the Eski Zagra region have fled bag and baggage to the Russian lines and the Turks charge them with all manner of atrocity – There has been no general engagement yet. Both armies are concentrating for a desperate struggle – A Turkish brigade from Rasgrad was cut off by a Russian division on the 26th and Aziz Pasha rescued it by a daring and desperate charge with 3 battalions. But he lost his own life and about 1.000 of his men besides 2 cannon – The siege of Rustchuk is being pushed with vigor. Day before yesterday 65.000 Russians attacked Plevna again. The battle was almost continuous for 30 hours and finally the Russians fell back with a loss estimated by the Turks at 20.000. — Here all is still quiet. The Sheikh ul Islam has been changed on demand of the people and the Minister of Foreign Affairs on a hint, it is said from Bismark. They say the great and holy flag is to start for Adrianople tomorrow – Multitudes of refugees continue to crowd into the city – Some hundreds of Circassians who had conscientious scruples about going to the front, as they would leave Constantinople undefended have succumbed to the persuasive glare of some Krupp guns and left yesterday – Midhat Pasha has been pardoned and may perhaps come back. Austria is talking of mobilizing her army

H. O. Dwight

Dr Clark

Recd Aug. 20,

648.

News Notes No. 72 Con'ple 8th Aug 1877

Messrs. Bond and Marsh with their families have arrived here from Eski Zagra. They lost everything but the clothes they had on, and on the way to the Railway subsisted on raw wheat for three days — sleeping on the bare ground at night. The Russians treated them with politeness and kept order in the city but Bulgarian rowdies robbed some Turkish houses & shops and took some considerable license in killing bad Turks, so that it became necessary to proclaim in the churches that no more killing would be allowed. Perhaps a hundred Turks were thus killed. When the Turks re-took E. Zagra all the Bulgarian men who were unable to escape appear to have been killed. The city was sacked and burned. The Missionaries were protected by their Turkish neighbors who turned away the Circassians and obtained for them a guard of regular soldiers to watch over them during that horrible night. The Russians were surprised, and made no arrangements for the escape of their Bulgarian auxilliaries and even drove refugees back on the city at point of bayonet because they would encumber free movements. 7.000 Bulgarian women and children from E. Z. have been brought to Adrianople.

All well at Mardin July 18. The war is not popular there. Many Christians have been impressed to act as "Volunteers" by Koords at Jezire.

A daughter was born to the house of Byington on Friday.

There is little General news and what there is will be in the Levant Herald so that all will see it. The general impression seems to be that the Russians are trying to concentrate forces near [illegible] and that the Turks are evacuating the Caucasus.

H. O. Dwight

Rev Dr Clarke

Dr Clarke

News Notes No 93.

Constple 15th Aug '77

~~Mrs~~ Christie for Marash and Dewey for Mardin will sail in September. Miss ~~[illegible]~~ Clarkson for Marsovan will come out with the Farnsworths — Mrs. I. G. Bliss, Miss Bliss and the two children sail for U. S. to day — Mr. Parsons has been robbed by a Circassian whose tastes seem to be under refining influences as he selected "biled" shirts and white handkerchiefs. He growled because three liras was all the money he got regarding this as but a small recompense for three days of waiting on the road. Oddly enough he let the horse go — Samokov reports book sales in three months 12 Ps. but in last 16 days 424 Ps. The Harem of the Caimakam of Tatar Bazarjik has been received into an empty house belonging to Samokov Station. The Turks are very much excited but so far all has been quiet in S. — A complete war of extermination against Bulgarians seems to be going on in all the region visited by Russians and now reoccupied by Turks — Van friends have returned to the city on acct of Mr Scott's illness which has been very severe. They were joyfully greeted at the landing by a crowd of Koords who were hungry for plunder and fancied that they had at last met the Giaours under advantageous circumstances, for they have a strange dislike for Giaours on the battlefield. After some hours of anxiety a patrol sent by the Vali put in an appearance and allowed the Missionaries to land in safety. Affairs are now more quiet at Van — Mr. Cole has come to Trebizond and Mr. Parmelee has gone to Erzroom.

There is no War news.

H. O. Dwight

Dr Clarke Rev Dr Clarke 648

News Notes No 33.

Constple 1st Aug 77

~~Mess~~ Mr Christie for Marsovan and Benny for Marsovan will sail in September. Miss ~~Bartlett~~ Closson for Marsovan will come out with the Farnsworths— Mrs. L. S. Riley, Mary Riley and the two children sail for U. S. today— Mr. Brown has been robbed by a Circassian whose tastes seem to run in refining influences as he selected "biled" shirts and white handkerchiefs. He ~~provided because these were all the money he got~~ regarding this is but a small recompense for three days of working on the road. Oddly enough he let the ~~horse~~ go— Samokov reports but soldiers in there amounting 1283. but in last 16 days 424 B. The House of the Commandant of Tatar Bazardjik has been drained into an empty house belonging to ~~our~~ Station. The Turks are very generally united but so far all has been quiet in S.— A complete war of extermination against Bulgarians seems to be going on in all the region visited by Russians and now reoccupied by Turks— Our friends have returned to the city on acct of Mrs Scotts illness which has been very severe. They were joyfully greeted at the landing by a crowd of Turks who were hungry for plunder and fancied that they had at last met the Giaours under advantageous circumstances, for they have a strong dislike for Giaours on the battlefield. After some hours of anxiety a patrol sent by the Pasha ~~[illegible]~~ the missionaries to land in safety. Affairs are now more quiet at Varna— Mr Cole has come to Trebizond and Mr. Parmelee has gone to Erzroom. There is no War News.

H. O. Dwight.

News Notes No 34 Const'ple Aug. 22d 1877

Mr Pettibone has gone to Samokov to advise with the Missionaries there about sending their families this way. On July 27th when the Turks occupied Lovcha (6 hours from Plevna) the Circassians found the Protestant preacher and his wife and eight other Protestants in a room together probably at prayer. They killed them all and the daughter of the house found the ten bodies all in one room three days after when she came home. All was well at Monastir the 15th and at Bitlis July 28d. Mr Knapp's family now go to the outskirts of the city for air daily. Probably the presence of these Americans has saved Bitlis from destruction. — Mr Maynard has been [illegible] Mr [illegible]ton, Dr. Long, Mr. Bond and Mr Marsh to the Ministry of Police. The Consulate has asked what for and the answer is still expected. — Dr and Mrs Schauffler have gone to America — A sudden movement of the Turkish Army of the Balkans from Haïn Boghaz to Kizanlik and Shipka looks as if something had happened at Plevna. No fighting yet reported.

The terms on which Mr. Scudamore assumes control of the Post Office are absolute independence

H. O. Dwight.

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News Notes No. 35 Constantinople 27 Aug.

Samokov friends decide not to send their families away — Mr. Pettibone has gone with Mr. Clarke to Eski Zagra — Mr. Scott of Van goes to America at once. His sunstroke has disabled him — The region of Trebizond is deluged with the remaining population of the Circassian coast. They are in a most wretched condition. It appears that many of these Circassians have been "converted" to the Greek Church. Gov't inclines not to recognize this — The changes in the Ministry here mean an increase of English influence, and the appointment of Vefik Pasha to Adrianople and Safvet Pasha as Minister of justice signifies an intention to cease hanging Bulgarians for trivial offences — The Turkish loss at Shipka pass are 10.000 it is said. Unless the Russians can succeed in taking the hill east of the pass before the Turkish artillery is in position they ~~[illegible]~~ will lose the pass. The six days battle has been of the most bloody description — Mukhtar Pasha's fight on Saturday near Kars was also very important but he has not followed it up — The Bonds left for U. S. on the 23d — All well at Bitlis Aug 1st — No further demonstrations from the Police toward Mr. Byington et al.

[illegible] wishes orders for periodicals by October 1st

H. O. Dwight

News Notes No 36. Constantinople 5th Sept.

Mr. Pettibone has returned. He visited Eski-Zagra, Yeni-Zagra, and Yamboli with Mr. Clarke. All is quiet at Samokov. At Eski Zagra perhaps ¼ of the houses remain, but entirely gutted. A Caimakam has just been sent there and he rules a horde of cats and chickens in the deserted city. Many dead still lie unburied among the ruins although the Greek surgeon sent by Government says that he has buried 5.000 at Eski Zagra. Yeni Zagra is not so hideous as Eski Zagra and is Suleiman Pasha's base. All villages on the plain are gone and not a Bulgarian remains in the ruined district. At Yamboli the market was un-plundered. The Protestants there were greatly comforted by this visit. The Bulgarian girls and children among the refugees are being divided among Turkish villages.

Miss Seymour goes to America with the Pierce's who await her arrival via Erzroom. Bitlis letters report matters quiet Aug 8. Troops from Bagdad are arriving there.

Suleiman Pasha is getting mortars onto the Shipka ridge. His wounded suffer terribly for want of care. Saturday he indignantly telegraphed the Sultan: "If you do not care enough for my wounded soldiers to send surgeons, at least send in mercy men to kill them and end their sufferings." Greece waits before attacking Turkey to see which way the cat is going to jump. Ditto Servia. Ditto Crete. The month may be a crisis of both Russian and Turkish history.

H. O. Dwight

Dr Clark

653. Dr Clark

Dr Clark 673.

News notes No 37. Const'ple 12th Sept 1877

Although Marsovan has lately lost heavily in working force its recuperation has been commenced by the arrival Sept 5 of a young lady named Bowen who is quite young but who is described as "doing well."

There is a boy in Sivas who is just as handsome intelligent, amiable, strong, hungry for food and tidy as any in the Mission if his name is Hubbard and he is only eleven days old!

Mr. Knapp has had some lively adventures with soldiers in search of "transportation" but he has kept his horses. — Bishop Seymour was expected at Erzroom Aug 31. — Miss Clarkson will delay coming out. — Mr. Farnsworth will return in October — Mr. Staver has had three boxes emptied by Circassians on the Cesarea road — Mr. Maynard and Mr. Layard both advise the removal from Samokov of the Missionary ladies & children.

Government has been suppressing war news for a week. It is probably the case that the Russians are shutting up Osman Pasha as the Germans did Bazaine at Metz — The Soukhoum Kale troops have been sent in all haste to the Balkans — Servia is expected to fight. At least 3,000 wounded from Shipka are here.

H. O. Dwight

onstple Sept. 19. News Notes No 58

Mr. and Mrs Pierce with Miss Seymour arrived from Erzroom.

Mr. and Mrs. House have arrived from Samokov. There is a general stampede from the region of Orhanie towards Sophia and Samokov. The other ladies and children of Samokov station may be expected next week.

The Merishleri Protestants and the Eski Zagra preacher who were supposed to have been killed, have all turned up safe and sound, north of the Balkans.

The Turks are much elated over the repulse of the Russians before Plevna, but t appears that they have done some shouting before emerging from the forest. At least Osman Pasha seems to be still enclosed in the circle of fire. A force from Orhanie is going to try to get through to him. The battle at Shipka on Monday was very bloody nd although the Turks got St Nicholas by a dash they only kept it six hours.

It is said that Germany offers Turkey the alternative of an Armistice and a European congress, or War at once. If this is true vast possibilities of a general European War appear

Yours H. O. Dwight

Rev Dr Clar

655.

Rev. H. O. Dwight
Const'ple, Sept. 26, 1877
Rec'd Oct. 15

Mr Clark

News Notes No. 89. Const'ple Sept 26th 1877

Mr. and Mrs. Locke, Mrs. Clarke and their children arrived from Samokov on Saturday night. Mr. Locke returns to Samokov.

Mr & Mrs. Pierce & Miss Seymour left Thursday. Mr Cole & family & Miss Nicholson have returned to Erzroom for the winter. Mrs Parmelee has been left alone at Trebizond for the moment. Mr. Parmelee will bring Mr. Scott from Erzroom to Trebizond — Dr. Long of Rob't College arrived from America Friday and Dr & Mrs. Washburn leave for America today.

The Home commences the term with forty scholars.

Rumors of Mediation now join England and Austria in the undertaking. The Turks naturally express readiness for peace for if the war goes on Russia may undo in a week the Military renown they have won in six months of hard work. The Turks are however making preparations for a winter campaign. It is currently reported that Mehmed Ali Pasha has met with a serious reverse before Biela. However this may be it seems settled that the Russians have got to take a new departure before they can accomplish their object.

H. O. Dwight

Mr. H. O. Dwight 63

Cons'ple, Sept. 26, 1877 Dr Clark

Rec'd Oct. 15,

News Notes No. 40   Consple 3^d Oct. 1877

Marsovan Examinations take place Nov. 1st and 2d. Eleven theologues graduate.

— Mrs. Mumford has a hospital with thirty five Bulgarian women at Philippopolis, and asks for help toward food medicine and bedding for these and multitudes of other destitute Bulgarian refugees. All the babies of the women in hospital have died for lack of good food.

— An unwonted sight at the Bible House on Monday was a group of Armenian Church dignitaries including the vicar of the Patriarch in consultation with Dr. Riggs and Dr. Bliss upon a proposed revision of the Ancient Armenian scriptures used in the Arm. Churches.

— The Sultan has told the Austrian Ambassador that he is now ready to forgive Russia and make up!

— It is currently reported that Suleiman Pasha's army is at this moment crossing the Balkans east of Shipka.

— It is rumored again that Servia will now "pitch in".

The Marshes go to Malta for the winter by the first English boat

Henry O. Dwight

Dr Clarke

News Notes No. 41. Conspl'e 10th October 77

– Dr. Schneider has had a severe fall and has broken his thigh. He will never be able to walk again.

– Mr. & Mrs. Marsh have gone to Malta.

– Mr. Fuller has been benefitted by a stay in Switzerland and is about to return to Aintab.

– The Aintab College has been wrestling all summer with the authorities for permission to use the new building. Now at the last moment it is discovered that the question is too mighty for the Velayet Authorities and so all the testimony and papers, the books to be used, the diplomas of the Professors etc. etc. etc. including the bond not to teach treason must come here.

– As many as seventy Moslems have been attending service at Tabriz lately.

– War news is limited to descriptions of rain snow and mud unlimited. The Russian Army before Kars came within an ace of routing Mukhtar Pasha last week but failed when it came to the last final pull. Another Division is now trying to reinforce Plevna. This time there will probably be trouble about it. Today is fixed by the Prophets for the Servian declaration of War.

Henry O. Dwight.

Dr Clark

658.

ews Notes No. 42   Consple Oct 17, '77

Dr. Schneider died Sept. 14th his mind
ccupied until the very last with plans
for Christian work.

The Scotts have arrived from Van
and leave today by Marseilles boat.

— Another conference of Armenian Bishops has taken place at the Bible house
n the Bible Question. They want the Apocrypha bound up with the Bible but
imply headed "uncanonical".

— The Govt is ferreting out Bulgarian men
from among the refugees there and is
hanging and banishing them. Protestant
Bulgarians of that class are in great fear
as are the Protestant Armenians who
shelter them. Mr. Barrows has gone
to Adrianople to Comfort the brethren.

— The deacon of the Yamboli Church has been
rrested and five Turks have undertaken to
swear his life away. Mr Layard has
intervened but the question is still open.

— The members of the "civic guard" have had
their nice uniforms spoiled by the rain
and the entire organization is in danger
of going to pieces in consequence.

— "Mud and rain and Snow" is the burden of
the cry from the war still   H. O. Dwight

Dr Clar

News Notes No 48. Cnople Oct 24/77

Mr Rassam has been visiting Bitlis on behalf of the English Govt to report on the state of the people. He found Diarbekir so bad that he had the troops from Bitlis called there to preserve order and now he finds Bitlis so bad that he wishes the troops back again. The probability is however, that Mukhtar Pasha's disaster will take all troops from both places.

This disaster comprises the pulverization of thirty battalions of his army and the retreat to the Soghanli Dagh of the remainder. The Russians have captured 38 cannon and a good stock of Pashas. The tables are completely turn and the siege of Kars has ere this begun. Meanwhile Mukhtar Pasha says that he is engage in prayer concerning the matter of revenge.

The Russians expect to take Plevna by Nov. 15th They have cut the Plevna road again

The Porte has promised Mr. Layard that the Yamboli deacon shall not be hung and the Military Commander of Adrianople has assured Mr. Barrows in the most florid manner that he desires to see many more American Missionaries in ~~Adrianople~~ Bulgaria so that the Bulgarians may all be converted.

The Sad news comes from Erzroom that Mr. Coles youngest child died Oct 16th

H. O. Dwight

660.

Rev. H. O. Dwight
Oct. 31, 1877. Rec'd Nov. 19

Clarke

News Notes No 44 Const'ple 31st Oct 1877

Messrs. I. G. Bliss and Byington leave for the south today.

One of the Marsovan Theological students and two other Protestants of that place have lately died, the season being very unhealthy.

Mr. Farnsworth expects to speak for the T. M. A. Soc., in England, before coming.

Mr. Schuyler selected last Sunday for a Grand Reception. The Maynards did not go.

Peace may yet be made before spring. Plevna is cut off. A Turkish Brigade on the Orkhanie road has been captured, Shefket Pasha with a large army is hemmed in near Orkhanie, the Russians have appeared at Slatitza, 35 miles from Sophia and on this side the Balkans. Batoum is in danger of being invested. Kars is in great straits, and the Russians were at last accounts forty miles from Erzroom. They are probably nearer now, making every effort to cut off Rifaat Pasha's division which should be arriving there from Trebizond next week. The Ministry hold daily sessions, but their remarks in council are largely expletives which make up in force what they lack in breadth of grasp. The principles of Mr. Micawber are those most in vogue at the Seraskerat now. H. O. Dwight

Mr. H. O. Dwight 66
Oct. 31. 1877. Rec'd Nov. 26.

Dr Cla

News Notes No 48   661.   Consple 7th Nov 1877

Our brethren of the Central Mission have been sorely tried in the death from small pox of Mr. Bickford at Marash Oct 19th.

The Bitlis Evangelical Soc. had a meeting Oct 8 – 10 & Mr. H. S. Barnum from Van was there. All is quiet at Bitlis but misery is so great in the surrounding region that many Armenians are said to contemplate becoming Moslems to escape further imposts by Gov't.

— There are a number of Bulgarians in prison here who are apparently not guilty of any crime and who perhaps remain under arrest because nobody can take the responsibility of releasing them. The release of one has been asked by Mr. Layard but the Porte while expressing the best will declares with regret that the terrible military fellows will not consent to the release of the man. The regret of the Porte is perhaps not unlike that of Mr. Fledgeby at the conduct of Pubsey and Co in Our Mutual Friend.

— Mukhtar Pasha has had another very unpleasant time near Erzroom and the fall of that place may be expected as the reinforcements sent from here have been cut off. New placards have begun to appear and some arrests have been made but most of the Turks are dry with fear. The Prophet has assured the Sultan in a vision that he may now forgive the Russians. H. O. Dwight [illegible] Single [illegible] 661. [illegible]

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sorely tried in the death from small pox of
Blackford at Marash Oct 19th
The Bitlis Evangelical Soc. had a meeting
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carcerated because nobody can take the re-
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[illegible] will not con-
[illegible] to release the prisoner. The report of
[illegible] is perhaps not unlike that of Mr.
[illegible] at the [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] in an
[illegible]

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[illegible] the [illegible] in a [illegible] that
[illegible] H. S. Dwight

Rev. H. O. Dwight

News Letter No 46   Constple 14th Nov 77

Mr Farnsworth remains in U.S until the 15th Dec.

Miss Carter, appointed to Marsovan, goes to Japan.

Dr H. N. Barnum has been on a 17 days tour to Severek finding the country unsettled and full of refugee Cadins.

The Marsovan villagers are obliged to deliver their grain tithes at Erzroom. Freight of the tithe will equal the value of the whole of the crop. All able bodied there are being forced into military service.

The Turks of Sophia have had a panic. The wealthier of the refugees there are pushing on towards Salonica. There is a report that the refugees shoot Bulgarian teamsters on the road in order to get their teams.

We have no word from Erzroom & Batoum or Van ~~Saturday~~. The Russians were repulsed at Erzroom on the 9th. Before the serious operations are stopped by snow.

The Turks are discouraged and [illegible] pray for rain, snow, mud and things to clog the wheels of the Russian guns.

Mahmoud Damad Pasha was reported poisoned last week because he did not appear on the streets. But he had only stayed at home to have his boy circumcised. Now he has come out again and changed the [illegible] to show life.
H. O. Dwight

Mr. H. O. Dwight

News Notes No 46 Constple 14th Nov 77

Mr Farnsworth remains in U.S. until the 15th Dec.

Miss Clarkson, appointed to Marsovan, goes to Japan.

Dr H. N. Barnum has been on a 17 days tour to Severek finding the country unsettled and full of refugee soldiers.

The Mardin villagers are obliged to deliver their grain tithes at Erzroom. Freight of the tithe will equal the value of the rest of the crops. All able bodied there are being pressed into Military service.

The Turks of Sophia have had a panic. The wealthier of the refugees there are pushing on towards Salonica. There is a report that the refugees shoot Bulgarian teamsters on the road in order to get their teams.

We have ~~no~~ word from Erzroom & Bitlis ~~none from~~ ~~or~~ Van ~~Station~~. The Russians were repulsed at Erzroom on the 9th. Hence the serious operations are stopped by mud.

The Turks are discouraged and devoutly pray for rain, snow, mud, any thing to clog the wheels of the Russian guns.

Mahmoud Damad Pasha was reported poisoned last week because he did not appear on the streets. But he had only stayed at home to have his boy circumcised. Next day he came out again and changed the Ministry to show life

H. O. Dwight

News Notes No 47 Constple 21st Nov 1877

Mrs. Jenney has a daughter born Oct 2d.

Nothing from Erzroom, Bitlis, or Van.

It is suggested that Mr Marden late of Aintab might return to Turkey if invited by the W.T. Mission.

The Geshofs of Philippopolis have been brought here. Their families, some twenty souls in all have also been brought here and are under guard at a hotel in Stamboul. They are allowed certain privileges but why their women and children are arrested none can divine. The common herd of Bulgarians are registered at the prisons by their Christian names, as long nosed Stoyan, fat Stoyan, red haired Stoyan &c. If the jailor receives orders to hang long nosed Stoyan, the delicate responsibility of a comparison between the Stoyans devolves on him. If a mistake occurs the jailor does not suffer.

The fall of Plevna and a new advance on Adrianople are ~~all~~ expected to occur this week and the surrender of Kars is ~~probably~~ a fact. Meanwhile the Turks suspect you if you are seen to laugh and consider it an insult if you remark on the fine weather.

H. O. Dwight

663.

News Notes No 47 Dwight 2nd Dec 1877

Mrs. Jenney has a daughter born Oct 9th.

Nothing from Erzroom, Bitlis, or Van.

It is suggested that Mr Marden late of Aintab might return to Turkey if invited to the [illegible].

The bishops of Philippopolis have been brought here. Their families, some twenty souls in all have also been brought here and are under guard at a hotel in Stamboul. They are allowed certain privileges but only the women and children are arrested now are known. The common herd of Bulgarians are registered at the prisons by their Christian names, as Georgi and Stepan, [illegible] Stepan, [illegible] Stepan &c. If the jailer receives orders to hang Ivan Stepan, [illegible] between the Stepans [illegible] if a mistake occurs the jailer does not suffer.

The fall of Plevna and a new advance on Adrianople are all expected to occur this week and the surrender of Kars is probably a fact. Meanwhile the Turks subject you if you are seen to laugh and consider it an insult if you remark on the fine weather.

H. O. Dwight

News Notes No. 48   Consple 28th Nov. 187

Mr. And Mrs. Dewey for Mardin have gone to Syria to spend the winter.

At Mardin voluntary contributions for army purposes are collected at the point of the bayonet and volunteers for Military service go to camp handcuffed.

At an expense of five piasters (£ 188 Samokov Station has obtained for the duration of the war a big white dog for guard duty.

At the battle of the 9th at Erzroom Mr. Cole devoted himself to dressing wounds. — Flour has risen price fourfold.

— Mr. Cole is sending a special mail carrier to Bitlis or Van which have been cut off these four weeks.

— War news is mainly limited to the regular morning announcement that Erzroom has been taken, and the statement which comes every other day that Plevna has surrendered. Today we have variety in a story that Suleiman Pasha has shot himself in despair. All of which is a striking illustration of the facility ~~with~~ which the wish fathers the thought. The fact seems to be that Osman Pasha has tried to cut a way out of Plevna and has been repulsed and that Winter Pasha keeps the Russians ~~from Erzroom~~

H. O. Dwight

56 H.

News Notes No. 48   C'ple 8th Nov. 1877

Mr. and Mrs. Dewey of Mardin are gone to Syria to spend the winter.

— At Mardin voluntary contributions for army purposes are collected at the point of the bayonet and volunteers for military service go to camp handcuffed.

— Osman's defence of five positions (to 88 [illegible] [illegible] has obtained for the [illegible] of the war a big white dog for g. and duty.

— At the battle of the 9th at Erzroum Mr. Cree devoted himself to attending wounded. — There has risen price [illegible].

— [illegible] is sending a special [illegible] [illegible] to Bitlis or Van which have been cut off these four weeks.

— Our news is mainly limited to the regular morning announcement that Erzroum has been taken, and the statement which comes every other day that Plevna has surrendered. Today we have variety in a story that Suleiman Pasha has shot himself in despair. All of which is a striking illustration of the facility ~~with~~ which the wish fathers the thought. The fact seems to be that Osman Pasha has tried to cut a way out of Plevna and has been repulsed and that Mukhtar Pasha keeps the Russians from Erzroum

H. O. Dwight

News Notes No 49 Cnople 5th Dec 1877

Appropriations for 878 have been received for W. T. Mission. There are some reductions notably 1/4 the estimate for Printing. The Prud. Com. is feeling that appro.^{ns} must be limited to support of Mission^{ies} and of training classes with some help in Chn. literature, throwing other expenses on the people. The Mission is to have this change of policy in mind in plans for

Dr. Wood has gone to England, will be away 3 mos.

Mr Jenney has safely made the dangerous journey from Monastir to Samokov where he now is.

The Christians of the city are convulsed with fear by the invitations to enter the civic guard. If they ever learn to bear arms or to enforce respect for their rights it will be in some such way as this but it is to be feared that, unwilling to risk any thing they will win nothing.

Every sentiment which the fall of Plevna ~~has~~ could possibly evoke has been experienced, even the ~~the~~ most excitable news vendors cannot assume an air of breathlessness as they tell you that Plevna has fallen. We don't care to hear any more about it and it may hold out till fam

From Asia we have no news. Suleiman Pasha and Mehmed Ali Pasha have both given the Russians food for thought and awakened the echoes of our streets with the unwonted cry of War office "Extras"

H. O. Dwight

News Notes No 50.   Cnople Dec 12 1877

Mr. Clark came here last night from Philippopolis sick with Typhoid fever. He was taken to Mr. Hitchcock's house.

— The Coles have again been called to mourn. Their son Bertie died Nov. 28. 1877

The authorities in Aintab have sealed up the college building until the authorities here consent to the opening of the school. The authorities here decline to give permission until the authorities at Aintab consent. All of which is accepted by our Legation as quite right. In the Sivas chapel case our Legation has been working for months to induce the Turks to carry out the treaty and give us a perfect title the papers being all right. It has now succeeded in getting an order from the Turkish Government that the property shall be sold back to the Turk from whom it was bought twenty odd years ago on the ground that the land is unsellable. It is well to bear in mind that while Mr Maynard seems willing to help the Missionaries when he sees his way clear Mr. Schuyler abuses them with great license in all his conversation and this is doubtless well known to the Turks.

It is said that Plevna has been taken by assault. Aside from this there is almost no news about. Every thing is frozen up.

H. O. Dwight

News Notes No 51. Constple 18th Dec /77

Mr Clarke is better although very weak. Mrs. Clarke is on her way here from Malta.

News Notes is not received as a substitute for letter correspondence and it is impossible both to prepare news notes and to write letters on mail days. Hence notice is hereby given that news notes will expire as soon as the war ends.

There is a general impression that the Turks have suffered a serious defeat somewhere, since the fall of Plevna. It also seems very probable that Rustchuk and Silistria are being evacuated and the army is being posted behind the Balkans. Peace rumors are plenty but premature.

H. O. Dwight

Mr. H. O. Dwight
Consple. Dec. 18. 1877
Recd Jan. 12 '78.

Dr Clark

News Notes No. 52   Constple 26th Dec 1877

– A merry Christmas and a happy new Year
all to whom these News notes may come!
– Mr. Clarke is still convalescent.
– Mrs. Stearns has returned to Marsovan
– Circassians were becoming more nume-
rous at Samokov Dec 20th from which
it was supposed that the army is falling
back.
– All well at Van Nov. 7th Nothing
from Bitlis. Moukhtar Pasha seems
to have lost another battle near Erz-
eroum from which it would seem
that he must either leave or be shut up.
– England is in danger of getting into
a squabble with the three Emperors over
the question whether peace can be made
without a congress of the powers. The
tendency is to have a sort of Monroe
doctrine in Europe – excluding England
because she owns no territory on the continent.
Suleiman Pasha's army is passing through the city towa
lipoli

H. O. Dwight

News Letter No. 1 Constple 2d Jan. 1878

A happy new Year to you all.

Among the New Year's callers at the house of Barrows yesterday was a damsel so young and inexperienced that she came to stay and is now regarded in that household as a precious New Year's gift. All well.

Messrs I. G. Bliss and Byington have returned from their southern tour.

There are rumors afloat of a near intervention by England, which seem to be based solely upon the fact that Turkey has officially asked England to mediate with Russia upon conditions which are yet unknown here but which to the English Ministry seem sufficiently promising to warrant an acceptance of the Office of Mediator.

Mr. Pettibone made a new presentation of the case of Aintab College & Mr. Maynard and the authorization to open this College has now been granted.

669.

Dr Clark

Clark 670.

News Notes No. 5   8th Jan. 878.

We do not yet know whether we are to have peace or war to the knife. The great question of the day is what has become of the Turkish peace Commissioners who seemed to have been swallowed by the Russian bear. The Turks say that the Russians are now using for the transport of their troops in this direction the thirty cars and two locomotives by which the Commissioners and their rations went to Harmanli.

– It is rumored that the English fleet will be here today.

– The U. S. frigate Trenton is coming.

– Mr Maynard will take up the Sivas chapel case again. Strangely enough he has not seen the decree of the Gov't which was sent to us from the Legation as the final result.

– Mr. Cole has got a letter through the Russian lines. They had flour enough to last until Feb. 11th. The English doctors and many other people were sick with Typhus.

– No news as to the Samokov missionaries.

News Notes No. 2. Cple 9th Jan. 1878

Letters from Bitlis of Nov. 22d tell of houses broken open and robbed by armed bands in the city; of the arrest of a Koordish Chief by the rash Caimakam, of the prompt appearance on the scene of the chief's retainers; of their persuasive Winchester carbines and Peabody rifles which secured the Chief's freedom and the Caimakam's horse for a triumphal ride home, and, finally of the delight which hailed the Turkish bugle ringing through the street — a short lived delight, for, alas, the troops could not stay at Bitlis. In fact the position of Mr Knapp and his household is precarious.

It is said that an Armistice has been signed. — The Russians are trying hard to get the Balkans before the armistice, and have probably cut off Samokov before this. — Suleiman Pasha has failed to master the situation. There is a hidden reason for this in the fact that Reouf Pasha Minister of War remembers being pitilessly beaten to powder on the plain of Zagra one hot July day while Suleiman Pasha serenely carved out glory for himself on the hills and never offered a helping hand to his comrades in the plain.

News Notes &c. 'nople 15th Jan. 78

Samokov was probably taken by the Russians on the 7th. Our last date from there is the 6th. A Zeibek had fired at the Mission premises during service doing no harm but to the lock of the door. He was disarmed and beaten for this. Fighting went on in the vicinity until the thirty battalions retreating from Sophia by the circuitous Dubnitza road had got in. Then the place was abandoned and we hope not burned although the Turks have orders to burn every thing as they retreat. What the Military situation is no one knows but it is probable the Russians are nearer Adrianople than any Turkish force can be. The Turks have decided to make peace at all hazards and yield every thing. The ~~cause of the~~ early summons of English Parliament is to get money for the purchase of the Turkish fleet before Russia can demand it as a condition of peace — The Armenians are signing a petition to the future European Congress for an Autonomous Armenian Principality instead of a Russian annexation of Armenia. The Turks would have nominal sovereignty over this — Here all is quiet but thousands of half frozen refugees are pouring in. H. O. Dwight

Dr. Clarke

673. Rev. H. O. Dwight

News Notes No. 4   Consple 28 Jan. 1878

There seems to be some hitch in the Peace negotiations and the desire of the Czar for peace does not seem to hamper the movement of his armies. It is even rumored that the Russians have occupied the Dardanelles. There are no troops available for any effective defence even of Constantinople.

- Refugees have been coming in with a rush today - on foot, on horseback by railway, by steamer. You cannot lift your eyes without seeing them and on all sides you hear the wailing of their babies. Govt gives half an oke per day to each person and foreign benevolence is doing much for them.

- Samokov seems to have been spared but many towns of Roumelia have been burned.

— Mr. Cole has been sick but was better. 500 persons were on his relief roll.

— Mr. Tracy is ready to return to Turkey next year.

673. Mr. H. O. Dwight

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673. Hon. H. O. Dwight

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- Refugees have been coming in with a rush today - on foot, on horseback, by railway, by steamer. You cannot lift your eyes without seeing them and on all sides you hear the wailing of their babies. But [illegible] half are [illegible] fed daily & each person and foreign benevolence is doing much for them.

- Samokov seems to have been spared but many towns of Roumelia have been burned.

- Mr. Cole has been sick but now better. 800 persons were on his relief roll.

- Mr. Tracy is ready to return to Turkey now.

News Notes No. 6. Consple Feb 6/78

We have news at length from Samokov up to within two or three hours of the Russian occupation. No general burning of the place occurred. [illegible] was due perhaps to the presence of the foreigners. Mr. Jenney was Military commandant of the Mission premises with a guard of his own organising to keep off Bashi Bozouks. A regular watch was kept every night in military fashion.

– The Armistice is signed but now the suspicion arises that it binds only the Turks. The Russians have advanced to within an easy march of the fortifications of the city.

– The Circassians are being deported to Africa.

– Horses and oxen can be had for one or two Mejidies each, donkeys half a Mejidie. The reason of this is that the Russians allow no hay or straw to be brought in so ~~that~~ straw is five piastres the oka.

– The city is very quiet but may not be long if the suspense about peace continues.

675.

Ans'd [illegible]

Mission Notes No. 7. Constantinople 13 Feb. 1878

Miss Noyes, formerly of the Home, is dead.

Mr. Clarke and Mr. E. M. Bliss went to Adrianople today by railway.

Mrs. Williams has returned from Smyrna.

Seventeen thousand copies of Scriptures or parts of Scripture in the Turkish (Osmanli) language have been sold from the Bible House, mainly to Moslems in the last five years.

Letters from Adrianople report a good sale of Bibles to Russian troops.

The Yambol deacon and other Bulgarian Protestants long imprisoned at Constantinople were released by the Turks when they brought away the other Bulgarian prisoners and are now safe at home.

Mr. Hitchcock is supervising an Asylum for destitute refugees at Ak Serai. There are 400 Moslem women and children in the building. One birth and two deaths have occurred since it was opened ten days ago. The English Compassionate Fund gives them [illegible]

The Government is stronger now than last week. The barracks and guard houses are full of soldiers, the Bashi bozouks have been disarmed, more of the Circassians sent away and Constantinople is more comfortable, although so much cannot be said for the places to which the Circassians have gone. The Russians have control of the fortifications of this city. The terms of the agreement for armistice are so vague as to really be a surrender without conditions. The "party of the second part" to the agreement can be eliminated entirely and become extinct within the limits of this wondrous pact.

Dr Clark

News Notes No 8 Constantinople 20 Feb /78

Our hearts are sad with Mr and Mrs Staver, to hear of their little daughter — given to them Feb. 5th and taken away again immediately a lamb for the upper fold.

— Mr Emm. Bliss returned Saturday for more Russian books. The Adrianople stock had all been sold out. He went back to Adrianople today.

— The Russian Gen. Stein at Adrianople he gave Mr Clarke a pass to go any where in Bulgaria and to do any thing.

— Adrianople is full of soldiers billeted [illegible] houses but on the Mission houses the Russians have chalked an order that no soldiers shall be [illegible] there because they are used for chapel purposes.

— Letters from Samokov up to the 15th show that our friends there have not yet been able yet to relax vigilance although the Russians are in town. The Bulgarians are acting like country boys suddenly elevated to high life and a certain amount of patience is evidently to be required.

The true cause of the closing of Parliament is the opposition they shown to Reouf and the support to Suleiman Pasha in the quarrel between them. The excuse for it was a quarrel among the deputies over the moral virtue of the Circassians and the immediate pretext was a remark of a deputy who did not know enough to be otherwise than blunt and who said in the council at the Palace that the Sultan never succeeded in any thing. The sultan said "Def ol" and the whole concern was "deffed". No Russians nor English have yet come into the city

H. O. Dwight

News Notes. No. 9. Cons'ple ~~[illegible]~~ 27 1878.

Mr Parmelee announces a boy born into his house on the 14th with a strong voice that needs training and who is not named Valentine.

Mr. Locke arrived here from Samokov last night, armed with a pass from the Russian Major commanding there which secured him free transportation by railway all the way. He reports every thing quiet. The Senior class has gone forth to preach. The Junior class remains with Mr. Lenney and the Stars and Stripes still wave over the premises. Mr Clarke is at Philippopolis and Mr. Ed. Bliss at Adrianople.

The Russians being at San Stefano the people join cordially in the work of spoiling the Philistines selling all sorts of eatables and drinkables there for three or four times the cost here.

The Russians know that there is a debateable ground whereon he may walk who dares between the springing of dissatisfaction and the active resentment of injury. Their policy toward Austria and England is to keep just within the outermost verge of this ground, and peace seems assured.

Mr. H. O. Dwight 678.

NEWS NOTES

CONSTANTINOPLE
5 JUNE 1878

Rec'd June 24.

Annual Meeting this year is studying how to prosecute work among the Greeks. A young lady has been asked for the Greek work at Manisa. Still it has seemed premature to build for the Girls school this year. Some would seek access to Greeks by a Boarding school for Boys at Manisa. But the Miſsion is conservative and has referred the proposition to a Committee that will learn the views of the Prudential Committee and report next year. To complete the provision for the education of Greek preachers at Marsovan Mr. Riggs will perfect his knowledge of Greek at Athens. Mr. Herrick will then remove to Marsovan for the Turkish work now in Mr. Riggs' hands.

The Great Consolidated Seminary scheme was found to have settled itself.

Miſs Bliſs and Miſs Addie Parmelee

will go to America by Liverpool steamer with Mrs. Byington in two or three weeks.

Constantinople has been drifting toward revolution again. To pacify the mal contents the obnoxious Seraskier Mahmoud Damad has been removed and with him the Grand Vezir after holding office one week. Safvet Pasha is now Grand Vezir and Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Congress may have to provide a master for Asiatic Turkey by the time it meets.

Russia agrees to permit free discussion of the Treaty of S. Stefano and the Congress will meet at Berlin June 13th.

The Emperor of Germany was shot on Sunday by a socialist Ph. D. Thirty buckshot entered his face back and arms and he will hardly recover.

The Levant Herald published an anonymous letter which styled the Sultan a usurper and ex Sultan Murad the only hope of Turkey. Hence the resurrection of NEWS NOTES. The Herald is suppressed and its Editor ordered out of the country.

H. O. Dwight

Dr Clarke

NEWS NOTES ANNUAL MEETING EXTRA.

CONSTANTINOPLE
JUNE 19. 1875

The 37th Annual Meeting of the West. T. Mission commenced 28th June, Mr. Bartlett, Chairman.

Six afternoon sessions were open to invited guests.

A missionary and a lady for Manisa; a physician, and a single lady for Sivas, and Mrs. Dr Schneider for Constantinople are called for.

Mr Herrick is assigned to Marsovan, Mr. Barrows to Constantinople. Mr. Edwd Riggs is to study Greek. Mr. Tracy is advised to continue one year more the good work he is now doing in the U. S.

The question of a Union of Theol. Seminaries was already providentially negatived.

Station classes are to have a three years course and will instruct in English after the first year.

Girls High Schools are declared necessary at Baghchejuk Manisa and Talas. A Committee will draw up a uniform plan of administration for these schools.

A building for Manisa a girls school was not ordered and the question of a boy's boarding school there was left to be reported upon next year.

Tuition will henceforth be charged on all schools aided by the Mission.

Seven days were devoted to estimates. Proposals were introduced to cut of after the restoration of business [illegible] parity, all estimates for preachers teachers and Bible women. Estimates were reduced under the influence of an anticipated change of policy but the proposition was referred over to next year.

Estimates for building chapels are to be considered only in case the people pay half the cost.

The Publication Dep't will no longer pay expenses of Book distribution charging full cost of books and thus using over and over the funds appropriated for printing. The Book Department will have a special fund for expenses of freight etc. but will allow no discount. Stations must provide a Colportage fund to take the place of the discoun hitherto used in Book distribution.

Members of Native Unions will hereafter be welcomed to all open sessions of our Annual Meetings.

The publication of the Ancient Armenian Bible by the A. B. Soc. was not recommended.

The Com. ad Int. is to act for the Mission in the matter of receiving funds from the T. M. A. Soc.

Manisa is allowed to continue work in Smyrna, taking steps to repair the Chapel. Kozian is transferred from Manisa to [illegible].

Leave of absence has been granted Dr Bliss and Mr Leonard.

A revised blank for Tabular view is recommended to be printed.

A blank for local statistical reports is to be printed in Turkish and in Armenian.

A map of the W. T. Mission is to be published.

The Religious exercises of the Meeting embraced: (a) Conference on Political changes and the missionary's confidence in the (b) The Annual Sermon, by Mr Barrows, followed by the Communion, when Mr. Fred. Herrick joined the Mission Church. (c) a Conference on the privileges and joy of Christian self sacrifice. (d) a Conference with the Ladies on Woman's work. Besides these exercises the afternoon sessions were opened with ½ hour's prayer meeting.

Statistics (incomplete):
Laborers, American 56. Native 219
Churches 29 Rec'd on profession 81
Total Ch. members 1.390.
Preaching places 107. Cong. 7.223
Sunday Schools 85. Pupils 5.037.
Protestants 7.784.
Money contributions £ 1.139¾
Schools of all grades 111
Pupils " " 4446.

Officers of the Mission:
Treasurer Mr. Baldwin
Secretary Mr. Dwight
Librarian " "
Auditors Messrs Pettibone & Seager
Publication Committee: Drs Riggs Bliss, Messrs. Pettibone, Greene and Dwight.

Everything is quiet in Const'ple at this writing. Congress is in session. Turkish and Russian troops nearly came to blows on Saturday but English and German ambassadors intervened. The Turks still refuse to surrender Shumla Varna and Batoum. The Levant Herald is about to [illegible]

H. O. Dwight

Rec'd July 1.

Mr. H. O. Dwight

Rec'd July 8.

0680

NEWS NOTES

CONSTANTINOPLE
12 JUNE 1878

Congress meets tomorrow. England is represented by Beaconsfield and Salisbury. Gortschakoff has got well and gone. Turkey has sent Caratheodory Pasha Minister of Public works, and Mehmed Ali Pasha.

Indiscreet persons with a keyhole knowledge of England's purposes say that Congress will limit the Bulgarian Principality by the Balkans; will make a second Christian province South of the Principality; will restore Bayazid to Turkey and will make Batoum a free city.

Rumors that Congress will get the balance of war indemnity paid without spoiling the prospects of the bondholders. Hence much joy among this class.

Although every thing is now so peaceful the Duke of Cambridge has gone to Malta to inspect the new Army Corps there, and the Czar has ordered a levy of 218.000 new troops to fill vacancies.

Mr. Layard has become Sir Austen Layard.

Osman Pasha of Plevna has been made Marshall of the Sultan's Palace.

Protestants are taking more time this year than ever before, and this bids fair to be an Annual meeting of extraordinary length.

Miss Clara Hamlin has been appointed to this Mission and will perhaps go to Baghchejuk.

Miss Maltbie of Samokov returned to ~~this~~ country at once with Mr. Shedd and a party for Persia.

Van is hopelessly out of postal limits while Erzroom remains in Russian hands.

H. O. Dwight

NEWS NOTES ANNUAL MEETING EXTRA.

CONSTANTINOPLE
JUNE 19. 1878

The 37th Annual Meeting of the West. T. Mission commenced 28th June, Mr. Bartlett, Chairman.

Six afternoon sessions were open to invited guests.

A missionary and a lady for Manisa; a physician and a single lady for Sivas, and Mrs. Dr Schneider for Constantinople are called for.

Mr Herrick is assigned to Marsovan, Mr. Barrows to Constantinople. Mr. Edwd Riggs is to study Greek. Mr. Tracy is advised to continue one year more the good work he is now doing in the U. S

The question of a Union of Theol. Seminaries was already providentially negatived.

Station classes are to have a three years course and will instruct in English after the first year.

Girls High Schools are declared necessary at Baghchejuk Manisa and Talas. A Committee will draw up a uniform plan of administration for these schools

A building for Manisa girls school was not ordered and the question of a boys boarding school there was left to be reported upon next year.

Tuition will henceforth be charged on all schools aided by the Mission.

Seven days were devoted to estimates. Proposals were introduced to cut off after the restoration of business prosperity, all estimates for preachers teachers and Bible Women. Estimates were reduced under the influence of an anticipated change of policy but the proposition was referred over to next year.

Estimates for building chapels are to be considered only in case the people pay half the cost

The Publication Dep't will no longer pay expenses of Book distribution charging full cost of books and throwing over and over the funds appropriated for printing. The Book Department will have a special fund for expenses of freight etc. but will allow no discount. Stations must provide a Colportage fund to take the place of the discoun hitherto used in Book distribution

Members of Native Unions will hereafter be welcomed to all open sessions of our Annual Meetings.

The publication of the Ancient Armenian Bible by the A. B. Soc. was not recommended.

The Com. ad Int. is to act for the Mission in the matter of receiving funds from the M. A. Soc.

Manisa is advised to continue work in Smyrna, taking steps to repair the Chapel. Konia is transferred from Manisa to Cesarea.

Leave of absence has been granted Dr Bliss and Mr Leonard.

A revised blank for Tabular view is recommended to be printed.

A blank for local statistical reports is to be printed in Turkish and in Armenian.

A map of the W. T. Mission is to be published

The Religious exercises of the Meeting embraced: (a) Conference on Political changes and the Missionary's confidence in the (b) The Annual Sermon, by Mr. Barrows followed by the Communion when Mr Fred. Herrick joined the Mission Church. (c) a Conference on the privilege and joy of Christian self Sacrifice (d) a Conference with the Ladies on Woman's work. Besides these exercises the afternoon sessions were opened with a ½ hour's prayer meeting.

Statistics (incomplete):

Laborers, American 68. Native 219

Churches 29 Rec'd on profession 81

Total Ch. members 1.390

Preaching places 107. Cong. 7.228

Sunday Schools 85 Pupils 6037

Protestants 7.704

Money contributions £ 1129¾

Schools of all grades 111

Pupils " " " 4446

—.—

Officers of the Mission:

Treasurer Mr. Baldwin

Secretary Mr. Dwight

Librarian " "

Auditors Messrs Pettibone & Seager

Publication Committee: Drs Riggs Bliss, Messrs. Pettibone, Greene and Dwight

—.—

Everything is quiet in Cons'ple at this writing. Congress is in session. Turkish and Russian troops nearly came to blows on Saturday but English and German ambassadors intervened. The Turks still refuse to surrender Shumla Varna and Batoum.

The Levant Herald is about to [illegible]

H. O. Dwight

Constantinople June 19

Rec'd July 11

Rec^d July 29. 1878.

NEWS NOTES

CONSTANTINOPLE
JULY 3 1878

The Congress has settled the Bulgarian question, has declared Roumania and Montenegro independent and is now busy with Servia, Bosnia and Greece.

Bulgaria is all north of the Balkans and includes Sophia. South of the Balkans a ~~ft~~ vilayet called E. Roumelia will be governed by a Christian Vali under the Porte but will have local police and officials. Religious liberty is proclaimed. Turkish garrisons will hold the Balkans. Roumania yields Bessarabia but takes Dobrudja as far as to the ~~[illegible]~~ of Silistria. Bosnia and Herzek are to be occupied by Austrian troops for three years. Greece has asked Congress for

Thessaly Epirus & Crete. Turks receive far more than was to be expected but are angry and are having a great council today to devise means of defending their rights. Austrian French and Italian fleets are shortly to pass the Dardanelles.

Miss Maltbie left for Samokov escorted by Mr. Marsh; and Mr. & Mrs. E. E. Bliss, Miss F. S. Bliss, Miss Addie Parmalee, Mrs Byington and Children and Mr. Willie Trowbridge sailed for Liverpool the 25th.

Mr Herrick and family with Miss Washburne sailed for Trieste the 28th.

Mr. Shedd and party for Persia sailed for Poti the 29th. They expect to meet Mr and Mrs. Stocking westward bound at Tiflis.

The members of the late conspiracy to dethrone the Sultan including Emin Effendi of Samokov have each received a present of 2500. [illegible]

Dr Clark

NEWS NOTES

CONSTANTINOPLE
28th AUG. 1879

Miss West has gone to England on a money hunt.

- Dr. E.E. Bliss has been asked to stay in England and pass around his hat.

- Mr & Mrs Dewey of Mardin have a son born on the [illegible] They will shortly go on to Mardin.

- Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler & Miss Seymour for Harpoot with Misses Van Duzee and Bliss for Erzroom sail from New York today.

- Mr. Pierce & family for Baghchejuk sail next week.

- Western T. Mission estimates will probably pass without any further reduction.

- The Prudential Committee assenting to the plan of Mr Riggs' studying Greek in Athens decline to allow him to take his family there, on the ground of expense.

- It has been suggested that the W. T. Miss. in some of its action has trespassed on the responsibilities of the Prud. Com., — as for instance in the recommendation relative to the change in the conduct of the Marsovan Seminary and in reference to Mr Riggs. Probably nothing is farther from the intent of the Mission. All action is taken as subject to the revision of the Prud. Com. and therefore the minutes and all other documents of the meetings are placed before the Com. at the earliest possible moment.

— It is said that Mr Schuyler is to be succeeded here by Mr. Heap of Tunis.

— Beyrout College, abandoning its old policy has made English the medium of instruction.

— A Moslem insurrection in the Taurus above Adana has the sympathy of multitudes, so little loved is the present "[illegible] of Osmanism.

— England and Russia continue to thwart each other on the back stairs of the Porte and in higher atmosphere. The Russian army yet expects to winter in Constantinople.

D Clark

Mr. H. O. Dwight,

NEWS NOTES

CONSTANTINOPLE
JULY 10 1878.

The Congress adjourned on ~~the~~ 8th. It has declared perfect religious liberty and liberty of conscience in Bulgaria, Roumelia, Roumania and Servia. It has given Vols and Larissa with a strip of land south of Janina to Greece. Batoum goes to Russia but is to be a free port in which no fleets may anchor. Kars and Ardahan go to Russia. Bayazid and Alashgerd come back to Turkey. The Armenians asked for an autonomy but it is not probable ~~that~~ they get very large concessions. Crete is to be occupied by European

663.

troops who will keep the peace while a model Government is being organized there. It is said with a good deal of plausibility that England has bought the island of Cyprus. It is one testimony to the general justice of the arrangements decreed by Congress that every body (excepting Servia) is disappointed and grumbling. The Turks say the telegrams make them sick, by revealing the utter shamelessness of the European Character. Nevertheless they have accepted everything after some bluster. Roumania says Europe can crush her but cannot force her to give civil rights to Jews. Greece threatens to fight because Crete is not given her. Bulgaria feels that European sympathy is a contracted quality. Meanwhile we have every reason for gratitude for the broad principle of religious liberty laid down, and for peace at last. H. O. Dwight

Mr. Henry O. Dwight,
Constple, July 17. 1878
Rec'd Aug. 5, 1878.

NEWS NOTES

W

July 31 1878

Rec'd Aug. 19.

Mr. Fowle's fiancé elect or Miss Carrie Farnsworth is to come to one of the Turkey Missions.

Miss Clara Hamlin will not come out at present but will keep house for her [illegible].

Mrs. Hamlin is obliged by her health to go to Clifton Springs.

The Misses Ely left here the 22d for Liverpool.

Mrs. Tomson of the Home has gone to Europe and the U.S. and Mrs. Williams and Miss Parsons have gone to Marsovan.

Mrs I. G. Bliss and children will be here on Saturday.

A son was born to Mr. Treasurer Ward on July 5th.

A daughter was born unto the house of Dwight July 24th.

The Russians are going to punish the Bulgarians who beat Protestants at Kayaludere last month. As a foretaste an Officer and 20 Cavalry hearing that the Bulgarians were preparing new outrages there went to the place and soundly flogged all whom they could catch of the persecutors. The Bulgarians are amazed and now ask who the King of the Protestants can be that the mighty Russians show him such respect!

The Greek boundary question is to be settled by the graceful yielding of the Turks. To yield gracefully in Turkey is to write dispatches full of objections, to gesticulate and bawl and then in the twinkling of an eye to change about and accept all.

The daughter of Mr. Parsons, Mrs Whiting, who is in China, has been bereaved of her husband. He fell a victim to the famine relief work for which he had volunteered.

H. O. Dwight.

NEWS NOTES. (COM. AD INTERIM EXTRA)

CONSTANTINOPLE
18 SEPT. 1878

Stations outside of this Miſsion may take interest in the quarterly statement of proceedings of the Com. ad. Int of W. T. M. Hence this News Notes extra.

Since the Annual Meeting the Com ad Interim has voted:–

June 27. To correspond with the members of Erzroom Station concerning the transfer of Mr Pierce to this mission.

To authorize Mrs. Tomson to be absent for a time this year desiring her to return as soon as possible.

June 29. To send a sub. Com. to Broosa to examine the land proposed to be bought there.

July 8. To approve the purchase for £ 250 for a Miſs. residence of the house in Broosa now occupied by Mr. Richardson.

July 20. To recommend Mr Bowen to advise the brother who belongs to no church and who lives at a distance from one to join the Manisa organization before the baptism of his child.

To sell for £T. 800 the wild land above the seminary building in Bebek.

Aug 1. To write Dr Clark that if Mr. Pierce is sent to Baghchejuk by the Prud. Com. he will receive a cordial welcome.

Aug 14 That we would deprecate Dr E. E. Bliſs's remaining in London to raise money, and would advise against any new relations with the T. M. A. Soc.

That as the Miſsion has so recently stated the wants of the field we cannot urge Mr. Fowle's assignment to Cesarea.

Aug 29. To reaffirm action of Aug 14 on money raising by Dr Bliſs in England and on relation with the T. M. A. Soc.

Sept 2d. To appt Dr Wood, Mr Greene and Mr Pettibone a sub-com. to correspond with Marsovan and prepare a reply to the proposal that Mr. Constantine join Marsovan Seminary.

To appoint Mr Richardson substitute delegate to the Eur. Turk. Miſsion, with Mr. Barrows as alternate.

Since the Annual Meeting letters have been received from Dr Clark as follows:—

No. 1. May 31st. To say that Mr Pierce will be sent to W. T. M. unless decided objection is made.

No. 2. June 1. To authorize purchase at £ 250 of Mr Richardson's house in Broosa, and enclosing Dr Aiken's views on the character and needs of Miſs Clara Hamlin.

No. 3. June 22. To ask if the construction of a church in Vlanga is being pushed.

No. 4 July 2d. To say that a special grant for school book has been made to Miss [illegible], and to ask where Mr Tracy is to be assigned.

No 5 July 5. To say that Miss Hamlin is detained in the U.S., that Mr Fonk will be sent to Turkey, and that it is hoped Mr Tracy may be called to Marsovan and Mr Herrick allowed to go to Marash.

No. 6 July 17. To give a history of the correspondence concerning Mr Pierce and to say he will be sent out.

No. 7 Aug 2d To announce sailing of Missionaries, to approve treatment of estimates by last Ann. Meeting and to say that Mr. Riggs may go to Athens but without his family, and that the Mission in recent action has trespassed on the field of the Prudential Com.

No. 8 Aug. 7. To propose a new plan for supplying Marsovan by sending Mr Constantine there as corresponding mem-

ber of the mission on full
any salary. This will keep the
our Missionary force all
the field will add to th
on a man of varied
will please friends of Mr. C
time and will be a step tow
handing over our work to
natives. Mr. Constantin
probably succeed but c
dropped if he fails. As
Herrick his future work
be decided hereafter

Also to say that Mr
has been appointed to M
van because Mr Riggs
Marsovan is ready and th
Mr & Mrs. Tracy are well, a
to be sent out.

No. 9. Aug. 19. To say th
the Prud. Com. propose
peal to England for
for each of the colleges, fo
much more for Church bu
& for sums in aid of dist
preachers, the whole to
expended by the B
This will help to ma
English protectorate a
and a blessing.

No 10. Aug 21 To
the Prud. Com is abo
point an appeal t
British public for f
the colleges and the

which will be given them in case the whole sum is raised are not to be named but if a larger sum is obtained they will be remembered in the distribution. This is as yet confidential

Mr. Wheeler and party sailed from Liverpool for Constantinople Sept. 9th

— Messrs Tracy and Pierce were both on their way to the W. T. Mission

— A daughter was born to Mr Perry of Sivas Aug 11th

— Mr Maynard's daughter was married today and with degree of good taste under the circumstances at least questionable it was an English S.P.G. clergyman who was selected to perform the ceremony.

— Mardin reports trouble in the Jebel Tor region which amount to a civil war

— Mr. Layard tells the Armenians that he hears bad things from the Missionaries in Erzroom about their people. The Armenians ask questions and report that Mr. Cole has been abusing their people whereas he has been explaining the bad political situation of the Armenians and has asked intervention of Mr La

— The Turks talk once more about attempting to depose the sovereign in whose shadow they all thrive. This is however too great a matter to be commenced in the midst of Ramazan starvation.

Information p. 12.

NEWS NOTES

CONSTANTINOPLE

9th Oct 1875

Rec'd Oct. 28.

Mr Wheeler and party on their way to E.T. Miss. passed through here last week.

Mr and Mrs Towney for Marsovan and Mr and Mrs Peirce for Baghchejuk arrived on the 5th. Mr Leon and returning to Marsovan and Mr and Mrs Fowle who will spend the winter in [illegible]ma will arrive here the 12th.

The Eur. T. Miss. has just held its Ann. Meeting. Mr Barrows was present as delegate from W.T.M. Philippopolis is to be reoccupied as a Station by Messrs Marsh and Bond.

The Bureau of the Press has sent Mr Byington a first and very sharp warning for an article in the Zornitza. The Zornitza is the sole survivor of the list of Bulgarian papers of this city. While time it has also kept [illegible] on the Bulgarians. It now [illegible] a large detachment in [illegible] beside the Balkans. Moreover the news agents find the [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] it in the [illegible] along the Railway where they often appear with it in advance of the mail

- The Bulgarians would be very glad to resist the organization of East Roumelia. They are just now in a paroxysm of excitement on the question and would gladly establish an exclusively Bulgarian Principality, whose soil should never be profaned by those who are so miserable as to be of a different race or religion.

- The Livonian sunk off San Stefano on Saturday, had on board a total forty six boxes of Missionary goods. Miss Tracy, Pierce, Fowle and Dr. Marsh have thus lost their outfit goods and many others lose [illegible]. The goods are insured.

H. O. Dwight

5

NEWS NOTES

CONSTANTINOPLE
6 NOV. 1879

Rec'd Nov. 29.

Dr Clark is in London. The English are surprised to learn the extent to which Asia Minor is occupied by the Board. Church Miss. Soc. asked if they could send men into the S. W. region. Dr Clark suggested that they occupy instead Mosul and Bagdad. — Overwork has brought on illness to Dr. E. E. Bliss in London. Dr & Mrs. Riggs left the 31st for Aintab. Mrs Brooks is beginning to venture out. — Mrs. C. H. Tomson sails from L'pool for N. Y. the 9th

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Jenney & Miss Stone for the Bulgarian Mission arrive this week — The Prussian Consul [illegible] [illegible] Mr Riggs taking his family to Athens — The "Home" has 57 pupils of which 27 boarders ~~Eight nationalities are represented~~ The first Bulgarian pupil have come. In the primary school on the same premises there are 30 pupils — A fire near my house last week scorched the rooms but did no harm. It did us all good by calling out friendly services of 26 persons who showed true neighborliness for which we are very grateful. [illegible]

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NEWS NOTES

CONSTANTINOPLE
8 NOV. 1872

Dr Clark was in London. The English are surprised to learn the extent to which Asia Minor is occupied by the Board. Church Miss. Soc. asked if they could send men into the S. E. region. Dr Clark suggested that they occupy instead Mosul and Bagdad.

— Overwork has brought on illness to Dr. E. E. Bliss in London.

Dr & Mrs. Riggs left the 30th for America.

Miss Brooks is beginning to [illegible]

Mrs C. H. Tomson sails from L'pl for N. Y. the 9th

— Mr Bond and family, Mrs. Jenney & Miss Stone for the Bulgarian Mission arrive th week. — The Prud. Com. approves Mr Riggs taking his fam to Athens. — The "Home" has 57 pupils of which 27 boarde Eight nationalities are represente The first Bulgarian pupil has come. In the primary scho on the same premises there 30 pupils. A fire near m house last week warmed th rooms but did no harm. I did us all good by calling out friendly services of 26 persons who showed true neighborliness for which we are very grateful. H. O. Dw

H. O. Dwight, CONST'PLE

NEWS NOTES.

4th Dec. 1878

Recd, Dec. 23.

Mr Riggs arrived here on his way to Athens the 12th November. His three eldest children have been attacked by a malarial fever. This has detained him here. In the case of Sue the eldest child the attack began with a series of convulsions. The fever was very violent with all three. They are well advanced in convalescence. — Dr Clark returned to the U.S. Nov 20th. The appeal to the English people for funds has been launched after modification. — The T. M. A. Soc. has objected to an appeal independently of their agency and there has been some very plain talking with the officers of that Society on the subject of reform. Unfortunately it has proved impo- [illegible] to induce the Society to make any change in its Executive Committee and the appeal for funds makes no mention of the T. M. A. Soc. The position taken is one of abstention from all questions which lie between the T. M. A. Soc and its critics. The Board issues the appeal independently of the Soc. for urgent reasons of present need purposing again to work through the Soc. if it ever recovers the confidence of the English people — Mr. Bliss returns this month — Mr Hitchcock has returned from Rome — Mr Brooks has recovered — Mr Barrows has had a sharp attack of malarial fever, but is better — Miss West is to return to Smyrna to be in relations with Manisa and the Mission as full as any other of the single ladies connected with the Mission.

— There is probability of trouble in the city when winter has made the poor desperate.

NEWS NOTES (COM AD INTERIM EXTRA)

CONSTANTINOPLE
DEC. 18 '78

Votes of Com. ad Int. W. T. M.

1. To refer Mr. Riggs letter concerning his visit to Athens to the sub Com. of wh Dr. Wood is chairman.

2. To appoint Messrs. Wood Pettibone Baldwin & Dwight a sub-Com to present the Sivas chapel case to Mr. Maynard again.

3. To ask the Prudential Com t reconsider its action concerning Mr. Riggs and to permit the execution of the plan of the mission as to supplying the Greek Dept of Marsovan Sem.

4. To appropriate from the Providence Fund £ 5 for B. Hachadour and £ 5 for B. Muggerdich of Adrianople.

5. To refer to the Secretary Mr. Herrick's request for light on the prospects of religious liberty in Turkey.

6. To authorize employment of Keifi Effendi for ½ time at six liras per month as translator.

7. To appropriate from Providence Fund £ 8 for Pastor at Rodosto and £ 2½ for B. Hachadour of Adrianople.

8. To instruct Mr Dwight to ask the W. B. M. to provide a small Fire Engine for the Home.

Letters from Miss. Rooms

No. 11. Disapproving of Miss West visit to England.

No. 12. Designating Mr. Fowle to Cesarea, for the winter, in view of Mr & Mrs. Farnsworth's impaired health, and of the corrupt character of the Turkish used at Kessab which makes Cesarea a better place to learn the language.

No. 13. Approving the letter by which the Com ad Int. accompanied its endorsement upon the letter of Cesarea Station concerning Mr. Fowle.

No. 14. Communicating the appeal for funds prepared for publication in England.

No. 15. Authorizing Com. ad Int. to allow Mr. Riggs to take his family to Athens, Announcing that the proposal to employ Mr. Constantine is definitively withdrawn but without knowledge in Boston of any adequate reason for the objections of the Mission.

No. 16. Announcing Dr Clark's visit to England

No. 17. Expressing dissatisfaction with course of Miss West & explaining that Mr. Herrick is destined for Marsovan.

No 18. Announcing that Miss West will return to Smyrna pass over the funds already raised and will hereafter be as any other of the single ladies in relation to the Mission.

Dr E. E. Bliss has returned.

H. O. Dwight

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Con'ple, Dec. 18, 1875.

NEWS NOTES (COM AD INTERIM EXTRA)

CONSTANTINOPLE
DEC. 18 '75

Votes of Com. ad Int. N.T.M.

1. To refer Mr. Riggs' letter concerning his visit to Athens to the sub Com. of wh. Dr. Wood is chairman.

2. To appoint Messrs. Wood, Pettibone, [illegible] & Dwight a sub-Com. to present the Eisna chapel case to Mr. Maynard again.

3. To ask the Prudential Com. to reconsider its action concerning Mr. Riggs and to permit the execution of the plan of the Prof. views as to supplying the Greek Dept of Marsovan Sem.

4. To appropriate from the Providence Fund £5 for B. [illegible] and £5 for B. Haggopian of Adrianople.

5. To refer to the Secretary Mr. Herrick's request for light on the prospect of religious liberty in Turkey.

6. To authorize employment of Hagop Effendi for ½ time at six lira per month as translator.

7. To appropriate from Providence Fund £8 for Pastor at Rodosto and £2½ for B. Hachadour of Adrianople.

8. To instruct Mr. Dwight to ask the Pr. C. M. to provide a small Fire Engine for the House.

Letters from Prud. Com.

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No. 18. Announcing that Prof. Wood will return to [illegible] the funds already raised and will hereafter be in [illegible] of the [illegible] in relation to the Institution.

P.S. Bliss has returned.

H. O. Dwight

NEWS NOTES (COM AD INTERIM EXTRA)

CONSTANTINOPLE
DEC. 18 '78

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Dr E. E. Bliss has returned.

H. O. Dwight

Rev Dr. Clark

NEWS NOTES (COM. AD INTERIM EXTRA) CONSTANTIN
8 APRIL

Votes of Com. ad Interim W. T. Mission

1. To authorize Broosa Station to give £20 to the Normal school.

2. To inform Broosa orphanage that Com ad Int has no funds for it.

3. To approve request for sp. Apps. for 1879 for Greek helper in Constple (£108)

4. To place at the disposal of the Vlanga chapel committee the balance of the Ch. building Fund.

5. To approve Mrs. Jarions request for leave to visit the U.S

6. To request Messrs. Parsons and Pierce to carry on the work in the Nicomedia field as a separate Station.

7. To make an assessment of 4% pro rata upon the gross estimate of the mission for 1879 including salaries of Missionaries to apply the sum thus constituted toward the reduction of $7.000 ordered from Boston, making up the remainder of the reduction from the sum asked for Publications.

8. To approve of Mr. Dwight's taking his wife to Athens at the expense of the Board.

9. That under the present financial status no new plan can be considered for church building in Smyrna.

10. To approve Mr Dwight's application for leave to visit the U. S with his family.

11. To request the Com in charge of the Bible House to recommend to the Trustees in America to grant for Missionary purposes in Constantinople the rent paid by the Board for Offices in the Bible House.

12. To appoint Messrs Dwight and Pettibone committee on the Pera cemetery.

13. To grant at half price a set of Mission books to the Young men's association in Diarbekir.

14. To issue letters of invitation for Annual Meeting to commence May 27th.

15 To appoint Mr Hitchcock delegate to the Meeting of the Eas. T. Mission.

Letters from Miss'y Rooms

No 19. Approves judicious statement of sub-Com. on supply of Marsovan Sem. The subject is now closed.

No. 20. Mentions embarrassment resulting from lack of information concerning the details of the operation of the reduction of Apps.

No 21. Commends Nahabed Abdalian as a first rate Christian for employment. Miss Ida Hamlin to be sent to Turkey for the Home or for Aintab

No. 22. Declines to print

Recd May 12. 79

proposed new blank for Tabular view owing to cost ($75) and the large supply of old blanks still on hand. The Board will be relieved of some part of expense of education in Harpoot through a recent donation to Armenia College of $20.000. The experiment of raising money in England has failed but it will do good by convincing Native Chh. how little help can be hoped from abroad.

__No 23.__ Commends generosity of Missionaries in taking a share of the burden of reduction — The A.H.M.S. presses the churches of America for contributions to help suffering Missionaries, having first placed the Missionaries in suffering by sending out more than the Soc. can support. This pressure on the Churches hurts the Treasury of the Board.

__No 24__ Natives should be brought forward in Publication Dep't work —

__No 25.__ Grants leave to Mr Dwight to visit the U.S. — Mr Herrick is producing a better impression than ever before in which he is aided by years and experience — Nothing is to be expected from Nahabed Abdalian and the suggestions for his employment have perhaps given needless trouble. Nothing like the Smyrna plan of Church building can be adopted now — All the people must be urged to self help.

* * *

Government is to withdraw its subsidy to the bakers and much distress will therefore result. Great suffering has occurred in many towns near the city. Bread riots on a small scale have taken place. Letters from Broosa describe that place as greatly excited and in suffering for bread. The last act of the repudiation drama is now at hand.

The Scotts of Van are expected this week —

The Government of Van has prohibited the sale of our books in villages where there are no Protestants

Henry O. Dwight

Rec'd May 28.

Inf.

London, May 15th 1877.

Rev. N. G. Clark D. D.

Missionary Rooms, Boston.

Dear Sir.

You may already have heard from Constantinople of my leaving there on my way to the United States in company with Mr. Farnsworth and his family, and may be surprised that I have not written to Boston for permission before taking such a step. My reason for not writing is that, hoping that the late Spring would bring me back strength enough to undertake work once more with some hope of being able to hold out, I delayed coming to a decision in the matter until too late to write to Boston without losing my opportunity for company. Then, too, my case seemed an exceptional one as I have been out of the work for two years and a half, and so am leaving no gap.

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I have remained in Turkey all this time in the constant hope that two or three months more would see me strong enough to return to my work once more. In this I have been as constantly disappointed, and when this Spring found me with, in all probability, another year of enforced idleness before me, it seemed to me that but one course was open to me, and with the approval of the Mission I started for America, hoping that the journey and the change would bring back my strength much sooner than I could regain it in Turkey.

It is a great trial to me to be obliged to leave what I had hoped would be my life work, but the matter seems to have been taken out of my hands, and decided for me by One who never makes mistakes.

Mr. Farnsworth has probably written you of our pleasant and prosperous journey thus far, and of our plan to sail from Glasgow in the steamer Victoria of the Anchor Line, reaching New York about June 1st. I shall then go at once to my brother's in New Britain, Conn.

Respectfully

C. P. Dwight.

Sivas. July 10, 1875.
Rec'd Aug. 23.

Sivas, Turkey. July 10th 1875.

Rev. I. R. Worcester. D.D.

Dear Sir,

It is now between three and four months since I received your very kind letter written while I was in Nice. At the time it reached me I was not able to answer it, but I thanked you then in my heart for writing, and for your good wishes for my recovery. Now that I am stronger I wish to let you know that your kindness was appreciated, and that your letter did me much good by assuring me that I was remembered.

I am still absent from my post, but it was thought that by escaping the intense heat of Constantinople, and spending the summer in this

cooler climate of Sivas, the work of recovery commenced in Nice would go on more rapidly. Although still far from strong I am gaining steadily and have much hope that I may be able to return to my work in the Fall.

Thanking you once more for your kind letter, I remain

Yours truly
Cornelia P. Dwight.

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New Britain, June 19th 1877.

Rev. N. G. Clark. D.D.

Congregational House, Boston. Mass.

Dear Sir,

Your letter of the 9th inst. reached me a few days since. I thank you for it and for the words of sympathy that it contained. You inquire about my health. I am much better than I have been and feel that the sea voyage did me good, but my strength is still far from what it should be. I am now expecting to go with my brother's family to Martha's Vineyard next month, and am hoping great things from the sea air and bathing. If it is at all possible I intend to teach again in the Fall, but this must depend somewhat on my strength.

Respectfully yours

C. P. Dwight.

Farnham, Laura

Farnham, Miss Laura

Nicomedia Jan 18th 1883.

Rev N. G. Clark.

Dear Sir.

Reading Mr Parsons letter to you this one which he sent to us. It occurred to me that possibly you might assist us in deciding the *vexed* question — The question constantly before *me* is. Shall I go to Bardezag or remain here? There are *many* reasons why I should go and *as* many why I should stay here — The people here understood that I was sent to N. and I so understood the matter when I left America consequently when I had been here three months by the advice of the Missionaries in Constantinople a girls school was commenced with the understanding that I was to have the care of it — As there was no suitable place for the school a room was finished in one of the brethren's houses — It was newly plastered — and when school commenced the walls were very damp — a fact which I did not know at the time — and the result was that after remaining in the school for five weeks. I had a cough and the warm weather coming on I lost my strength and at the time of Annual meeting was obliged to go to C. for medical advice — Dr West decided that I could *not* come back to go into school

It was a sad disappointment – both to the people and myself – In a few weeks I was quite well but the weather was so very warm that it was not thought advisable for me to return to N.– When I left N. to go to C. we had eighteen scholars – when the school closed there were twelve – As soon as it was prudent we returned to N. and the school commenced the 23rd of Sept. and has continued four months – We commenced with five pupils and closed with twenty – We had five girls from old Armenian families – Of course it is not for me to say how far the school was a success as I am supposed to be an interested person and might judge partially – The girls are all interested in their books and I think the Protestant girls would still attend the school if it was under the instruction of a native teacher – The old Armenian girls will leave when I do – It will also create a great deal of unpleasant feeling amongst the people – Pastor Carabet will feel it very much but I I have this confidence in him that he will *believe* it is done for the best – though I fear it will sadly discourage him – *Now* for the other side of the question — Mr Parsons ought to write — side of the sheet — All that he says about my going to B. is true — A school there is a necessity — And could a teacher be found to be associated with Miss Seller I should at once decide that my place was here — I feel that she is perfectly competent to undertake the school alone or with a native teacher — Mrs Parsons feels that she is inexperienced and therefore some one will be needed to assist — Now the very fact that Miss Seller feels as she does is proof positive to my mind that she is competent for a truer saying was never spoken that "those that know nothing fear nothing" — now to my partial eyes my school has improved wonderfully — The scholars are quiet and polite — their personal appearance is very much improved and I trust that some good seed has been sown that will spring up and bear fruit unto Eternal Life

I have tried to be unselfish in this matter and to lay aside all thoughts of self — to ask "What wilt Thou have me to do? Lord" — Still it will be hard for me to leave Mrs Spaulding not that it will be hard to go to Mrs Parsons for we all love them dearly — So you see I am in a strait — betwixt — two — Of course you will feel and say we who are here and know all the circumstances of the case can best decide But when the doctors disagree what is to be done — I hope and pray that God will give us wisdom — that He will direct our paths

I have been quite alone for the past three months but God has very mercifully restored to me my best friends — Dear Mr & Mrs Spalding We cannot praise Him enough for restoring Mr S. to his work — God often hides a smiling face behind a dark providence — My sickness was the severest disappointment of my life and yet even now I see the nine weeks spent at Dr Pratt's were I hope the most profitable of my life — I cannot almost thank Him now for sending this sickness upon me or rather for permitting me to bring it upon myself — for I have not the least doubt I was careless — which is as much a sin in His sight as an open violation of His commands —

I remain yours in love

Laura Farnham

Nicomedia, Jan. 18, 1878

Rec'd. Feb. 12th

Nicomedia, June 16, 1873 –

"I have felt for the past few months that I had no abiding place – If the proverb is true that "Home is where the heart is," then mine is in Nicomedia –

At the meeting in C. it was decided that Mr. & Mrs. Spaulding be located at Baghchejuk, which would involve my being left here entirely alone – None of the Missionaries approved of that, and of course I yielded my opinion and am to go – I feel very sad to leave my work here, for I love my pupils very much and think they do me –

¶ I promised to tell you of my Sabbath School class. || When I first began to teach I did not speak the language fluently, and how to instruct a dozen || witless girls, I did not know. || The first Sabbath I almost despaired, especially when *one* of the girls, wishing to leave the room and not seeing any more convenient way, climbed over *two* settees and so reached the aisle. ||

I had learned that stories interest the people here whether large or small, and as I could not tell them stories in Armenian, it occurred to me that they might learn them and relate them to me, as I had no difficulty in understanding them. I arranged it in this way,- One pupil was to tell me the story of Abraham, another of Joseph, ~~so~~ and still another was to tell me all she could of the incidents in the life of Jesus. ++ The plan has worked nicely, for the children were interested, and I was perfectly astonished to see how correctly they related the stories. ++ I have actually had to study up myself, they told me so many little incidents that I had forgotten. The plan worked well for their parents too, though I presume they sometimes wished the "new teacher"* back in America, for the little folks gave their fathers no peace. ++ Their mothers did not know how, and their +++ fathers must read to them and tell them all about "the men in the Bible."

"I believe I shall continue to let them do the talking even when I am able to do it, for one great want of this people is, that they do not know how to tell, what they do know.

They are not at all diffident; – only ~~dont~~ do not know what to say. My girls promised me last Sabbath that they would come to the school every Sabbath, and then one little girl asked me if I did not want her to pray for me – She is a very smart, intelligent girl, about eleven years old, the daughter of our Bible woman and much better instructed than most of the children here." // but being an only daughter she is very much indulged, so that her besetting sin is selfishness; but I think she is really trying to overcome it.

We are now in the midst of moving – indeed I can hardly find a place to put my letter while I write. Tomorrow and next day must be spent in making calls on the people – I do so dread it – These people are very emotional and will cry and take on as though they had lost all their friends they had in the world – and as yet I cannot ~~yet~~ bring myself to take it all calmly, feeling that they are like children and will soon forget their troubles – Mr. Parsons who has been in this country a long time, laughs at me because when I go to a funeral, I always make myself sick - He says it is their custom to cry and mourn, and that I must not have too much sympathy. I presume I shall get accustomed to it and take it more calmly. I attended the funeral of a little child last Winter when I was alone - The mother wept and mourned until I could bear it no longer, and came home and cried until Mr. P. came and made so much fun of me that I was ashamed -

I have a favor to ask and I do not know whom to ask. We need very much, seats for our School room in B- Mr. P. proposes having some made, but I have tried that here, and besides being very inconvenient, do not think it is at all economical; for they do not understand how to make them here - Consequently they are constantly needing repairs which is very expensive as well as a great annoyance - If some kind friends would furnish us with thirty or forty seats, such as Miss Clark of Brousa has, we would be very grateful, and they would have the blessedness of knowing that inasmuch as they have provided for the wants of these, Christ's little ones, they has done it unto Him—

In my next I will tell you of my new field of labor and new home, though I shall by no means forget these Nicomedian friends. I am going to make an effort to come here once a week and so help the school here which I hope will be continued under the care of a native teacher—a Marsovan graduate—

Yours affectionately,

Laura Farnham—

Ph ? June 10 1873

100 p Ack Feb. 21

Baghchejik Jan 29th 1874.

Dr Clark.

Dear Sir.

Our seats came a week ago and I did so want to write a letter of *thanks* immediately. but it was the first week of the second term of school and I did not find time. We closed our first term three week ago. We had fifty-two pupils - fifty one of whom were present at the examination - while a large number of the parents were present. Our school here *is* a novelty and the most novel thing about it is that *all* the pupils *pay*. We have put the tuition at a piastre a week which brings the school within the reach of all who value education and are willing to sacrifice to gain one. and forty piastres a year for the people here is as much as the expenses at Robert College are for those who send there.

When school first began the decision? was that every pupil should pay one week in advance. I have read of ministers "black mondays" and if they were "*blacker*" than mine I shall always have a *fellow* feeling for that class of persons. Such pitiful stories as the girls would tell of their poverty - "Not a piastre in the house -

and yet that same girl when told she "could not come" and she must go home would go home and in an half hour - often less - return with the "piastres" - Such things make me hard hearted - Three months ago I could not sleep Monday nights lest I might have been unjust - Though I always went or sent some one to see such ones - yet I could not always do it Monday - Now I can - and can tell anyone who does come without their tuition to "go home" without shedding a tear - I hope this work is about done now. All the parents and pupils understand that they must pay and I have very little trouble - Sometimes there will be one or two of those who have not been in school long - who will try to get rid of it - We decided we would take one girl from each of our villages who should be educated for a teacher - We have five such and they are from very poor families - poorer than we can conceive of - and yet they have all done something - One of them brought corn & wheat; another a piece of cloth made by her mother - which we sold for enough to pay her tuition and books - The girl from Ovajik and the most promising scholar in the school whose father goes from village to village mending tin ware has paid for her books - tuition - and clothed her well - I tell them it cost you something to keep your children at home - Why should you not at the very least give what it *cost* you - We have not yet any girls who pay their board but there are two in Nicomedia who I think will come they are only waiting to see if we won't take them free - Now I think you will understand that it is much harder to make them pay than it *would* be to earn the money and give it to them - Why is this church without a pastor to-day? simply because they have learned to say and really feel "I can't" - they can when they found that they *could* not go to school unless they paid - they paid - and today every child in the school feels when I buy a thing I *must* pay for it - even the very youngest feel it - A little girl, only seven years said to me - I was so sorry I could not come to school yesterday but I was sick - "I told father I *ought* to come to bring the book money" - She had bought a Bible the day before - The parents have bought and *paid* for seven hundred piastres worth of books or rather fourteen hundred worth for we have sold that many books and received 700. as we sell at half price according to the rule

I cannot report as I would be *so* glad to that I see any special indications that the pupils are really Christ's little ones - while they are as general thing obedient and faithful - I cannot see that they have any higher motive than that of pleasing their teachers -- I do feel this very much - and sometimes feel perhaps I have made a mistake in my teaching. I have tried to keep constantly before them that they must show their righteousness by their works - for they *seem* to think because the "Lord is merciful" - a phrase that is constantly on their lips - they shall somehow be *saved* by their faith - and even the very best of them will deceive and some of them will tell ~~[illegible]~~ a downright falsehood - perhaps I go to the other extreme. I am sometimes afraid my girls will think - If they are neat - always speak the truth - pay *their* debts and last; as a *sure* sign of sanctification don't *deceive* they are meet for the kingdom - Oh how much we need wisdom I lose confidence in myself every day - feel as though I dare not take a step *alone* - The news in your last note seems *too* good to be true - We should so enjoy having company part of the time - It was hard for me to have the Spauldings go and just at this time when I knew it would be so hard for the loved ones there -- I am glad my mother could see him and be able to talk with him ere she went to her long home - Mr & Mrs P. are very kind to me. My own father & mother could do no more for me than they do -- I do not think I could have lived through the past three *months* had it not been for their loving sympathy expressed not in words - but in deeds that not only saved my strength but lightened my heart - and it is oftener the heavy heart that wears us out than the tax upon our physical strength -- I hardly believe that hard work and only hard work would break me down -

I would like fifteen more desks No. 1 & 2. those will just fill the room -- and seat sixty pupils. We hope to start a Primary School in the Spring and then we shall only have the 1st & 2nd classes in the large school room The desks which we have used that were made here we shall put into the small school if we do not get possession of the Boys School which I hope and pray we may - If the people should call a preacher and ask help for their school. I should be in favor of helping them if Mr P. could have the control of the school so far at least as the selection of a teacher was concerned – then I would put our seats – that is the ones made here into that school – In packing the seats – please ask Mr H. to tell who ever does it to fill the boxes with straw or excelsior so that the irons shall not move about – three or four of these were broken but not so seriously but we can use them – And I think Mr P. will find a way of repairing them – He has spent the past week on his knees – and yet I don't think he worships them though I almost do – I can have things so orderly now and I am going to sell my hammer – and buy a screw-driver

If convenient I would like for the seats to be sent so that I can have them at Easter. which is the last of April –

I think I have not told you the proportion of old Armenians compared with the Protestants 1/3 last term – And this is about all the encouraging thing I see – The protestants are very much in advance of them – just as the Protestant schools are they are far in advance of the Armenians – Girls from their schools who have attended constantly at the age of twelve & fourteen can't read – this is not so among the Protes

Baghchejik Jan. 29. 1874
Rec'd Feb. 25.

Badezag May 12th 1874.

Dear Dr Clark.

Mr P. leaves us tomorrow for America and as you will see him. he will report us and what we are doing. Everything here is so unsettled that it is very hard to give a "correct" account of the state of affairs - While in regard to the School we feel as hopeful as ever - Yet the coming of Alexander of Ada Bazar and the success he has met with in regard to collecting funds make the work here - in this region very difficult. He has it - seems to me very bitter feelings towards Missionaries - he feel that they tried to hinder his success by the letters that they wrote and now he is determined that he will withdraw from them entirely - If this is so. it will of course affect all our work. as he assumes the care of the villages There are only two courses left we must either withdraw entirely - or the mission must decide to take an independent course - this they hesitate to do. as opposing Alexander is opposing the Union - for all acknowledge he is the Union

Alexander is now here and his plan is as far as I know it to form a Union of the three three churches. Ada Bazar Nicomedia & Badezar. They are to have a Presbyterian form of government and a common treasury - I have no confidence in the success of his plans but he is determined to try and he says Scotland will furnish the needed funds - Now I must go back a little and explain our affairs. The women here have been accustomed to sit in the gallery of the church and as it is very difficult to hear they have become very disorderly talking, walking about - going out and the children only added to the general confusion. We or rather Mrs P. has always felt that it was not the proper place but has endured it thinking that when the church had a pastor the matter would be remedied. Last Spring soon after we came - Mr + Mrs P. + myself made a short tour while we were away. Hagopas of Robert College came here with his wife and some other guests - (he is a brother of Alexander. Alexander's wife was spending the summer here. Mr. Hagopas proposed to Miss Lilly Parsons + Mrs Spaulding that they sit below. Of course they were only too glad of so good an opportunity for getting below - We continued to sit below - and the members of the school both the boarders and the day pupils also sat there - We never heard one word of opposition to our sitting there for four months - So you can imagine our surprise when one Sabbath morning we found the door closed and a notice requesting or rather commanding us to go up stairs - This we did not feel prepared to do so returned home - There was considerable excitement about it - Mr P. was angry - and we were assured that it was done by one _individual_ an that no one else knew anything about it - The door was opened by a member of the church committee So the next Sabbath we went and sat below - but then as the man who closed the door was very angry - and there was so much said that we decided to ask permission from the church committee - This we did first verbally then by letter - The letter was sent just after Alexander had been here for two weeks - but we did not get the desired permission - The man who closed the door is Alexander's wife's brother - We talked with Alexander about the matter and he assured us that he was not _opposed_ - but the fact that he did not oppose things seems to us very significant We have talked with the brethren and as far as we have learned there are only four men who are opposed - A large number of the brethren have children in the school - There has been no pupil withdrawn from the school - though we have not attended church since about Christmas - Our relations with the people are pleasant - we visiting them and they us Of course this has caused us many sad hours and yet we felt that it was not a proper place for our girls to sit and we ought to teach both by our words and actions that we so regarded it - I feel that Menas countenanced by Alexander closed the door simply as showing his opposition to missions though the reason sometimes given is that we are not accustomed to sit together - that it is contrary to our custom - but this is not so. And when they are brought right to the point they all confess that it is not so -

This opposition is not to Mr P. but to missionaries in general - I feel very strongly that if we had men that had always maintained the principles of the mission as Mr P. has - Turkey today would have had strong self supporting churches - It is a hard policy to carry out - but the only safe one. The people must be

made to feel that they have something to do
not that *everything* must done for them
I tell them plainly *now* that they *are* poor
simply because they are lazy and ignorant
and if they dont want their children to be
as badly off as they are - *they must* educate them
we are not going to do it - while I am willing
to take *one* girl from each of the villages to
train for a teacher free or nearly so - for we
now have not a single pupil who is entirely
free and we have one who pays her board
tuition, books - I am not going to take all I can
get for while of course it is an advantage to the
girl it is a positive damage to her parents and
to the churches - This is not a popular doctrine
either with the missionaries or natives but
I think we can afford to lose our reputation
for the sake of the *right*. -

We hold a Sabbath service in the school-room
we usually have from one two hundred - Now
is the busy season and yet last Sunday we
had seventy one - and they came to listen.
After this service we have a lesson for our
girls and many of our good sisters come -
We try in every *possible* way to supply the place

of the public service - Sometimes some one comes from abroad to supply the pulpit here and sometimes a brother reads and prays — Alexander tells them that if they will decide who they will call he will bring him - the state of church seems almost hopeless - for this reason no one seems to be seeking their spiritual welfare - only their worldly advancement. And yet - I can't help believing God has some little ones here. And He will not leave them alone — I know there are some sisters here - who are praying for the coming of the Holy Spirit - their faith is a constant rebuke to me. We can only pray for vain is the help of man - I keep saying all things are possible with Him - Pray for us -

Thanks for the seats - I asked the mission if it was necessary for my request to be endorsed and they thought not - as the Prudential Com. had once voted to supply the school. —

Affect. Yours
Laura Farnham —

Mr. P. has just brought a letter for me to read which he has written — and now it does not seem necessary for me to send this — but he says send it.

Bardezag, May 12, 1874
Rec'd June 8.
Ans. 10

Beckway Oct. 14th 1874

Dear Dr Clark.

I have been feeling for some weeks that I ought to report myself but like all naughty children did not like to report my transgressions —

The last you heard from us we had not been to church for six months - I wrote you that we went one Sunday morning and found the door fastened and a notice upon it telling us to go up stairs - This we did not do but came home. After that we asked permission by letter for the school to sit below. This was not granted - My next proposal was that the girls might be permitted to sit below and I would sit in the gallery. I said this because some of the brethren had said that the "teacher only wanted to have her own way" By doing or rather saying this I did convince the decent men on the board that I was only seeking the good of their children and not my own will. We had a good chance to talk the matter over and I think every one was made to understand that the gallery was not a suitable place for us to sit. Still they said we must wait until we have a preacher. but one of us will sit up there so it shall be perfectly quiet. And we will give the girls *the* front seat. As the Mission or rather Constantinople Station had written a letter to them we felt that they must decide whether we must go or *not*. I felt that in a matter which affected not only this place but as the Missionaries felt the work in this whole field we must yield to their judgment. The work is so bound together that one cannot act individually and he or *she* bear the consequences. And I also felt if we were *wrong* we *ought* to say so. I don't think we ought to require more of the natives than we are capable of doing ourselves. So (though it was *dreadful* hard) (the hardest thing I ever did) when I knew just how the Missionaries felt about it took the girls and went into the gallery. I did not think myself that it was the best thing to do. And yet I was not prepared for the alternative. to have the school closed. Dr Wood wrote a letter to the Com appointed by the Union in which he said "A preacher must be sent here for the school or the people must let us sit below. And if one of these two things could *not* be done then the school must not be opened."

I did feel that the time had come to have a separate service and *that* was the best thing to be done for I could not see that the church here could have a preacher even were they disposed to have. They are not able to pay one. And will not ask for help. And how can the school be kept here if there is no service and *no hope* of any. Now I suppose this will be a question for future consideration For the present we are provided for. Mr Hitchcock is here and he has a service for the girls though we go to the church in the morning The preacher there is a man who does not know *enough* to feel his ignorance and consequently will preach as long as he lives which I pray may not be long. Mr H. has made a real *personal sacrifice* to come here. And I do feel that God will bless his labours. He does whatsoever his hands find to do and does it with his *might* too If there only could be some native preachers that would preach the gospel for the love of it and felt the worth of souls as Mr H. does. God would pour out His Spirit and

even this *desert* place would blossom as the rose
I perhaps ought *not* to say there are not those
among the native who do have this spirit
for Pastor Hohannes of Rodosto has offered to
leave his home and family and come here and
labor for this people and his church has
consented and they will continue to pay
their part of his salary. Now I say this is
a purely unselfish act on their part and also
on the Pastor's, We have forty three (43) pupils
fourteen of whom are boarders. We still try to have
the school *strictly* a tuition school. Of the
boarders one works for her board and richly earns
it. I think you will think so when I tell you that
we have fourteen girls and she is all the paid
servant there is in or about the house. The girls
all do their own work but she takes the place
of a native teacher except that she does not teach
and our teacher does not board *with* us. We
give Miriam her board and tuition for what
she does. We have only *one* pupil in the school
whose friends do not pay something. She is a
girl from Constantinople whose uncle paid for
her last year and she was so smart in every
respect that I thought I had better pay for her

until their father found work. I could often find help for these girls but that is not the point. It is that their friends may feel the responsibility. I do not think that getting help from America for these girls is at all different in principle than paying for them from the funds of the Board. We have three girls whose friends nearly pay their whole expense. One who pays the whole. And this is done at a great sacrifice on their part. I have had several applications and have replied to all. Will receive your girls but the expense must be borne by you not me. The man (Haroutoon) who has made so much trouble here applied last week to have his girls come as boarders. They were day pupils last year. I told him I would receive them if he would pay for them. He said if I pay the whole I can only send one and I want to send both. There were several strangers present or I should have told him that I thought he had better first allow them a place in the Lord's House. He said he would come again and then if I live I shall tell him. I asked Pastor Hohannes to tell him. He first applied for the girls

I want to talk with him for he is an intelligent man and can be made to see these things though I am not sure he will confess it—

Mr Parsons wrote that he had proposed to you to have the school put under the Union and Miss West take charge of it— If it should be put under the Union Miss West or Miss Somebody must take charge of— as much as I love the school and it would almost break my heart to leave it— yet I could not be under the Union. I could never consent to their way of doing things. I don't believe I shall be called upon to decline for the Union would not want me. We have a splendid native teacher She was educated at Marsovan—

Our seats are all put down and look beautifully (Mr H. put the last ones. Mr P. the first ones) Thanks many. I do hope you will pray most earnestly that Mr H.s & Pastor Hohannes's labors may be blessed to the salvation of these girls I do feel so troubled that they are not christians Perhaps it is wrong for me to say they are not but I do feel so. Others think they are but they do not know them as well as I do—

Sincerely Yours

Laura Farnham

Bardesag Oct. 14, 1874.
Rec'd Nov. 10.
Ackd Nov 12

702.

Bardezag April 14th 1874.

Dr Clark.

Dear Sir,

I have been trying to make up my mind for a long time to write you but have not been able to. First I will speak of the school and what is needed here as it appears to me – Last Christmas we had four graduates as I presume you know. These four girls have been sent to our villages to teach and do such work as is needed among the women. One is at Shakshak one at Armash, one at Hangilar and one at Ortakeuy. Mr Parsons has visited them all. Miss Parsons three of them. They are doing pretty well and if visited often we hope they may be very useful. We intend they shall teach two years. After that if they wish to – After two years they ought to be able to decide for themselves. And I should hope that wherever they might be they would be useful. When they leave school they do not know their own minds and their parents dispose of them if we had allowed them, we should have had one teacher only now we have four. That they are needed there is no question. In some of our villages there is not a single woman or girl who can read – At Shakshak this is so. There is only one Protestant

Bardezag Apl 14 1874

family and our girl there has work enough for this family and through them for the village. She has however besides a school of fifteen - I said I hoped they would be useful but conditionally they must be visited often. Mr Parsons as you know spends at least two thirds of his time touring and now these schools are opened. Some one of us should go with him. There is not even a question about this. This part of the work I cannot do - I started with Mr + Miss Parsons but after visiting one school had to come home - Now you will see as I do and have for some time - only I did not like to acknowledge it even to myself - that there ought to be a teacher in this school who will do this work - "This ought ye to do and not to leave the other undone" is constantly sounding in my ears - I dont mean to say that any one has suggested to me that this ought to be done. and I am sensitive about it - it is my own conscience that tells me so. When we reached Shokshok. We found our girl had had many little troubles and some real trials but when she had told them all to us and we told her that "the servant was not better than his master". I told her my sympathies were much more drawn out for the wretched people around her than for her. They had no God. No Saviour - I think it does us all good to look away from ourselves. And remember others who are worse off. We think sometimes we are working for the Lord. When we are only for ourselves - She said when we left. "I am very happy. I have no wants." I write this that you may see the girls need these helps. but I have got away from what I was going to write. In the light of this the question is ought I not to come home. And if I do what can be done for the school. You know what everybody here thinks about this and "in a multitude of counsellors there is wisdom". I did not see this last year as I do now. I felt as long as I could do the work of the school I ought and it was also my wish to stay. so I would not listen to any one. I do not think there should be another American teacher in this school. If I was well. I presume Miss Parsons would leave the school more and so this work would be done. As it is she is not willing to - She of course feels now if she is away. I will have her classes to look after - I wish all our Station could get nearer the people. I hear a great deal from Mr Parsons but even then I do not feel it as he does - or as I do when I see it for myself. I dont think after going among the people -

we could complain if our salaries were cut down. Our schools (I mean missionary schools) - Our preachers. salaries for they are at least three times as much as the income of the very best of the people - I have sometimes said I can't live on any less that is for the school but the reason was that it takes so much of my time to look after it: not that I wanted the girls to live better or differently from the people - Our noon lunch never cost us more than sixteen piastres and that is for twenty ~~piastres~~ persons - generally our lunch is not over ten piastres or twelve. Our dinner never cost us a piastre apiece. I speak of this that you may see how little it costs the people to live - A man who wishes to send his girl here as boarder says it only costs him seven piastres to keep her at home - So you see Our schools, our preachers. missionaries can bear cutting but don't cut off the work in the villages - these schools only cost one lira a month - But to come back to the question. What shall I do? Dr Patterson says six months will "finish" me but I don't believe I shall be finished until the school is provided for. We have thought of Miss Bliss of Sivas but do not know as she can be spared -

Yours very sincerely

Laura Farnham

Bardesag, Apr. 14, 1877.
Rec'd May 7.

I want some day pupils' tuitions and I am not going to give the people any peace until I can have some. Why should it not be so And then we should have some educated girls. Educated at their own expense —

Bardezag April 26th 1886.

Dr. Clark.

Dear Sir

I am afraid you will think I do *not* *appreciate* your letter. I have delayed so long in sending an answer. I can assure you that it was the *most valuable* letter I ever received and at the time I received it I thought I could show you how much we *needed* *such* a letter. But after reading the Herald our wants seem insignificant in comparison with those there represented. We are not "pale" for the want of fresh air we have a nice large house. We dont wear "old clothes". And the girls are all so well and have such good appetites that the great financial question is how shall I find enough for them to eat for ½ lira per month. And we must not exceed that for we have several boarders and they only pay that. Now I will tell you the other side though *it* will not be very "pathetic". When I first heard that we must retrench I must confess it did seem *almost* impossible. I am in school six hours every day that is in the class room and very often seven is right. And we

I have called several of the fathers of the day pupils and told them it was my *business* if they took them out of school *now*. After I had told them for three years — and they all spoke in the exception gave me a promise to have them stay at least longer. They took it very kindly we could complain if our salaries were cut down. Our schools (I mean missionary schools) - Our preachers salaries for they are at least three times as much as the income of the very best of the people - I have sometimes said I can't live on any less that is for the school but the reason was that it takes so much of my time to look after it not that I wanted the girls to live better or differently from the people - Our noon lunch never cost us more than sixteen piasters and that is for twenty ~~piasters~~ persons - generally our lunch is not over ten piasters or twelve. Our dinner never costs us a piaster apiece I speak of this that you may see how little it costs the people to live - A man who wishes to send his girl here as boarder says it only costs him seven piasters to keep her at home - So you see Our schools, our preachers missionaries can bear cutting but don't cut off the work in the villages - These schools only cost one lira a month - But to come back to the question What shall I do? Dr Patterson says six months will "finish" me but I don't believe I shall be finished until the school is provided for. We have thought of Miss Bliss of Sivas but do not know as she can be spared -

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Laura Farnham -

Bardesag, Apr. 14. 1877.
Rec'd May 7.

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to give the people any peace until I can have some -
Why should it not be so Bardezag April 26th 1876.
And then we should have
P. Clark. some educated girls. Educated at their
own expense -

Dear Sir

I am afraid you will think I do not appreciate your letter, I have delayed so long in sending an answer. I can assure you that it was the most valuable letter I ever received and at the time I received it I thought I would show you how much we needed such a letter. But after reading the Herald our wants seem insignificant in comparison with those there represented. We are not "pale" for the want of fresh air We have a nice large house. We don't wear "old clothes". And the girls are all so well and have such good appetites that the great financial question is how shall I find enough for them to eat for 5 lira per month. And we must not exceed that for we have several boarders and they only pay that. Now I will tell you the other side though it will not be very "pathetic" When I first heard that we must retrench I must confess it did seem almost impossible I am in school six hours every day that is in the class room and very often seven or eight and we

I have called several of the fathers of the day pupils and told them it was my business if they took their daughters out of school now after I had held them for three years - and they all with one exception gave me a promise to have them stay at least one year longer. They took it very kindly have an hour of study in the evening besides. So you see my time for our family is not much. And our work must all be looked after for you know very well Orientals are not noted for their honesty. And we have no oven for baking our bread here and yet we use nearly one hundred loaves a week and as it must be sent away from the house the flour must be weighed the bread counted &c. And of course all this must be done during school hours. Now if we had an oven here I could always look after it during recess or at noon. But now I must do it immediately when I am in recitation. So when I found I could not have the oven as I wished I used a word I never allow my girls to "I can't" do without these things another year and on knowing how much of my time goes for such things wrote the letter that brought the "Glad tidings" — I do not know what he wrote only that "it brought coins from Mr Holdsheuck and something ever so much more valuable to me than gold." We have now twenty five pupils and nothing is so much value to me as time and the thirty pounds will help me more than I can tell you. And then "my patience" fails

Sometimes when I see so much to be done and so little time to do it. I think we shall admire each other very much at a "distance" and I can assure you I have no more desire to see you, than you have me unless you should take a trip this way. Then I can assure you of a cordial welcome from us all. Our seventy five children would think it the event of their lives if they could see "Dr Clark". You would not need an introduction. Next Christmas we shall send five of our girls to their work and I hope and pray it may be the Lord's work. I feel as if I could not rest while the cry is coming weekly. daily "Send us a teacher". The great difficulty in the way of our work is that these girls are so soon married by their parents "The boys" all think it is a nice thing to have an "Educated" girl and so of course they are sought after and their parents looking only to their worldly interest give them away. I try to teach the girls that the "unpardonable" sin is this. to receive an education for the Lord's work and then never to recognize their obligation. "Freely ye have received; freely give" is our daily text. Of course we only make this the rule for those who are free. Our pay pupils are free. All we can hope from them is that having the love of God in their hearts they will be constrained to work in His vineyard. The others I would have understand they are bound to pay back what they have received if they will do it willingly that would be the desirable thing if not they should be made to do it. Of course such a labor would not be very useful but it would teach all the parties concerned righteousness. I don't know as I can make you understand how much good the money will do us. I don't feel like saying "Time is money" but "Money is time" to me. So you will remember you have at least given me one hour more each day. As to how much you have added to my amiability I won't attempt to estimate. I will leave that to my friends to judge. With many thanks.

Yours Sincerely

Laura Farnham.

I intended to say a word for the pump that is one of my trials. I am so afraid that some of the smaller girls will fall into the cistern as we have to open it to draw the water. I get plenty of exercise running down stairs to see who has fallen in.

Bardezag, Apr. 26, 1876.
Rec'd May 29.

704.

Bardezag Aug 26th 1876.

Dr Clark.

Dear Sir,

I received your letter last Friday just as Mr P. and Miss Lilly were starting for Constantinople to see a physician. Miss Lilly has had a troublesome cough for sometime and for a week past has been very bad so that we all felt anxious. I did not show the letter to Mr Parsons so waited for his return before answering. He returned Tuesday but Lilly was not able to come. So unless we do give up the school it will be impossible for me to do as you advise

We have no native teacher. but Mr + Mrs Parsons help a great deal. she taking two classes in the morning and Mr P. two in the afternoon. We hope Lilly will be able to come tomorrow and have engaged the preacher to take one more class. He has taught Armenian grammar for the past year in the school. Now while I wish you to feel that I am thankful and grateful for the proposed vacation I think were you here you would advise me to keep on. Our girls are two and three days distant and before word could be sent to their parents it would be nearly time to close for our long vacation and then it would not only involve the loss of two months. but five or six for the class that we expect will graduate next Christmas would have to remain until Easter. So the two months now would really be six months.

We have all worked hard to start the school and I don't feel as if I could do my part again. And the girls are needed now. I asked our native teacher to go to Almorah and the result was she left us on Monday morning with eighty-one pupils to care for. She thought she was indispensable here but we thought that we could have our large girls teach some and get on without her. The Almorah brethren have pleaded so long and earnestly and we had told them we would so gladly send them some one if it were possible that when they proposed that we let our teacher come we said if she will go we will not object.

I don't know as I can show you all the reasons why I should not go at present. We are all teachers in the Sabbath school and there is no one to take my place and my class of sixteen after twenty would probably leave the school entirely. Indeed there are so many reasons why I should not go that I can not see why I should if such reasons do exist. I think my friends have represented that side and as I am opposed to we deciding questions I must take the other side. I am tired and have fever + ague but not very bad. I don't think I have too much work but not enough strength to do it as it ought to be done. And I do not feel as my friends do that I shall break down. And even if I did should feel that I must stay at present trusting that when my work is finished our kind Heavenly Father will send some one to care for the school ~~even~~ This work is His not ours. And I wish I could trust Him more it would add much to my comfort and usefulness - Oh that there were more Marys sitting at the feet of Jesus and not so many Marthas - careful + troubled about many things -- I think all here and in Constantinople would say that there was no way to care for the school and a vacation for me would be the closing of the school. Mrs Parsons ought not and cannot have any more care of the school than now. She has Fever Ague just as I do and she has a great deal to do - two meetings a week for the women besides the sick poor + unfortunate to look after - I do not think I can say any more to make you understand me do I think it necessary. I feel sure you would say - "Stay" Think all you can - and do as much as you can -

Sincerely Yours

Laura Farnham

Miss Laura Farnham.

Bardesag, May 20. 1876.

Rec'd June 22.

705.

Bardezag. July 12th 1876.

Miss Laura Farnham
Constantinople March 8 '77

Dr Clark.

Dear Sir.

I felt as though you would like to hear that we were safely through and all alive.

School closed last week and we are resting just as fast as possible. We closed with sixty pupils. The summer term is the time when we have the smallest number of pupils on account of the silk worm season when every man woman + child is needed. Some of the mothers and fathers too did bravely this year keeping their girls here all the term. Last term we had eighty-one and shall probably have as many next. more we cannot take. We shall now try for the best native teacher we can get. Christmas we shall have five graduates and shall probably keep one of them. The others we have promised and I tell them when they ask me if I am not sorry to have them go - No indeed not one bit. I am very impatient to have them gone: I want them to be at work. This class we have only had three years and if they stay until Christmas they will only have three years and half. Our course after this will be a four years one. but these girls were needed and if they use what they have I shall be satisfied and feel sure the Master will. They have improved their time and though perhaps they have been crowded a little I don't believe it will hurt them. They have a will finish Arithmetic but not take Algebra have studied and have a good knowledge of Geography Grammar. History. Bible History Physiology Astronomy and next term will take Natural Philosophy. We have waited a long time for a suitable text book. Pastor Carabet is preparing one but it is not yet ready for the press. They have all that is necessary to fit them for village work and if they be endued with power from on High then they will more than pay for all that has been done for them.

We have taught English & Turkish in the Osmanly character. Some of the class can read nicely both English & Turkish. I feel that every one of them should. *must* know Turkish. English is perhaps desirable.

Mr Parsons & Mr Hitchcock are now on a tour through the whole field and will probably find us some pupils - The trouble is here not to find them but to get rid of them - We have so many applicants that it is hard sometimes to decide. Our oven is completed. and we would like to send you a loaf of our bread as a token of our thanks -

Though the past year has been in many respects a hard one yet we have much to be thankful for. Our strength has been as our day. I have only lost one half day from school for the year - The health of the girls has been much better than last. no case of serious sickness -

We do see among the girls an earnest desire to be useful and constant improvement. And yet we long to see the out pouring of the Holy Spirit here. We do not see here what you do at home. Baron Stepan is doing well here. The Sabbath services well attended. All the old troubles have died a natural death. And as far as outward appearances are we are prosperous. but our hearts long for something more - We want to see sinners coming to Christ - pray for us - for me

Miss [illegible] Thompson
Brousa, Feb. 12, 1870.
Rec'd Ap. [illegible]

Dr Parsons told me to write now we were
I came very near forgetting it. Mrs Parsons is better
think she will not have any more fever. Miss
Libby is also better and after resting will be quite
herself. As to myself. if I am to be the judge and
I think I ought to know better than any one else.
I shall be better after a little. I have an occasional
chill. not severe. just enough to keep me cool
these hot days when every one else is suffering with
the heat. I am tired some at present after I
get rested shall feel nicely. Mrs Hitchcock is
with us at present.

Sincerely yours.

Laura Farnham.

Farnham Aug. 7. 47.
Rec'd Aug. 9.
ans'g

has tried to hire some one in her place.
He says now "I must take her
away because I have another one to send
and I can't afford to send two". I
feel so sorry to have her leave and I
did so want to say "I'll pay for
your other girl" but I should be
doing the man a real harm he would
not value the school as he now does
and would be less of a *man*. better
the girl should go than have the father
lose his manhood. So I shut my
mouth tight. but even now as I write
the tears will come though I can't help
having a hope he will keep her on
a little longer. American is not an
eloquent language but I used *all*
I had - all the *eloquence* I mean.

I presume Mrs Parsons has written
you of our preacher Stephen. he has
most happily disappointed us -

Miss Laura Farnham

Bardezag April 2nd 1878.

Dr Clark. Rec'd May 22

Dear Sir.

I received a letter from you several weeks ago which I can assure you comforted and strengthened me more than I can tell. Our Heavenly Father does not leave us comfortless but He often sends our helps by human agencies. Accept my heartfelt gratitude for its words of cheer.

We have just finished another term of school and are now having our Easter vacation. The term has been a very pleasant one. We have had seventy three (73) pupils including the boarders. Our family has consisted of twenty-eight and the "What shall we eat" question is not easily settled. War scarcity and war prices have increased our cares in this respect. I sometimes

feel that I have a right to be tired
others wonder and say "She is not
strong" I wonder I am not more tired
I am never free from the girls for
one hour I can almost say one minute
of the day. And though I do love them
and want to be with them I feel
relieved when the last "Good night"
is said and all are safe in bed.
I feel glad that no one will speak
to me and yet I am not always sure
of this. We have kept up our tuition
fees and I have not had as much
difficulty as I anticipated. We could
not raise our tuition as much as the
money has risen. We had for day
pupils forty paras (40) coppers. We have
now sixty (60) paras. The people thought
it hard at first paying a piaster in a
quarter to us but when they found it
was sixty paras a day at home. They

gone it. It is hard. the people are poor but every pittance that is given them makes them poorer. I tell them it is hard to be poor but harder to be a beggar The books have come very hard. the prices are all in gold and so is paper they seem enormous. I encourage the pupils to keep their books nice and then buy them back at reduced prices and so can sell them cheap and thus help them to help themselves I do not find it has more "blessed to give than to receive" I deny myself by not giving. I have a case just now and I do want to indulge myself so much. One of our protestants has sent his daughter here for five years - (she commenced the first day) he has paid all her bills - bought all her books, never taken her from school during the silk worm season and life. Four girls of our last class are all at work and are doing well with one exception. She has failed. We shall send some one else in her place in July. Then we shall have eight - nine graduates. The class we now have who are to graduate have had considerable experience in teaching All of them have taught - one hour a day or nearly that. They have done very well here. So I tell them "Woe to the one that does not do well". They have learned how to classify and govern &c. We can do this much for them but we cannot fill their hearts with love for Christ and the worth of the soul. Pray for us that the Holy Spirit may teach us and that this class may go forth "endued with power from on high" -

Yours Very Truly,

Lizzie Farnham

I am afraid Mr Parsons has not told you of the Sabbath School. Mr P. took charge of it at the preacher's request some four months ago. that he might have more time and strength for the young men here. they have formed two Societies and he wished to meet with them. The School has increased from one hundred & fifty (150) to over two hundred (200) and the interest has increased even more than the numbers. The people here in B. are making the acquaintance of the Kings of Judah, for the first time and seem very much delighted with their "Royal acquaintances." Even "the brethren" who have always supposed "lessons" belonged to children are relating of a Sabbath afternoon in the Chapel the story of these Kings - "the boys" are delighted to be called upon - Mr Parsons +.

Hitchcock have just returned from a tour on J. mill tour. Circassians or no Circassians. They went under the protection of two hats - one pair of spectacles and two pistols. Came back all safe "hats + all"

Miss Laura Farnham 1

He is I think for this land quite a model preacher. And what seems so encouraging is that he is growing and I trust that he is taught by the great Teacher and is truly sitting at the feet of Jesus. Now I must come to what is said to me about our work both in the school and out. I can say for the girls and I think I know them better than they know themselves While there is a "putting off of the old man" with his deeds there is not such a putting on of the "new man" Christ Jesus as I long to see. I do so desire to see these girls consecrating to the Saviour feeling not only that it is a duty but a precious privilege that they are called to work for the Master. We need oh so much the especial outpouring of the Holy Spirit to give us new

Miss Laura Farnham

Miss'y Bardezag June 22nd 1878.

Rec'd July 24.

Dr Clark.

Dear Sir.

Two or three weeks ago I received an invitation from you to visit America. Mr Parsons was not at home. The Annual meeting was in session so I waited to see what light I might get. The meeting has closed. Mr P. has returned and either there is no light or else it is so bright I am dazzled for I don't see — I have thought that perhaps it was best for me to stay while I could work for I have not much hope that I shall be sent back — I am not sick — not worn out — not overworked or unduly fagged — nothing to complain

of that can be cured and what
cant must be endured- My great
trouble is that my food distresses
me and it distresses my friends even
more than it does me. I have
learned to live on a little and
you know one gets used to most any
thing so this is not as much of a
trial to me as it seems to be. I
have stayed there six years in
opposition to the wishes of my friends
and the advice of the physicians. I
get tired and cant do a great
many things that I want to do
and feel I must- Touring is one
of the things that is very difficult
for me for when I am tired I
cant eat at all so I have to
ride six or seven hours without eating
I have felt easier about this this
year because Touring has been in-

possible for any one to account for the circumstances. I am very grateful for the permission and wish you knew all the circumstances and then would advise me what to do - just at present I don't feel as if I had much time to think about any thing that does not immediately concern the school. Examination is close at hand (School closes July 10th) Eight girls are to graduate and do want so to have them all at work. I could not close earlier as you proposed for when your letter came the parents had all been notified when the school would close and there was no time to write again. Turkey is not a land of Posts & Telegraph. I feel myself that I am not very much to be depended upon and in so large a school. A strong well teacher is needed. Now if Miss Hamlin or any one you have in view had the language (perhaps Miss Hamlin has it) it may be best for me to come. I want to come but I dont want to leave my work here. What shall I do? I shall await your decision. And I try to pray very earnestly that God will guide me And that I may accept His guidance And be willing to go or stay as He would have me do—

Yours very sincerely
Laura Farnham

We have now seventy one pupils twenty eight boarders

Since writing the enclosed I have received a letter from you dated June 29th. And I feel as if I was still more in the dark. I think if I am to go Miss Bliss would be the choice of Mrs Parsons to take my place but she has gone and now the question is has Miss Hamlin the language so she can take charge of the school this year? I am tried if I do not come and should get sick then you would all blame me and yet the way as yet does not seem open. Examination will be one week from next Wednesday — I dont know but I must wait until then before I decide. Perhaps it will be easier after the girls are gone — The journey looks very long and hard from here. If the school can be cared for I should feel I ought to go. but I cant leave it until it is seen through others may think it less or that it is not the first thing to be thought of I dont mean to say I would give my life for the school but I do mean to say I would risk it. I could not stay and do as I do if I did not feel that it was worth a great deal more than the risk of my life.

Pray for me. pray for these girls that they may be found faithful unto death. Pray that every one of these eight girls may be a witness for Christ —

Yours &c

L. Z.

Barclay is filled to overflowing every Sabbath and the Sabbath School was never as full and prosperous as now Mr Parsons has charge of the Prayer meetings and the Sabbath School Mr Pierce does the preaching. Mr Parsons dont quite believe in doing their preaching for them though he is willing to pray for them and teach them — Mr Pierce has seven nice boys under his charge fitting for Missionaries — and several boys from this village are studying with them — Mrs Parsons and her daughter left us yesterday for America Mr Parsons went with them to C. so we are quite alone. Mr Pierce has charge of the boys so we must keep at a proper distance We make teachers and no preachers must interfere with our plans

Bardezag April 17th 1879.

Dr Clark. Rec'd May 12.

Dear Sir.

Your letter of Feb 28th was very welcome. And I can assure you that the only ommission I am conscious of on your part is that I have not received a letter from you for a long time. And I am quite as conscious that I have not written. And now what shall I tell you that will gladden your heart. I can tell you that as to numbers the school is prosperous. Our average number has been over seventy all of whom pay tuition. We have twenty-five boarders and fifteen of them pay their board. They are no expense to the Board except the salaries of the American teachers. We do not reckon these in our expenses -

We have had twelve graduates and Eleven of them are now teaching one has left the work. She was not successful as a teacher but we hope she will be useful in Ada Bazar where she is settled. We only give our teachers enough to support them ($\frac{3}{4}$ of lira). Telling them they have freely received and must freely give - the education they have received must be used for the purpose for which these institutions are established so all our free pupils feel that they are to teach. We have two teachers in one village - they have eighty-one pupils (Koordbelang) they seem to be very useful have the respect of their pupils and also of the "brethren" and it is no easy task to bring these brethren to believe that a girl can teach their boys girls can can Greek girls that is very proper according to Turkish ideas but to have their boys trained and made to obey a girl is contrary to the natural Turkish man. There has to be considerable made over before he can see the point. There are the things we have not left undone but many things that ought to have been done we don't see.

We don't see the hearts of these christians burning with zeal for God. We do so need the special influence of the Holy Spirit turning the hearts of men from sin to righteousness. I do feel as if my whole heart was sick and heart faint- waiting for these christians (for I do believe they are christians) to do something constrained by the love of Christ. Our chapel here in

After they have taught two years perhaps we will let the preachers have them - not before - We have seen enough of marrying little girls and having them come under some mother in law to do just as she tells them. And preacher's mothers are no better than others - so I keep on the safe side and say to Mr Price thus far shalt thou come and no farther - He is at one end of the village and we at the other - I am better this year - I have no fever but I cant be like other folks - I cant walk ride. tour. as other teachers do beside my school work - Lillie will have more care this year as she must take her mother's place in the family. We shall try to make her school duties as light as possible. We have two native teacher now - and shall have until Mrs Parsons returns -

We ask your prayers for the school, the work here - and the coming of Christ's Kingdom to this land - I feel sure we have them now. but having told you our particular needs - You can the better understand how to pray for us -

I remain Yours very sincerely
Laura Farnham -

Miss Laura Farnham

Miss Laura Farnham S

Bardezag Aug 15th 1880.

Dr Clark. Rec'd Sept 4

Dear Sir.

I have tried to write you but my pen refuses to do its bidding. Of course others have told the sad story so I need not repeat that. What can I say? — It seems as if I had had a fearful dream and that I shall awake. Every hour of the day we are reminded of the sad event. The whole village is mourning. people we never knew come to testify what Mr Parsons has done for them. Mr Parsons as you know was a very quiet man. but his death has revealed what none of us ever knew — what an influence for good he has been in this community: His influence was not only in the Protestant Community but in the whole village. And if it is thus here what has it been in the villages of this field for which he has labored and now he has given his life— I do not feel as though his place *could* be filled— I can only feel oh that my last end might be like *his*. It seems to me his was a *finished* work— He has gone to his rest and his works do follow him—

I can think and write of him but of ourselves I cannot. What shall we do? The answer comes clear and strong— Trust the Lord. I know it is His work and He will carry it on. Reason & revelation tell us this— but our hearts are heavy— and as the days go on they grow heavier and heavier—

Who will care for his work? He had arranged that all the villages were to be visited during the vacation— arrangements to be made for the new girls to commence their work. And if there were new girls to be brought to the school. There being no one in Broosa increases the difficulties—

I do not feel that I can tell you anything in regard to Mr Parsons death that you do not know. Others have written— But I have a request to make for the living— Mrs Parsons has been making some improvements in her house and grounds since her return— She commenced building a barn which is still unfinished— In speaking of it the other day she said. "It will be hard to give this place up just as I

have got everything to my mind"
Why I said I thought - of course you
wanted Stacy here. I do intend to
but I can't keep up this establish-
ment - I said nothing for it
had not entered my mind our
home was to be broken up - Can
it not be that our household arran-
gements remain as before - We can
economize in other ways if need be.
but do not give her an added
burden - In this great great sorrow
her faith has not failed - She
feels that the Lord has done it.
Forgive me if I have done wrong
in suggesting this - Of course you know
best but I thought - perhaps you might
not think of it - Pray for her all -

Yours very truly -
Samuel Farnham -

close siege. We will go into the
lower room and give our places
The lower room is on the ground
floor we have used it for a store
room. I felt almost afraid to have
them fearing they might have
fever but we shall be careful to
have the room well ventilated
and so I hope there will be no
ill effects. Of course these new
girls pay their own way. We
have now including our native
teacher thirty boarders. Twenty eight
girls fifteen of whom pay their
board. Our school numbers seventy
two (72) we have only seats for 62
the other ten wander. They have
no abiding place. We have no more
room to put in more seats. So much
for the school as it is now. Of
the twelve graduates. Eleven are

Miss Laura Farnham S

Bardezag Oct 18th 1879.

Dr Clark.

Rec'd Nov. 10

Dear Sir.

I was very glad to get a letter from you last week especially as I did not feel I was deserving - I have not written for a long time. but I think my last letter you did not receive - I wrote the day Mrs Parsons left here for America I do not remember the date but it was in April - "The One Horse Shay" is still in running order and in need of no special repairs the wheels squeak sometimes but that is not dangerous only disagreeable. We are very busy just now for we have a larger family than we can well accommodate After we were all full - Then

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girls from a village applied where there is not a single Protestant and they were very hostile to protestants. It came about in this way. One of their principal men came here as superintendent in the silk factory. He brought his daughter with him and she came to us as a day pupil. She was a very smart girl and her father saw she was improving when the time came for the factory to close the girl was obliged to leave. Mr Parsons shortly after visited the village and reported public sentiment as very changed. He was very cordially received. Our girl begged so hard to return that she persuaded her father to send her and he.-(the girls' father) punished. The principal man in the village to send his daughter and the result is that the principal men's daughters are in a "Protestant school." The father of one of the girls said "our village is *very* much behind Bardezag". I said that is because you have *no protestants*. Bardezag is a *Protestant village*. I don't often use this *very* objectionable word when talking with Armenians. but I thought it was best he should understand that they had been working against themselves. The girls and their fathers agreed that they should sleep in the schoolroom as there was no room in the dormitories but when I told our girls the story - three of our first-are teaching. Some of them are very successful and others not so very useful but we hope on the whole they are doing something in the Lord's vineyard. We shall have a class of eleven to graduate in July. Mr Pierce I presume has reported himself and family his school is increasing in numbers and in favor with the people. but as his school is a boys school and ours a girls. we can have no dealings with each other. He is at one end of the village and we at the other. He says he is not a bit afraid of our girls but I am of his boys.

Mr Parsons has been away touring and is now sick with fever & ague. indeed has had it all the year only being free a few weeks [illegible] months

We enjoyed Dr Bush's visit very much what there was of it. Mr Parsons was busy so we were alone Stella & I. Stella has double duty to perform now — housekeeping & school keeping — I wonder if it would not be a good plan for Dr Clark to combine pleasure & profit by a trip this way. We need looking after. Dr Bush will tell you so

Yours very truly

Laura Farnham.

Last but by no means least I wish to thank you for the very nice and useful Life of Paul. It has just come to hand. It will be very useful to me just now because our Bible lesson is the Life of Paul — and my head is so full of Armenian I have forgotten everything I had [illegible] —

girls were six. Some of them did not have a single mistake. After permission was given for any one to give words. Badvelle Wahabed said he would tell the Armenians next year that we know how to spell. Our Armenian teacher's (the young man I have written you about) classes did very nicely indeed. The compositions were excellent. The tendency among Armenians is to have so much Ancient Armenian that no one can understand. The girls' compositions were just the best Armenian and yet so simple that every one could understand. Of course the credit of this is due to our teacher. We have had (including the three that have just graduated) fifteen graduates. Four of them are married. All but one have taught

Bardezag July 30th 1880.

Dr Clark.

Rec'd Aug. 23

Dear Sir.

Some weeks ago I wrote you a letter which you have doubtless received ere this. I am afraid you judged from the contents of that letter that I was not in the full possession of my senses so I am very anxious to write rationally this time to reassure you.

We had our examinations two weeks ago things were quite satisfactory to us but we are interested parties and so may not be able to judge disinterestedly. We had as usual a crowd of people many of whom were really interested and I hope benefitted. Of course there were many who only came to see or hear some new thing —

We had quite an exciting spelling match. It was said at the meeting of the Bithynia Union that the pupils educated in the Missionary schools "did not know how to spell" The statement is true but it is not because they are educated in Missionary schools but because they (The Armenians) have no public sentiment about it and so every one is very careless about it so I told the people that I knew some of our girls were deficient but it was not _only_ those educated in _our_ schools but the _Armenians_. We have always made _spelling_ a specialty. Very fortunately I had a letter from one of Pastor Alexander's pupils who is now in Mr Pierce's school and in that letter were twenty-four mistakes in spelling. Pastor Alexander's brother was present. I said I do not consider Pastor A. responsible for this young man's mistake I only want to show you that it is Armenians that do not know how to spell not those educated in our schools. "People that live in glass houses must not throw stones" Our Americanized preacher said the preachers do not know how to spell and that no such statement was made at the meeting of the Union. Begging his pardon for contradicting I said it certainly was said and asked a gentleman present from Constantinople if he did not hear it. He said he did.

Of the twenty-four words the largest number misspelled by our

enough to reach them in the class-
at-prayers. to talk to them in general
It must be "line upon line - precept
upon precept" - And "Thou art the man"
if they are to be trained for usefulness
Our largest number of pupils have been
seventy-five. The average number eighty
two - for the year - But Dr Clark
what is to be done about this
American epidemic that is sweeping
over the land. All the preachers teachers
students are attacked and even the
common people begin to have bad
symptoms - I wonder if our American
friends know they are unfitting
these people for usefulness - I tell
these people this every day but if
they should read this I don't know
what my fate would be. Some of
the Marsovan students have been
visiting us this week. And they

all have the same idea - nothing short of America will do. Of course (they (or they now think) are all coming back here to be *very* useful - I asked them *where* they would be useful for all them say after being in America a man cannot live in a Turkish village. Constantinople may be supplied provided the American people will furnish *money* for their preaching. They *want* many American girls -

I feel that we can only pray that our faith fail not - I presume you will feel that if we send our teacher to Robert College that after he gets his education he will go to America. I too feel there is danger but he has been very thoroughly instructed on this point. My plea for him is that he is so good a teacher - I do not know how we can spare him even if the means can be found. (Dr Washburn has consented to receive him for half price) We do so need good teachers those with a real interest in their work - a love of teaching I am waiting very anxiously for your reply. I expect a scolding - I have made up my mind to it - but I also feel that if you were here you would feel just as I do. Usually our native teachers are about as much care to me as the pupils they don't know how to teach - Boon Vesham has taken to it the most naturally of any one I have ever seen - Don't blame me too much even if you say no -

Yours very truly.
Leanna Farnham

Miss. Laura Farnham

the two years required of them -
If it were not for supplying our
villages with teachers we would
not take any more free pupils
We can have all the scholars we
can accomodate who will pay
their board. We have raised the
price of board one third so we
shall probably not have quite so
large a school but I shall not
be sorry. There is no gain in having
such large schools. I believe in having
fewer in number and better in quality
When we have so many our personal
influence must be less even with
our thirty-five boarders I have found
it very hard to have personal
intercourse with each pupil every
day - and this must be if we
are to know our scholars and
meet their needs - It is not

from? Are they to be imported? or shall we advocate "home manufactory"? Our native brethren find fault with the graduates of our schools. I do not think the fault is in the schools but in the material found there. Young men who do not like to work and their parents are not able to support them very often have a "Call" to the ministry. A young man who does not fit himself or nearly so for Miss. man is not worth being fitted - he is lacking somewhere. head or heart - - But I am wandering from the point in question. What I wish is that our teacher Boron Keshan be sent to Robert College. How can it be done? His father can only give him his time and that sum will be very hard for him —

Bardezag June 12th 1880.

Dr Clark.

Dear Sir.

I commence this letter expecting you will be shocked. But I have decided to do just what I think you would have me if you knew all the circumstances put the matter before you.

I know it is against the rules of the American Board to make special appeals for aid. But are there not many friends of education. civilization. and general progress that would give for such purposes that would not give for direct missionary work? We find so many such objects here that claim our sympathy that we feel are and will be the means of spreading the gospel that we strongly tempted. Now to come directly to the point - I have such a case - The teacher we have to teach Armenian in our school is a young man whom Mr Parsons has taught English for two years - He was not and I dont think I can say he is now a Protestant Armenian - but he is evangelical and he thinks he is striving to live a christian life. I think he is like the young man who came to Christ - One thing thou lackest - is the verdict - I must give But he is the best teacher I have seen since I have been in Turkey - He has with Mr Parsons' help fitted himself for Robert College and that too under very great difficulties - he is the oldest son and his father is a poor man. for the past year - he has almost supported his father's family. Besides teaching here - he has had the charge of an Evening class under the care of the Young men's Society - and so doing whatever his hands found to do - he has helped himself and his family. He has been able to continue his study of English and really has a very good knowledge of it. When he first commenced to teach here - he was at work at basket-making. He worked at that until noon and then came here to teach Armenian & Turkish -

Now Dr Clark is not such a young man worth educating; You have heard or will what has been said about "higher education" during the Annual meeting - If these plans are to be carried out where are the teachers to come

Miss Laura Farnham S

Bardezag, June 12, 1880

Rec'd July 6

✓

Can you consistently help him -
May I try to get help for him?
All my friends give to the American
Board and I feel sure that if I
ask them they will give but they
will not give to both -

I have a thought in regard
to the matter but I am almost
afraid to bring it forward.

All the teachers that came
when I did have gone home or
have asked permission to do so this
year. Mrs Parsons says the expense
of going is $200. If I should ask
permission to come would you not
grant it? If so could not the
money that would be used to
take me to America be given for
our teacher - perhaps you will say
that if I have no reason for coming
I would not be allowed to come

but the other teachers so far as I know have no special reasons - If you say I would get health and vigor for future work. I can go to Koordbeleny among the mountains and get as much strength as I would by going to America. And I can go there for a month for 1 lira including my board -

I wish I could tell you that I believed Baron Nishan to be a Christian. I mean by a Christian a renewed man. (I have had several talks with him) but I do not feel that he has consecrated himself to the service of Christ yet though I hope & pray that he will. He is very earnest in his nature and if his enthusiasm was directed to Christian work he would be very useful. It is his sometimes and enthusiasm that makes him so good a teacher. He will be a *useful* *man* of this I feel sure. May our Heavenly Father give him grace that he may consecrate his talents to the service of Christ.

I am going to give this letter to Mr Parsons and ask him to send his approval if he can.

Yours very truly,
Laura Farnham.

I am going to write you about *us* soon. Our Normal examination will be in three weeks and then I will try to tell you what we have done and what we have left undone.

Farnesworth - Wilson A - D.D.

Farnsworth. Wilson A.

Talas (Cesarea) July 12: 1870

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D. Sect. of the A.B.C. &c—

My Dear Sir

In your printed circular of Feb. 1st you requested certain statistics in addition to our ordinary Tab. view. This Station committed the matter to me and, in the hope of getting the populations more accurate, (as a new enrolment is being made,) I decided to let it rest till after Annual meeting. Four weeks ago today we arrived in our home, having been absent seven weeks. I am very sorry the statistics have been so long neglected— I cannot make them out in Tab. form but will take your questions in order—

No. 3— Population of Cesarea Station 420,000—

" 4 Distance and Population of Out Stations—

Yozgat—	N.W. 87	miles—	Pop.	16,600—
Soongoorli	N.W. 123	"	"	6,250—
Injirli	N.W. 69	"	"	225—
Alenja	N.W. 54	"	"	150—
Moonjasoon	N.E. 12	"	"	920—
Talas—	S.E. 4	"	"	12,000—
Gemerek	N.E. 45	"	"	2,750—
Chomakli	S. 18	"	"	425

Zinji Derry	S. E. 6	Miles	Population	2,250
Jirjune	S. E. 21	"	"	150
Nigdé	S. W. 72	"	"	19,500
Ak Sarai	W. 81	"	"	6,400

No 6 - Churches, organized and Pastors ordained

+ Cesarea Church Organized July 2; 1854

Pastor, Kerope Yakobian, ordained Oct. 5; 1865 -

Yozgat church, organized Sept. 12; 1858

Pastor Markar Dadrian Sept. 28; 1866 (now in N. Y. studying medicine

Moonjasoon church organized and its first

Pastor, Krikore Bogasian ordained Sept. 21; 1869 -

No. 8 - Station school - Cesarea, Parsek Damlian -	$ 8,00
" " (Girls) " Prapion	" 4.80
" " Moonjasoon - assistant pupils -	" 3,60
" " Nigdé - Garabt Kulendjian -	" 6.00
" " Yozgat - Avedis Kasparian -	" 6.00
" " Soongoorli - Mariam, wife of Preacher -	" 2.40
" " Injirli Florentsa " " "	" 2.40 -
" " Ak Sarai - ~~assistant~~ Pupil -	" 2.00 -

No. 9 - None!

" 10 Bible Readers, supported by the Board,

Guldudu Sarahian, Cesarea & vicinity (Widow with 5 children)	$ 4.80
Mairiam Dadrian, at Nigdé	" 4.00 -

We are very sorry that we must put No. 9 a blank. We are mindful of the necessity but have failed, as yet to accomplish the thing desired in behalf of the station -

W. A. Farnsworth

Talas, July 12. 1870.

Rec'd Aug. 18.

Statistics & Answers to Questions

713.

Cesarea, Feb. 5. 1872

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.

Cor. Secy of the A.B.C.F.M.

Boston, Ma.

My Dear Bro.

If I mistake not it is more than six months since Cesarea has reported. We beg pardon. In the multitude of employments the thing was overlooked. Besides we have thought you did not care much about our *periodical*, *formal* & *other* letters. I believe that of all written in two years only the last has received any considerable notice in the Herald. No doubt letters struck off under some particular impulse, on some specific matter, is much better for use in the Herald than these more formal ones which must, to do justice to our work and enable you to understand what we are doing, go over a great deal of ground and partake, to some extent, of the nature of an annual report. I hope you will get more of the special, less formal, letters, the present year.

In the first place let me assure you of our joy at the news of your return to the Missionary rooms with renewed vigor. May you be permitted to work as long and with as much energy as did D Andersen and then to retire as hale and vigorous in body and in mind as he.

We have just sent our An. Tabular view for 1871 to the Sect. of the Mission. These figures are the skeleton of our work. To most people they are, like other skeletons, very uninteresting, mere dry bones, but to the man ~~of science~~ whose eyes, can see their beauty nothing is more interesting than these bones. All whose eyes have been educated sufficiently to understand what is meant by these dry figures will be interested in them.

//"The Turkish Government knows its subjects, not as individuals, as other governments do, but as religious communities. The Protestant community of this empire is a result of the labors of American Missionaries, assisted to some extent by others from England and especially by the representatives of the ~~English~~ British government, residing at the Port, and dates from Nov. 1847. That "grain of mustard seed" is developing into a vigorous plant. The growth in the Cesarea district since 1854 — when we found some 30 Protestants in all, in this field — has been steady and healthy, though not so fast as in some other parts of the empire. The increase the past year was 119 — viz. from 1,032 to 1,151 — equal to 11 pr. ct. —

"But we would never forget that the growth of Protestantism may be a very different thing from that of Christianity. "Perhaps the best index of real prosperity in our work is the prosperity of our churches. The close of 1871 finds all our churches, four in number supplied with native pastors. Yozgat has scarcely known what it is to enjoy the presence and the labors of a pastor, for even before the ordination of Mr. Dadian in 1866 dissentions began which soon drove him away. He has now returned and, so far as is consistant with the interests of his practice of medicine, on which he depends entirely for support, has renewed his labors as pastor. How far forth this will prove a good arrangement remains to be seen. For the present the church is pretty well served and in a more hopeful condition, apparently, than in previous years. The new church at Soongoorli ~~church~~ has suffered from the absence of the pastor a part of the year and no additions have been made to its members. This is the only one of the four churches ~~that~~ has not increased the past year, - the aggregate growth being 17 pr. ct. viz. from 195 to 228. More were added to the churches, if I mistake not, than in any previous year. The ~~new~~ present year, too, opens well, six having already been received to the church in Cesarea.

"To many the benevolence of our people, and the energy they exhibit in supporting their own religious institutions, is quite as good a test of the true prosperity of our work as the numerical increase of church-members. We are very glad to say that this test shows a greater degree of prosperity even than the other. Of the four churches, two are self supporting, and two pay each one half the salary of their pastor. As the Yozgat pastor supports himself that church and community supports one excellent and somewhat expensive school teacher, with a large and popular school. Still this church falls behind all the others in this respect. Moonjasoon has built a church, and though helped liberally by the Board, it has been compelled to make a generous special effort, carrying its contributions far beyond what they will be in future years. The money raised by these four churches, if averaged on the 136 male members, amounts to something over six dollars in gold to each ~~one~~. The amount raised in the Cesarea field for support of pastors, schools, and other benevolent purposes, was $1,100 in gold, against $850 the previous year, an advance of 30 pr. ct. ~~on last year~~. You will be glad to know that this is a result, not of special effort, (there having been none, ~~of that~~ except in Moonjasoon) but of natural growth.4

"To many" there is yet another x to some it may be a and more interesting test of the prosperity of our work." I have before me an interesting and a highly complimentary notice of the work that is being done by the American Missionaries in the Turkish Empire, as stated in a public address by Hon. Mr. McVeigh, late U.S. Minister Resident at Constantinople. I observe that in speaking of our work he gives _especial_ importance to "schools of all kinds." "If those who are more especially interested in this part of our work ask for a report of this department ~~of to be~~ the figures of our tabular view indicate still greater progress. The number of pupils in our Sunday schools is 715, which is an advance of 170 on last year; the number of pupils in our day schools, together with the women who are receiving instruction in reading at their own homes, is 632, against 429 last year – a gain of 47 pr. ct. We have a new station class – the largest that we have ever had, ~~and~~ one of our schools has taken a decided step towards becoming a high-school, and all have been compelled to take a step in the direction of self support.

"I will not trouble you further with these statistical tables. The facts indicated encourage us, and we feel sure they will rejoice all our friends who look at them patiently, long enough to understand them."

I have not time to tell you what we have all been doing since we last wrote. Most of our station went to Sivas in Sept. to attend the meeting of our Union. This rendered it impracticable to begin our fall touring before the middle of Oct. However, as snow did not come till quite late and the autumn was very pleasant we were enabled to make the tours in a thorough and very satisfactory manner. The first was to Nigdé and AkSarai. This we made with the wagon Mrs. Bartlett and Miss Closson accompanying Mr. Bartlett and myself. We were out 19 days and travelled 216 miles. At both the above named out-stations we found evidence of healthy growth. Reaching home Nov. 4 we started for the tour of the Northern portions of our field the 14th, one of the missionaries in the interval visiting Everek and Chomaklu. The trip to Yozgat and Soongoorlu was also made with the wagon, Mrs. Farnsworth accompanying Mr. Bartlett and myself. We were out 22 days travelling 285 miles, visiting six out stations, and almost every where seeing much to encourage us. The experiment of touring with the wagon taking some of the missionary ladies with us was eminently a success, and the wagon is a great missionary institution. No time for more today. Hoping to write you again soon, I am, Truly & Ever Yours Bro.

W. A. Farnsworth

Caesarea, Feb. 5th, 1872.
Rec'd March 26th
Ans'd March 30. N.G.C.

Talas, Feb. 29. 1872

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.—

My Dear Bro.

When I wrote you three weeks ago I closed in haste, promising to write you again soon, a less formal letter. I failed in that letter to mention an important tour that Mrs. Giles had made in connection with Pastor Kerope of Cesarea. This added to the tours reported shews that the missionary ladies visited every out-station except one (Chomakloo) in the autumn.

I am just home from a tour of 18 days and as it was an exceedingly interesting one, indeed one of the very best preaching tours as it seemed to me, that I have ever made, I want to give you at least a very brief out-line of it.

I started out Feb. 7 taking with me Rev. Mr. Yakobian, pastor of the Cesarea church. This day we went 15 miles, nearly N.E. to Moonjasoon. || We found the pastor of the church in this place rejoicing in the return of most of the male members of his church from Constantinople, where their business compels them to spend much of their time. — no break

Several of these brethren, being carpenters, were hard at work upon their new place of worship. It contains two fine school rooms and an excellent audience room, and is by far the finest chapel building in the Caesarea field. Little now remains to finish it except the plaster. The brethren have shewn great energy and liberality, in first ~~that~~ making large contributions of money, and then, when their money was exhausted, doing the carpenters work without charge.

Spending here one night we went on nearly N. 15 miles to the new out-station, (Roomdigin. "One of our students from the Seminary at Marsovan has spent his vacation in this large village. Repeatedly he has written us that he was entirely unable to do all that ought to be done, and has urged us to send a young man to assist in the school. We found, in that community of some 2,500 Armenians, no opposition, ~~and~~ twice as many pupils in the Protestant as in the Armenian school, and the former increasing every week. I wrote immediately for a member of our station class to leave his studies and enter the work there. The brethren hastened him off, as requested, and we now hear that he is prospering.

Barron Yeghia

1 Here we were joined by the preacher from Injirli and Friday morning we went on 15 miles, a little E. of N. to Chakradan, a village that I had never visited before, having a population of about 350 Armenians and 700 Moslems. The friendliness of the people and their spirit of inquiry quite surprised us. A grey bearded old man declared, that in a few hours he had learned more than he had been able to learn in the Armenian church in forty years. Could we send a teacher to that place we might have a large school and, with God's blessing, a great spiritual work very soon. Remaining here till Sat. p.m. and promising that one of our number should return to spend the Sab. with them we went on about a mile or a mile and a half to Pakhralu, a smaller village containing about 150 Armenians and 250 Moslems. Here we spent a quiet and pleasant Sab. having a good deal of pleasant conversation especially with a company of *young men*. Preacher Yeghia had a very busy and wearisome day *and night* at Chakradan. Joining us again Monday morning we went on N. 6 miles to Urnesh where we left Yeghia to preach to a large company, with many opposers, while we went on some two miles farther to Mentéshé. 1

The good seed has been sown to some extent in Méntéshé but there is a good deal of opposition. Our room was thronged both night and morning but the talkers were men that wished to discuss rather than to learn! But the "leaven" is working, here and every where. What we saw at Méntéshé here will show you how every man gained to the truth is a new power. We had scarcely got settled in our room at M. when a man came in whom we recognised as a Prot. brother from Cæsarea. He was there on business and all testified that he was very zealous in reading and preaching the gospel. Tuesday morning our companion joined us again and after some conversation we were nearly ready to leave when two Prot. brethren from Talas came in. Neither of these men was a Prot. a few months ago. They were out buying stock, going through many of the villages that we have just visited, and to many others that we did not visit. Wherever they go they are preachers. One of them has long been known;-- his father indeed was well known in all these regions. Such men, while engaged in their own special business, are very efficient agents in spreading the knowledge of the gospel. One of them rendered efficient aid to preacher Yeghia, on the Sab. at Chakradan. Now they strengthened us at Méntéshé

Turning a little to the N. we went on 12 miles to Karra Yaghob, where our blind preacher, Pilgrim Mesrob is stationed, Yeghia going on a mile farther to Yerzili. The visit to K. was most timely. Only the day before, the priest and leading men of the village, had called their school teacher, a man highly esteemed in the village and the vicinity, as a learned and a good man, and enquired why he had not attended meeting on the Sab. The result was that he openly declared himself a Protestant. This caused great excitement and aroused ~~all that~~ remains of the old spirit of persecution. The conversation# that we were able to have with leading men was very satisfactory, and, so far as we have been able to learn, effectually headed off all persecution. The state of things here, and in the near village of Yerzili, is very encouraging, and we hope that our blind preacher will be able to report great things from this new out-station. #

Wed. morning, Yeghia coming up and reporting most favorably of his work, we turned N. E. again, went on 5 miles and took lunch at the little village of Muruklu, where the people are nearly all pretty well enlightened though there is but one Protestant, and then went on 6 miles farther when both my companions turned to the E. to the village of Pohrenk and I went on some 2 miles to Sarru Hamzalu. Here resides a Prot. family, the man and his wife are both interesting members of the Yozgat church, they have a large family of children, but they are quite alone, no school, no preacher, and no christian society. My heart aches for them "but the laborers are few".

Joining my companions at Pohrenk, who reported that their reception at that village, by the priest, a pleasant man of about 60, was most cordial, he joining them most devoutly in their prayers, we turned partially back on our previous track to the village of Keller. Here Yeghia was received most cordially by a brother of the Karra Yaghob teacher mentioned above a man of some wealth and influence in the village who seems thoroughly convinced of the truth that the Scriptures as given in the Old and New Testaments are the only safe guide in religion and ready to declare himself a Protestant. We stopped at another place in the same village and had pleasant conversation with the village school teacher and others, meeting with no opposition—

Friday Morning we went on N. 18 miles to Ingirli, intending to go on farther but the roads were bad and we changed our plan. We found here some signs of progress since our last visit; the chapel has been plastered and a pretty good school room partially fitted up but the father of the girl who was teaching the school has got angry, has stopped the school by forbidding his daughter to teach and is "destroying much good." Sat. morning, leaving Yeghia at home we went on 15 miles to Yozgat. ~~Here~~ we were greatly surprised and very much pleased at the change that has been effected in the last three months. You know that their Pastor, Dr. M. G. Dardirian, returned from the U. S. A. last summer, and renewed his labors here, relying however, entirely upon the practice of medicine for his support. The church received him cordially, but at first his heart seemed much more in ~~the~~ his *new* than in *his former* profession. We now found all greatly changed. He is earnest in preaching, has reorganized the Sunday school on the plan that he has seene and admired in ~~N. Y.~~ New York, has induced the people to make subscriptions for the present year, for the support of their school and other necessary purposes, amounting to $200. in gold, - very much more than they have ever before done; and they will raise some $40.— more from tuition in their schools and contributions for the poor. For some years they have almost despised our little newspaper, the Messenger, and only 5 or 6 were taken. This year they take 30, and 21 of the new child's paper, and the list of subscribers is increasing." //

Monday we turned homeward, coming 12 miles to Sarai Keoy (the village of the Palace) another place that I had never visited. For some months several families from this place have been urging that they be formed into a Protestant community. This however is a political movement and we regard it as of very little consequence. It is now a most interesting field containing some 800 Arm. I hope you will hear from this place again ere lo The people seemed to listen to the truth in the very best spirit and some of them have and study the Scriptures. Hence we went to Sachlu, lying on the Yozgat and Cesa road. We had already been rejoined on Monday at Sar Keoy by Yeghia. It was our plan to occupy two villages Tuesday night, Keddeler and Sachlu, lying about a mile apart but the weather was stormy and we were late and all put up together at the latter villag The people here are thoroughly enlightened and appe like brethren —

Wed. Morning a furious N. E. snow storm was raging and we determined to make a shorter journey than we had planned. Three miles brought us to Sabatha where we spent two hours, found excellent listeners and met with no opposition, 2 miles more brought us to Koomkoryon where our experience was much the same as at the former village. Hence we went on 2 miles farther to Alenja where the son of one of our Prot. brethren has a school of 20 pupils and the work is getting on quite as well as could be expected. They very much need a preacher. The next morning Leaving Yeghia to turn back ~~from this place~~, taking with him a good brother from this place, revisiting some of the places that we had just past and calling at others that we had been unable to visit, we took Br. Apraham the Chomakler helper, whom we found here visiting his home and started across a trackless waste for that place 12 miles distant We had been out but a few moments when he said he felt sure he should loose his way the storm was so bad and all land marks so hidden, However we could ill afford to stop for it was very necessary for us to reach home Sat. and so we pressed on. Fortunately the storm abated, we found less snow had fallen as we went farther E. and we reached Chakmak safely and in due time—

We found 10 pupils in school here and some six young men are known as Prots. and the prospect for growth is good. We only lunched here and went on 9 miles farther to Boghazlian for the night. Here we saw a fine young man some 18 years old who is known as a Prot. and who wishes to study. We hope he may prove a good candidate for our station class. Friday we made 36 miles over a road that was very bad, some of the way the track being entirely oblitterated by the driving snow, coming into Cesarea about 7½ o'clock, in the evening—

Now my Dear Bro. pardon me for writing in such great haste. This will show you what we are about. I found all well and prospering. Wednesday Bro. Barrows started out on his first proper Missionary tour. The Cesarea Pastor is with him, they go first to Nigdé thence to Ak Sarai and then home, being out, if prospered about 17 or 18 days. I have a trip planned to the regions never visited by any Missionary lying to the S.E. of us—

The An. Rept. is received for which many thanks. There was not *proper care* in the *Statistics*. Certainly there are errors in those for Ces.—

Pray for us—

Truly Your Bro.

W. A. Farnsworth

Talas, Dec. 29, 1872.

Rec'd Apr. 11.

W.

Sahatlee, 60 miles N.W. of Cesarea
Jan. 3rd, 1873

Rev. Dr. Clark-

My Dear Bro.

"A happy new year" to you and to all your associates at the Missionary house. I am now out for a long tour and propose to keep a journal for you that you may the better understand the work that I am doing-

Left home Monday, Dec. 30th. Came 15 miles that day to the Turkish village, Emmileri (the Uncles) Tuesday 27 miles to Berktashlu (Hard-stone) and New Years morning took an early start in a thick fog. Could not distinguish our way and lost several miles of travel but reached Alenja, that out-station that was the more especial object of my journey, early in the p.m. Mused much as I rode along upon the reason for so much loss of time as most surely I had asked the Lord to prosper me and it *seemed* *very* *desirable* that I make all haste. Now for a probable explanation. There was at Alenja a marriage ceremony to be performed. The wedding feast began Monday. The marriage *must* be on Thursday and my presence seemed almost indispensable.

This lead the people, in their great anxiety about my coming to think seriously of their great need of a pastor. To day we have had a meeting to discuss the matter of their giving for the support of their own institutions and they showed a willingness to give never exhibited before. No doubt my delay by the above accident aided to this result — (You will hear more of Alenja when I return)

Here I am at a pretty Armenian village about 4 miles N. of Alenja, where there are no Protestants, but I find one of our large Armeno Turkish Ref. Bibles here in my room, and the owner is thoroughly enlightened. This Bible is sometimes carried to the Armenian church and read there as a part of the service, and seems to be leavening the whole village."

Monday, Jan. 6th Injirli, Came on to this place, 11 miles N. of S. Saturday in company with the preacher from this place who had joined me at Alenja. Am his guest and he makes me quite comfortable by a stove, but you will think things strangely mixed when I tell you that the stove is in the stable. Sat. night I was a good deal troubled by a cow and a calf that by some oversight had not been ~~hitched~~ tied. They refused to give me exclusive possession of my end of the stable. I am sorry to say that this resulted in what is to me a serious accident. I took out my teeth (a partial set, costing me $20.) on retiring, and put them on a little shelf, the safest place that I could ~~see~~ find. In the morning, very early, my ~~part~~ quarter of the apartment was swept, (as you may suppose that it needed to be) and the sweepings thrown under the animals in the other part of the stable. On examining the shelf the teeth were not to be found. Enquiry revealed the fact that a cat had jumped onto the shelf with great force, from a hole in the roof. A protracted and careful examination in the sweepings brought out the lost article but it had been stepped on and was broken. For the present I can use it but how soon it may fail me is uncertain—

¶ "We have begun the week of prayer very pleasantly. Yesterday I read a part of the 2d of Daniel, and preached on "The *beginning*, *establishment*, and *progress* of the Christian church" as prophesied in the "stone cut out without hands", and, *in part*, *exhibited* in history. In the p.m. we had monthly concert, and I told them of the glorious work in Hadjin, called their attention to the fact that where the people give sparingly the work of reform goes on slowly or not at all, and that where they *give tithes*, as at Marash, Hadjin, Harpoot and many other places, it progresses rapidly. When we came home this *p.m.* the preacher embraced me, in Eastern style, and expressed joy and thanksgiving for the exercises of the day. He said that when I was talking he felt that he "wanted to leap for joy". A good impression has been made on his mind and I hope the result will show that it has been the same in kind, if not in degree, upon all the brethren here. This morning's prayer meeting was pleasant and hopeful."")

Wed. Jan. 8th Yozgat - Dear Bro. Renewing our narrative of events at Injirli, where we closed last Monday we come on in order of time—

I left home expecting to take Br. Yeghia, the Injirli preacher for a companion in the tour but it seemed quite too bad to take him from his people in the week of prayer so I came on without him.

(The first item of news that I heard on arriving here was that the only representative that the Protestant community has in either of the three important local courts, had that day been deposed. The brethren regard this as a very great calamity; indeed to them it seemes a very serious blow to their civil liberty. My first thought was that this was a special device of the Wicked one to counteract the influence of "the week of prayer." All that I have seen goes to confirm this impression. The brethren can hardly think of any thing else. Yesterday I called, with several of the leading men of the community, upon the Pasha, to try to secure a reconsideration or at least, an explaination of the act removing this representative but all that we could get was a statement that he had been removed in consequence of orders from the central government, requiring that court of which he was a member to be reduced from six to four members. We were further assured that the Prots. did not need any representation. Today I have written a note to our Minister Resident at Con. also one to the British Embassador, to be forwarded to Hagope Effendi; Civil head of the Prot. Community in Turkey, to be handed to them should he think it expedient to ask their help in presenting a complaint to the central government.

// As to Yozgat, I am very glad to write, as I have repeatedly done before — I am happily disappointed! — no break)

The universal testimony, so far as I have learned in these three days, is that the pastor, ~~Dr. Dadirian~~, since his return from Nigdé and Caesarea, three months ago, has taken hold of his pastoral work with renewed zeal. Certainly in the matter of self-support he is exerting a strong and most salutary influence. You will remember that I wrote you a year ago, of the very wonderful and entirely unlooked for advance of their subscriptions for 1872. Nobly have they redeemed the pledges then made. Now, so far from falling below the standard then reached, (as some of them a few months ago assured me they must do,) they have advanced more than thirty pr. ct. As the pastor is well supported by the income from his practice of medicine he asks nothing of them, but they have urged him to accept, as a partial reward, 250 piasters pr. month the current year, saying it is a shame to them to accept of so much service without any recompense. They have also advanced the sal. of their school teacher ~~to~~ 260 piasters, and ~~also~~ hired an assistant teacher at 70 piasters pr. month making their monthly payments 580 piasters, or about $23.+ Their growth in this direction you will understand when you remember that, three years ago, though they had quite as much natural power to give they could not raise $10. pr. month.

Monday, Jan. 13th Soongoorli – As the weather was fine I started out alone on Thursday, for this place. The distance is 36 miles, the first 10 ~~passing~~ leading over a high mountain often, in winter, quite impassable

Spent the night at Devrent Keuy (the Guard-house village) and came in here Friday p.m. How unlike N.E. is the weather here you will understand when I tell you that I found men plowing and sowing all along the way for the last 15 miles before reaching Soongoorli—

I found the brethren here having very pleasant prayer meeting every evening during this week of prayer. They are suffering, however, from the absence of their pastor, Rev. Gregory Yoothasian, who is away because of failing health. We greatly fear he will never recover his health. His young wife is almost crushed by this thought together with the heavy burdens that she is obliged to bear in his absence. I found her with two sick children to care for, one a year and a half old, now convalescent after many weeks of sickness, the other, three years old, just coming down with small pox. She said that could she not read she thought she should be crazy but that she found comfort in reading of the sufferings of Job.— It is said that in this town of 100 houses as many as 60 children have died of small pox the past season—

I find the people here doing quite as well as we could expect in the absence of their pastor. He told them before leaving that his Sal. was insufficient for his support and they have advanced their subscriptions 16 pr. ct. hoping that we shall make the same advance, (we still paying half) carrying his Sal. from 15 to 17½ $ pr. month—

I have urged upon them, very strongly, the necessity of their assuming a larger proportion of the Sal. next year, and of their advancing year by year till they become self-supporting.

I find several quarrels here that need looking after. Friday night we succeeded in settling up one and Sat. night another was attended to and this evening we have another and worse one which we must try to settle.

Boghaz Keoy (Village of the pass) Jan. 13th. Here is all that remains of Tavia, first identified by Hamilton some 30 years ago or more, and pronounced by experts to be the most interesting ruins in Asia Minor. There are many inscriptions that as yet set at defiance all the efforts of the learned to read them. To my mind an equally interesting ruin is the family where I now am, one of the few families in all the land that retains something of its former power, somewhat of the nature of the Feudal lords of olden times. It claims to be a *royal* family. Now it is obliged to content itself with a sort of lordly sway over the people of this little village and to look to the government for the privelege of exercising any further authority. Many years ago large pensions were settled upon the family and consequently they are rich and have that kind of power that wealth usually gives. The leading Bey, the head of the family, is now at Angora, the seat of the pashalik, to account for certain misdemeanors. He has ordered up large sums of money with which to "buy off justice". Probably he will soon return with new honors, to extort, in some way, from the poor people the money that he now pays for past offences—

The Bey who is here and who entertains me very handsomely recalled a discussion that I had here with a Turkish Immam some years ago, reminding me of an illustration that I then used, to show that the Koran could not be a true revelation from God. I said that to claim that it was necessary for salvation and yet insist upon its being kept in the Arabic language was like ones insisting that what he held in his hand was gold and urging men to accept it as such and still refusing to show it. As gold is equally valuable whether coined into English or Turkish forms so truth is the same in whatever language expressed. The conversation, which I had entirely forgotten, seems to have made a strong impression upon his mind.

Monday 20 Jan. Injirli: I found things at Yozgat going on so nicely that I did not feel under the necessity of spending a *Sab.* with them. Came on here Friday, intending to hasten on to regions beyond, but as the Lord's supper had not been administered in a long time, as there were children to be baptised, and especially as the love and zeal of all the brethren and sisters seemed very greatly revived since the week of prayer, I decided to remain till Monday. In the *p.m.* of *Sab.* we had a meeting for the examination of candidates for church membership. Nine persons came forward. Their cases will be refered to the Yozgat church for action. Some of them, at least, are, in the judgment of charity, "new creatures in Christ Jesus". In the evening the brethren made their subscriptions for support of preacher and teacher for 1873. The result was such as their increased love lead us to expect; an advance of full *30 pr. ct.* on last year, or from about $40. to $60. This too without any *new* givers.

Sarru Hamzalu) 25 miles E. of Yozgat. I name this place now and then, just often enough to keep it in mind! Could you have seen what I did yesterday you could hardly forget it. We have here one Bro. and one Sis. members of the Yozgat church. Deeply do they feel their loneliness. Three of their six children have not been baptised and none of them go to school. They might attend the Armenian school, but will be received only on condition that they attend the services of the Armenian church; & As they regard some of these as idolatrous they do not feel it right to submit to this requirement. This sister tells me that she "prays every day, with tears" that the Lord will put it into the heart of some preacher to come to their relief.

Yesterday about two miles from here, at Gathli Gechit, I saw even a sadder sight. I had never visited that place before. I found there a family of eleven souls long known as Protestants but not a member of the family can read. (Several members of the family here can read very respectably) Not only so but there is not a person in that little hamlet of 100 to 150 souls *that knows this wonderful art*. Rarely have I felt a stronger desire to do something to help any people than I did this people yesterday when one of their number told us of their sad condition.

My Dear Clark, Pardon an item of personal history. I remember that it is twenty years this day since our missionary party, the Clarks now in Italy, the Pratts, the Misses West and Haynes, with ourselves, arrived in Smyrna. Till within a few weeks, so far as I know, death has not been permitted to enter our circle. Dr. Pratt, having fought a good fight has now gone home. The rest of the party are scattered here and there. We alone enjoy the privilege of working on still, and that too in the same field which twenty years ago today we learned, for the first time, was to be our home. That we see much to regret I would not deny. That the good work has been prosecuted with as much wisdom or as much success as in some other fields we could not pretend. But when we remember how inefficiently the field has been manned, till within a very few years and then look at the position of the station and compare the strength and efficiency of its churches and out-stations with those of other parts of our mission, though we would not glory we would "thank God and take courage."

Alenja, Jan. 27th Renewing our journey Wed. 22d we came on to Pohrenk and had a pleasant chat with the priest who treated us so handsomely a year ago. Met here also our Sarru Hangalu brother and discussed plans for the education of his children. Thence came on to Kassa Yaghob where our blind preacher is laboring. Am very sorry to say that I have increasing anxiety about this laborer. He does not make that strong and good impression that we long to see and the state of that village lead us to expect. How far forth the fault is in the man we dare not say, but I fear that he is not called of God to preach the gospel. The work here seems to be making little or no progress—

Thursday morning we called at Terzili a nice village only about a mile from Karrayaghob where two of our Yozgat brethren are now in business. I tried to impress upon them a sense of *their* responsibility for the enlightenment of the people of that place. We must, I think try to throw the responsibility of that place onto them and the Yozgat church.

From Terzili we came on nine miles N. to Booroon Kushla where there is no work but we had a pleasant time, sold one N.T. and some tracts and gave away others that were received with many expressions of thanks. The Lord bless the seed.

Friday came on to this place to finish up business that we could not accomplish when here three weeks ago. Two of the leading brethren have an old quarrel that is a cause of offense. Nearly the whole of Sat. was given to the settling of that. I told you that I had a good talk with the brethren when I went on about their giving for the support of their own institutions. Since then they have formed a society among themselves pledging a twentieth of all their income for their preacher and teacher. If they faithfully perform what they have solemnly pledged themselves to do their contributions the present year must be *fully three times* as much as last.—

Dear Clark, Please let me ~~introduce~~ take you into my bedroom. Its occupants are even more varied than usual. First, besides a man and one or two children, there is a nice little dog; Next, two varieties of barnyard fowls. Then five donkeys, two horses, two cows, four oxen, two buffalows, and last, seven camels. I say, last, but I dare say, had you experienced what I have for the last three days, you would insist upon one other item being inserted in the inventory of the occupants of our bed-room; that is the fleas; least in size but legion in numbers and great in power. Last night I dreamed of that necessary evil and nuisance of travel in these lands, indispensible for most missionaries, but discarded by myself now for many years, a camp bed.

Sat. late in the p.m. My companion, the Injirli preacher left me with the purpose of riding till late into the night that he might be with his people on the Sab. Here we had a meeting for examining candidates for church membership Sat. evening, three persons coming forward. Sunday three children were baptised and the Lord's supper would have been celebrated but no wine could be found in the village.

Tuesday, Jan. 28th Chakmak, 9 miles E. of Alenja— I want to introduce you to this village. It is an Armenian village about equally distant from Caesarea and Yozgat, containing from 600 to 700 souls. Last year, Abraham of Alenja, now with me, had a little school here. I find here six young men who appear remarkably well. They have entreated that Aprahām remain and labor here again two or three months. I need his help now for a few days but I have promised to let him return and stay with them awhile on these conditions; viz. they to furnish a room and fuel and the number of pupils in his school not to be less than twenty. I have rarely seen a place that seemed more thoroughly ready for the good seed than does Chakmak.

Oozoonli, Wed. Jan. 29th Tuesday visited Baghazlian where there have been signs of an opening work but saw nothing encouraging. It is a large field but much like a desert. May the Spirit of the Lord come down and cloath and revive the dry bones!

Today I had a pleasant call at an entirely new village, Gnvejli, 5 miles E. of Baghazlian, some eight or ten men listning to the truth with apparent interest, and here our experience is much the same. Few venture to oppose the doctrines that we preach. They confess that Protestantism is good, for *those born in that faith very* good *but* for *one born an Armenian* to *change* his faith is a great sin and shame. When I came in here this evening one said, in Armenian, "Who is this?" and the reply was "Chief of the turn-coats".

Sat. Feb. 1 – Roomdigin – My trip from Oozoonli to this place was nearly E. to Igdeli, 4 miles and thence 5 miles more, E. to Chakradan and thence S. 15 miles, to this place—

At Ingeli had a pleasant conversation with the school teacher, the priest and others. The priest showed his knowledge of the awakening, vivifying power of Protestantism by assuring one who was mourning that he could not read that were he to become a Prot. he would, undoubtedly learn to read.

Feb. 2nd Am pleased with the work here in Roomdigin. This is a town of some 3,000 Armenians and 1,000 Turks, about 25 miles N.E. of Cesarea. Two years ago we sent our good Bro. Hj. Krikore here, and he did a good work in selling books and breasting a tide of opposition. Last year we sent another Seminary student, who also spent about three months here, and had a good school, and very free conversations with all classes of the people. Last Sept. we sent a man here, with his family, to labor permanently if the progress of the work should warrant the expense. I have now been here three days and am pleased with all I have seen. Though the helper must be ranked as a second or third rate man, he is supplemented by a first rate wife, and her influence upon the good work is already very marked. Then he has a nice little boy, twelve years old that keeps a good school, now numbering 24 pupils. The appearance of his boys in the Sunday school today would have honored a much older and more experienced teacher.

"This evening I have had a good talk with the few brethren here about the nature of the work and their responsibility for its success, and the importance of their beginning right. I very much hope they will provide "liberal things." //

Feb. 5th Gemerek 30 miles E. of Roomdigin. Left R. Monday and came through to this place; took a guide part of the way. The last 10 miles came alone, reaching G. after sundown—

I have worked harder the last two days than at any time before since I left home. Very much grieved to learn that the brethren here have not yet fully paid up their subscriptions for 1872. They think ~~that~~ they are making all proper effort. Their sense of obligation to pay all dues, whether from ordinary business transactions or from any other source, seems almost *totally lost*. No man seems to think of paying a debt till he is *compelled* to do so. Not till they *see* the *government officers* do they make any *provision* for paying their *taxes*. A fine sense of pecuniary obligation is not the growth of a day. Our *Prot.* brethren are, in many things, different from what they used to be; But much patience and much persevering labor ~~is~~ are necessary to bring them up to a proper standard of of liberality. They must have "line upon line," "precept upon precept," "here a little and there a little;" and these are just what I have been giving them the last three days." This is one of the very best, as it is the second in size, of our out stations. We must press the work; May the Lord give a blessing."

This p.m. I took charge of the weekly lecture and baptised one child. As many as 100 were present and I had the best of attention. Talked to them of that Kingdom that is to "fill the whole earth" and urged them to enlist under the banner of "the King of Kings".

Moonjasoon, 30 miles S.W. of G. Thursday, Feb. 6th

Gemerek was pretty thoroughly stirred up before I left. I think they will be less bold to *plead poverty* and *to beg*, in future— They must do more

for themselves. Hope to send pastor Kerope to that place, in a few d
to finish the work connected with their subscriptions for 1873 —

Came through to this place alone, arriving about an hour afte
sundown. Find that Bro. Bartlett came here last Monday, with
Mrs. F. expecting to meet me here, the latter designing to make the trip
Gemerek with me. I had written of a purpose to come from Roomie
here, 12 miles, and take the pastor with me to G. and had been unable to se
letters in proper season to inform them of change of plan.

Here I have looked over the subscription list of the brethren
must confess that they are doing pretty well. Had a long and earnest
talk about tithes giving. Hope that they were convinced that their
objections were worthless. Still I would not forget that "A man
convinced against his will, Is of the same opinion still".

They are making a noble effort to clear off the debt incurred
in building their place of worship, and school rooms. It is by far the
finest building of the kind in our field. They have just raised, for
this debt about $75. as much as a half years sal. of their pasto
They need raise some $15. more to make half the debt. I think, if they
come up to this we shall, in some way, take the rest off their shoulders
and then press them for an advance in their proportion of their pastor's
support —

Talas, Friday, Feb. 7 — Here I am at home again safe and soun
after a tour of just forty days. Travelled 360 miles, visited seven out-sta
and 14 other places, besides Turkish villages, Had very remarkably fine weather re-
minding me of the winter of twenty years ago. Find the loved ones at home well and prosperi
Pardon so long a letter, & Believe me, Truly Your Bro. & Fellow laborer, W. A. Farnsworth

Rec'd March 25

Talas, Cesarea July 16. 1873.

N. G. Clark, D. D.
Sect. of the A. B. C. F. M.

My Dear Bro.

At a meeting of the Ces. station this morning Miss Closson informed us that she purposed to go to the U. S. very soon and asked the approbation of the station.

As she was appointed with the understanding that she should have the privelege of visiting the native land in five years and in two months it will be six years since she sailed she thinks it not necessary to wait for permission from Boston.

The special reason that has lead to this somewhat sudden decision is this, viz. Mrs. Giles and Miss Griswold both purpose to go home next spring. By going now Miss C. hopes to be able to make her visit and to return so as to take up the work here about the time that they will leave. We should be very sorry to have all our single missionaries leave us at once and much of our work would suffer should they do so. Hence we heartily approve the plan Hoping that you will do the same and that she will be able to make her visit satisfactorily, in the short time that she has prescribed and will return strong to do the work of a veteran. I am, In behalf of the Ces. Station, Truly yrs W. A. F.

P.S. Aug. 1st Dear Bro.

This note has been retained, by request and today the station has approved a change of plan so far as to allow Miss Griswold to accompany Miss Closson. Both hope to return to Turkey next year. They hope to leave in about three weeks. Do not be surprised at this sudden move. Things in Turkey, even, are mutable. For further reasons I must refer you to the ladies themselves, both of whom I hope you will see in few weeks after this reaches you. In the mean time possess your souls in patience. That you, like ourselves, will be more than satisfied when you know all we do not doubt.

W. A.

P.S. 2 Bro. Barrows left us last Monday to attend to matters at Sorgonli and Yozgat &c. We have made a good beginning on our school house and chapel. The work was begun last Monday, the 28th. The trench for the foundations is dug and today they are putting in timbers (cedar) as a sort of spiles, on which the foundations will be laid tomorrow. I hope to send you a drawing of the proposed building soon. We must ask for some more help. Hope you will approve our applying to particular friends. Poor Freddie Barrows is sadly lame and yesterday got a very bad fall. The rest of our circle are very well—

Truly Yours W. A. Farnsworth—

W. A. Farnsworth
Caesarea, July 16, 1873
Rec'd Sept.
Ack'd Oct. 25

717

Talas, (Cesarea) July 24th, 1873.

My Dear Clark,

Some time ago you said, in a note to Bro. Barrows, "My classmate allows a long time to intervene between letters" or something to that effect. I am sorry for it. And *my* dear classmate, when has he written me? Pettibone has, no doubt, told you of our delightful visit to Samokov. We had a charming ~~visit~~ time, enjoyed the meeting very greatly, were much interested in the work that they are doing, and were more than paid for all our trouble by the very hearty thanks which the brethren and sisters expressed for any assistance or encouragement that we were able to render them. They are a fine band of laborers, none of them *perfect* but *all* *very good*, as it seemed to us. As Bro. P. promised to write you fully of the journey and the meeting I will not attempt to do so. If you are not pleased with the arrangement for the new station neither were we but it seemed, on the whole, the best thing practicable. Besides, if you will recall the experience of our own and other American missions I think you will say that there is much to be said in favor of young men going in and beginning work together; see Marash, Harpoot, Cesarea and other stations that might be named. We fear that the brethren of this mission may yet be called to meet very strong opposition but last week's post brings the news of their laying the corner stone of their building for the girls school. If this goes on without opposition it will be very encouraging—

Cesarea, July 24, 1873.
Rec'd Aug. 25th.
Ack'd Oct 25

Of our own meeting I need not write. The records are before you. Despite all discussion my own judgment remained unconvinced in the matter of the transfer of Mr. Herrick. Had not his own convictions been strongly in favor of the change I do not think it would have been made. Yet you will see that the vote was almost unanimous. Still, despite all this, the impression upon my own mind is ~~still~~ very strong that we have not done a wise thing. I shall be *glad* if events prove that I am wrong. But our *need* is, *not* Bibles but *preachers*. A less elegant translation in the hands of thorough workmen, such as our Sem. ought to send out with strong and *experienced* teachers for its faculty, this would accomplish the work. *Now* Con. is greatly weakened, Marsovan is weakened, the moral influence of the Sem. is weakened and the prospect of a strongly manned "School of the prophets" is indeffinitely postponed — What does Dr. Schneider say? Nobody supposes this a satisfactory and permanent arrangement. I was absent for the two meetings, just nine weeks. Bro. Bartlett and party left three weeks earlier for the meeting of the C.T.M. and arrived in Ces. about as much sooner. We are all very happy to be at home again and to find all the friends here well and prospering.

Though it is now the hot season and we do not expect to press our work very *hard* just now we are very busy. The friends from the city have joined us here in Talas;

with July the heat and the sand-flies proving too much for them. Bro. Bartlett has just had a severe attack of erysipelas. He was greatly reduced ~~by the attack~~ though confined to his room but a week. He is now able to take a short horse-back ride and will, if prospered, be able to renew his accustomed labors in a few days. Mrs. F. accompanied me to Roomdigin (please observe, this is not Koomdigin, but Room, Digin - "Greek woman") July 12th where we spent a very pleasant Sab. The school is remarkably full for the season of the year, the brethren and sisters appear well and the helper and his family are exerting a good influence. In returning we spent one day at Moonjasoon and found an important work to do there as peace-makers. Last Sab. we were at Chomaklu. Some of the people seemed much grieved that I had not visited them in more than six months. I found two new brethren here, very pleasant young men. Their families are friendly though as yet they do not come to the chapel. Mrs. F. had never visited this place before and had a very busy and a very happy day with the precious band of sisters here. Monday we spent at Evereck. There are two or three ~~good~~ Protestant families here and three or four more that are regarded as such. One teacher from Cesarea is spending his vacation here and finds the place very greatly changed in one year. The people were exceedingly earnest in their entreaties for a permanent helper. This is an important post that ought, by all means, to be occupied ~~very~~ immediately and efficiently —

Our blind preacher Hadji Mesrob, was beaten by a mob at Tomardza a few weeks ago and complaint had been made and two of the more guilty men had been brought to Everek for trial. I was there just in time to ~~secure~~ make such a settlement of the matter as to secure our rights and to lay the people of Tomardza under such obligation to us as seemed most desirable to secure the speedy entrance of the Gospel to that large and important town. – We are ~~greatly~~ very sorry to receive the news of the resignation of the pastor of the Soongoorlu church. His health has been very poor for a long time and his physician has told him he must not remain in that place. Repeatedly he has left for a few weeks and his health has been better. We cannot urge him to remain as he can only do so at the peril of his life. Mr. Barrows hopes to make a visit to that out-station next week and to consult with the church about a supply and with the pastor about another field of labor. – Last Friday we had an examination of our high school for girls. About 30 were present and a congregation of nearly one hundred gave to it most patient and gratifying and apparently deeply interested attention for four hours – We expect to break ground for ~~the~~ foundation of our school house and chapel next Monday. We have an admirable place – The grain crops in this region and to the West for 200 miles and more and extending over a distance N. & S. of more than 200 miles are much less than half a yield, in much of the region almost a total failure. There must be very great suffering if not actual famine –

Pardon a hasty letter & Believe me, Truly Yours W. A. Farns

718.

Talas, (Cesarea) Aug. 22d 1873.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.

My Dear Bro.

I have just been out on a sort of pleasure excursion, with my family the first, I think I may say, of my missionary life. I only wish that you could have been with us those eleven days and especially that you could have made with us the ascent of Mt. Argeas. I have written a description (very imperfect I know) of the excursion which I send to you Please read and hand to the Congregationalist if you think best. We must have gone up from the same point where Mr. Gridley went up, Sept. 13th, 1827. You notice that it was a month later to a day, than our ascent, and surely it was too late. The ~~mountain~~ rocky crag of the ridge of which I speak is the one that he must have reached. By this post you receive a letter from Bro. Barrows. We are all together now but shall be scattered far and wide soon. Three of our four churches are soon to be without pastors. Pray much for us. With love, Truly your Bro.

W. A. Farnsworth

Cesarea, Aug. 22, 1873.

Rec'd. Sept. 26.

Ack^{d} Oct. 25.

Talas, (Cesarea) Apr. 2nd, 1873

My Dear Dr. Clark,

We send, by the young ladies who leave us in the morning, a photograph of Talas. It seems to us to be a very good thing and we hope you will be pleased with it. If your artist is skillful we trust it will do something to counteract the mean impression made by the picture of Cesarea and the Turkish graveyard given in the Miss. Herald 1871. Pg. 257.

Talas is one of the many fine towns lying near the base of Mount Argeas. Were it not near the large city of Cesarea it would itself be called a city. In population it is but little below Yozgat or Marsovan, and its buildings, both public and private, are much more expensive than those of most interior towns of Asia Minor, or of European Turkey. Rev. Dr. Dwight, who visited this region in 1861, was quite surprised to find such towns here, and said that their like was not to be seen in any other part of Turkey, but that they constantly reminded him of the grand, + old baronial towns along the Rhine—

It will be observed that nearly all the buildings are of hewn stone. The roofs are flat surrounded by balustrades, and serve much the purpose the yards surrounding the houses of a New England village. +

The town is in two parts, Kuchakey, or the end village, being on the low land, a few of its houses being seen in the foreground of the picture. Most of the town is built on a very steep side hill. Large gardens, filled with fruit trees and fine old English walnuts lie between the two parts of the town.++ Quite a fraction, perhaps one fourth, does not appear in this view at all, the portion lying farther to the left.

1. 1. Is the hired house occupied by the whole missionary circle of the Cesarea station a part of the year, and by two missionary families permanently. The trees conceal a portion of the building. ~~on the top~~ 2,+ 2,+ 2,+ Is the large garden alluded to.+ 3,++ Is the fine new Greek church of "Saint Nicholas." 4,+ 4,+ Is the main street, leading from the lower to the upper portions of the town, and 5,+ 5,+ the street leading from the town to the city, Cesarea, 4 miles away to the N.W.—

Talas was first occupied by missionaries in the Spring of 1868. There were then, in the place, two families known as Protestants, and the first storms of persecution had spent itself. This place was chosen for the home of the missionaries because of its healthfulness. Cesarea, though so near and not very much lower, being in the middle of a plain ~~and~~ which is surrounded on all sides by high lands, is too hot to be occupied safely or comfortably in Summer, and from 1854, when the station was formed, till 1868, the missionary families had been under the necessity of moving twice a year. It was especially to avoid this wear and tear of body and of mind and of worldly goods, (was it Franklin that said "Three removals are equal to one fire"?) that ~~I~~ we took up our home here."

The results of our five years residence here have been very gratifying. In point of health, ~~it~~ the town has fully met our expectation, and the practicability of doing a large portion of our missionary work, and that efficiently, from this place, is demonstrated. In ~~the~~ a missionary work in connection with the town it has been even more satisfactory. The tabular view for 1872 shows that for that year our Sab. congregation averaged 90 and our Sunday school, 100. The evangelical work is pretty equally divided between Greeks and Armenians.

The station high school for girls is here; and ~~At~~ a point a few rods to the right of the house of the missionaries, as seen in the photograph, in a garden hidden by the trees, a fine house is now being built for its accommodation. It is to have rooms for the accommodation of girls that come in from the out stations to enjoy its advantages, and a good school-room; and on the second floor there is to be a hall, 44x34 feet, which will serve as a place of meeting till the growth of our community renders it necessary to build a church.

In haste

Truly yours

W. A. Farnsworth

Talas, Sept. 2, 1873. ✓✓

Rec'd. Jan. 13, 1874.

[illegible]

✓

Missionary Herald

Constantinople, Sept. 30th 1873.

Rev. Dr. Clark, Sect. of the A.B.C.F.M.

My Dear Bro.

I have brought the young ladies on as far as Con. and now send them on homeward, first with the Hamlins and then, probably, alone. Hope you will see them in due time and that you will pardon, (under the circumstances) the irregularity of sending them without the required consultation and consent.

Miss Closson will show you the plan of the building for the High-school for girls that is being erected in Talas. It looks rather church-like but the upper part is a hall rather than a church. Should our school increase as the boys school in the city has done we should use it, through the week for a school.

The brethren of Talas have paid for the land, 84 pounds, Turkish. The Mission has appropriated 300 £s. T. for the building. We know that this is not a small sum and yet it will not finish the building. We need about 60 £s more. We hope you will favor our making some effort among our personal friends to secure

Bal. needed to finish the building. If so Miss C. may be able to get something.

We are very sorry to hear of the financial trouble in the country. As yet we only know that some of the great speculators are suffering and that it seems to be extending to some of the banks. Still we fear that it may extend—

I am now waiting for the Hubbards. Hoping to hear a good report through Miss C— I am,

As ever

Truly

Your Bro.

W. A. Farnsworth

Constantinople, Oct. 16th 1873.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D. Cor. Sect. of the A.B.C.F.M.

My Dear Br.

It has occured to me that my present experience might be made useful, atleast as a warning, and perhaps something might be done to prevent such experiences as I have had- Dr. Wood may have alluded, in a late letter, to the necessity of knowing, sometime before hand, when missionaries are to be expected.

Cannot men lay their plans, before leaving America, the time when they will leave England, by what rout, when they will leave certain intermediate places and when and from what direction they will arrive in Con.? Our posts come with great regularity. The lines of steamers and the R. Rs. are regular in their time. Now, you at the Mission Rooms are expected to know every thing. Of course you know all about different routs of travel that missionaries will be likely to take in coming to Con. Let every party look over the different ~~routs~~ lines and make its selection and arrange its time. Then when you inform us of the time when a party is to sail you will be even more particular to let it be known when it may be expected to arrive- Having done so missionaries should be careful to go according to the program-

This is especially necessary for missionaries who are going into the interior. Such must have the assistance of some one who knows the language (of course I refer now to new missionaries) and usually a special journey must be made to meet them.

I have been waiting for the Hubbards nearly three weeks. We knew they left N.Y. the 27th Aug. Nothing more. True, I came here for Misses ~~Clapp~~ Closson and Griswold and could not, in this case, have come later. Had I known, however, that they were not to be in Con. till about the 12th of Oct. or later I might have visited some of the neighboring stations and all interested in their arrival would have been saved a painful suspense.

Oct. 18th Dear Bro.

Perhaps I ought to beg pardon for sending such a note but you will appreciate my situation. I am not unmindful of the difficulties in the way but it does seem to me and to others that an approximate date might be fixed. There are certain agencies through which you could learn the various routs and times—

I am off this p.m. (D.V.) Am pleased with these new missionaries, both for our own mission and for others— Send on more like them—

In haste, Truly yours

W. A. Farnsworth

Constantinople, Oct. 16, 1873.
Rec'd. Nov. 14.

Nov. 11

Talas, (Cesarea) Jan. 13th, 1874

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D. Cor. Sect. of the A.B.C.F.M.

My Dear Sir

I have before me your letter of Nov. 15th /73, received some three weeks ago, and addressed especially to me, also that of Nov. 26th addressed to the Cesarea Station, received by our last post from Con. Many thanks for both. Glad to know of the safe arrival of the young ladies. Your opinion of Miss Closson quite coincides with my own. Few ladies combine so many good qualities for a good and efficient laborer in a foreign field as she does. You ask whether ~~it would be an~~ we "expect her to come back alone, or to find some companion"? We can hardly be said to have an *expectation* about it as nothing has been said, *pro.* or *con.* I think I am not mistaken in saying that the station would recommend her to come back alone. As to Mrs. Giles, her plans do not seem to be *fully* matured. I think she will, herself, write you. She loves the work very much and dislikes to leave it

We were all very sorry to have Bro. Bartlett leave us even temporally, but trust that it has been ordered of the Lord and will not complain. As our winter is very remarkably severe and I am shut in at home, perhaps it is better for the work's sake that he should be at Marash this winter—

I hope you did not think that I was unreasonable in asking that a good deal of care be exercised in appointing new missionaries that when long journeys must be made to meet and escort them to their particular stations much time may not be lost. If men propose to "stop off at their own expense", still they ought, in most cases to say about how long.

I sympathise with you very strongly in all you say about keeping on "kindly" terms with our native agency and I am glad to see that you seem to approve our course in the case of Pastor Keropé. We did all we could to persuade him not to go away but failing in this we still felt that we ought to keep on friendly terms with him. Though we think he has made a mistake we still expect him to return to his church in Cesarea and to be a very useful man. Still this desire to go away to study is a very insidious and a very alarming evil.

You allude to my "labors in European Turkey". I am very glad to know that any of my friends and the friends to the good work in which we are all engaged believe that I acted wisely and well. I found myself in a very difficult situation. A very cordial note from Mr. Mumford received soon after my return was very grateful and all that I have heard lead me to hope that no evil was done and that the brethren and sisters will take care to have no hobbies.

We are very sorry that it cost so much to get the young ladies to the U.S.A. I suppose this is a case where "haste makes waste". We shall keep in mind the caution. Of course you cannot hold us responsible as none of us acted or could act as advisors—

Tuesday, Jan. 20th I get along very slowly in writing to you. Since beginning this we have heard from Miss Closson. She is prosecuting her visiting as she does every thing with systematic energy. We are very sorry too to hear that Carrie is so much worn down that she has left S. Hadley for "the series", five weeks I suppose. We have great reason for gratitude that the Lord has provided such kind friends for her. Mr. Bartletts Bro. at Springfield gives her a good home. We are very sorry that you must report such a sad condition of your treasury. We are good for the 100 £s. that you ask of us.

For no less than three reasons our touring is reduced this year. The first is—famine. In many places it is nearly impossible to find anything for horses. Hence we should wish to go as little as possible. Then the winter is wonderfully severe. Snows have not been so deep in twenty years. Very many travellers have perished. Prudence requires us to tour as little as possible—

The third is that Bro. Bartlett being away it is doubly necessary that I remain at home. So we shall, I doubt not save something, say 25 £s. on this portion of our appropriations. There is a good deal that I want to write you but I do not propose to do it now. Hope I shall, in a week or two find time to tell you of my last tour to Yozgat and Soongoorlu. Have not yet gathered up, or rather have not put into a Tabular form, the statistics of our work for 1873. Fear that they will not show so well as last year.

Talas, Jan. 13, 1874.
Rec'd Feb. 25.
Ans Feb. 27

Perhaps you would like to see my

Ej Itinerary for 1873. It foots up as follows—

Miles of Travel, with Horses	2,304	
" " " " Steamboat	1,840	
" " " " Cars. (R.R.)	570	(My first
Time absent from Home	220 days	

This does not include my travel between Talas and the city. My horse-back travel, could it be put in a straight line (I mean all since I first came to Turk would carry me nearly around the world— The amount i 23,406 miles—)

Congratulations to Mr. Ward and his lady, also to my dear friends, the Blisses— Hoping to hear good and not evil from the Missionary Rooms—

I am, Truly your Bro. W. A. Farnsworth

Talas (Cesarea) Jan. 26th, 1874

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D. Sect. of the A.B.C.F.M.

My Dear Bro.

Would you like to look into Talas a few moments, this morning? I hope that long ere this you have received the photograph of the town, also the ~~artichetects~~ Architects plan of our chapel. You will be glad to know it is not now a mere plan but a fact accomplished, a very fine building, an ornament to the town, and an honor to the cause which our Board represents - evangelical Christianity. Both our friends and enemies now wonder at what has been accomplished, and we have a new proof of the words "Except the Lord build the house, they labour in vain that build it". All feel this very keenly, from the fact that those who are supposed to have been the prime movers in the opposition to our building have now fallen into the very pit that they digged for us. Failing in their opposition, - though they, by strenuous efforts, they stirred up some Mohammedan bigotry to demand the arrest of the work on our building, - and seeing what an ornament the modest little belfry attached to our building is, they undertook to build a similar one onto one of their old churches, and after making some progress such a storm of opposition was raised that the government finally stopped the work~~s~~ and now, for many weeks, a very sharp law-suit has been going on, supported on each side by ~~very~~ great personal and pecuniary influence, and ~~now~~ both parties are awaiting a decision, from Constantinople, with ~~very~~ great anxiety. The cause of the Greeks is just. They are simply brought in contact with that old Turkish fanaticism which was all powerful fifty years ago, and is still strong enough, in many places, to make an tremendous fight against religious toleration. The wonder is that our work should go on so smoothly, and then, before it was nearly done, our powerful neighbors should be compelled to fight this battle.

"We are not yet able to use the large audience room on the upper floor for it's not yet glazed. The large school-room however answers very well. Yesterday our congregation, worshipping there, must have been more than two hundred. The location of our school house is just what we should wish, for our own accommodation. Mrs. Bartlett is exerting a very strong influence in the school. It is so near that she can run in any ~~[illegible]~~ time. Every day she is in repeatedly, sometimes spending hours, at others only a few minutes. We have something more than fifty pupils, not very unequally divided between Greeks and Armenians. The labors of the teacher is very much greater from the necessity of using different characters to accommodate different nationalities, though the language is all one, viz. Turkish. The Armenians must have it in the Armenian character—and the more advanced Greek pupils too must learn that character, as nearly all our Turkish books are printed with it. But it would never do for a Greek to abandon the alphabet of Homer and of the fathers of literature and science, though they have lost their language. Hence the Greek must be learned. But the language of the government, and properly speaking, *the country*, is the Turkish, in the *Arabic* character, and many are anxious to study that. We have, also, scholars in the three languages, Turkish, Armenian and Greek. We have two teachers; one, a young widow whom we sent to Marsovan some years ago and who, having won the respect and affection of teachers and pupils in the school did excellent service there for some months as a teacher, the other the Marsovan girl who has been our teacher here in Talas the last year. Both, though doing well, have yet much to learn, in order to conduct an efficient day and boarding school, but they are willing to learn, and the constant and very efficient supervision that is exercised over them will secure, ~~will secure~~, we have no doubt, one of the very best of schools.

We have now eight boarders, besides the teachers, one from Talas (an exceptional case) one from Gemerek, one from Everek, one from Caesarea, and four from Yozgat. Rarely can you, in this country, find, in school, a more mature company of girls than these. One of them is affianced to one of the young men who are expecting to enter our Theological Sem. at Marsovan next spring. Three of them are members of the church. The week of prayer three others expressed a purpose to begin a new life.

"Yesterday was a very interesting day ~~here~~ in Talas. We have no church here you know but those who are believed to be renewed persons have been received to the church in Cesarea. Some time ago a committee was appointed to atte examinations here. Three lengthy sessions were held, twelve persons were examined, and eleven, of whome nine we females, were accepted; - and yesterday, before a large co gregation of Greeks and Armenians, they declared their fa and, by solemn covenant, enrolled themselves as members the evangelical church. One of them is a boy about ~~15~~ 14 a years old, a member of our school, a fine scholar an every way a charming young man. We hope that here, without any expense to the Board, he will fit himself for Marsovan, and that he may become a messenger of salvation unto those that sit in darkness. An other was a very ignorent old woman, but ignor though she is, the simplicity of her faith and the earnestness of her love have, al been, in the hands of God, the means ~~of God, the means~~ of bringing sever persons to our place of worship. Three of the women received are the Gree alluded to in our last report as suffering very much persecution an abuse from their neighbors. They seem to be bright and shining lights in very dark part of the town. One of them is blind. Formerly she was a very bitter enemy, but "the eyes of her understanding" seem to have been opened and she is now full of love and zeal - / — Hoping to write you again in few days I am, As ever, Yours Classmate & Fellow Laborer W. A. Farnsworth

724

Talas, July 17. 1874.

Dear Bro.

I send a very sad letter which you will hand to the Editor of the Congregationalist if you think best. I hope you will receive about the same time the promised slips clipped from the Levant Herald giving more terrible facts than I have thought best to name in the Cong. letter. I have thought I would write you a special letter showing the bearing of this famine upon our work but I do not know as it is necessary. Two of our churches are in the worst of the blighted district and each is without a pastor. Had we good men for them they could not give their proportion of Sal. (Yozgat all and Soongoorlu one half) but they greatly need a spiritual guide in these sad times. This famine will give a fearful blow to self-support. You can have no idea of the terrible destitution even from the most vivid descriptions. For many days after I reached home I was among the starving, half naked sufferers in all my dreams, every night. In my letter to the Congregationalist you see I have asked "What ought we to do? Is it the duty of benevolent people in America to do any thing for the relief of this suffering?" I do not claim to know, you are wise. Yet I can hardly say we do not know. Bro. Bartlett and myself have each a little money in America. We have determined to draw from that for the sufferers if friends do not come to our relief— Bro. B. has told you of the good work here. On the whole it is encouraging throughout our field—

In haste, Truly your Bro. and quondam classmate W. A. Farnsworth.

Talas. July. 17. 1874.

Rec'd Aug. 18.

Aug

Cesarea, Dec. 23: 1874.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D. Secr. of the A.B.C.F.M.
Cong. House, Boston.

Dear Sir,

It is a very long time since I wrote you any particulars of our work or our experience. Now, though wearied by over-work and somewhat worn from lack of ~~rest~~ sleep I will try to report progress.

I will begin by telling you of an exceedingly pleasant excursion. It will be remembered that our home is at the base of Mt. Argeas, the highest mountain in the Turkish empire with the exception of Ararat. Though regarded as a spur of the great Taurus range, which lies about 40 miles to the south of it and extends hundreds of miles to the east and the west, it is quite separated from that range and stands alone, a huge cone in a vast plane. It's base is estimated to cover an area of 300 square miles. It is an extinct volcano, and innumerable cones arise along its sides, at various hights from the plane, the summits of many of them being higher than Mt. Washington in N. H. Many of these are very picturesque and though we, in our prosaic, and scientific way, regard them all as the result of volcanic action, the vivid imagination of the people of the east represents each as indicating an accident. The huge giant who

~~who~~ constructed the mountain imprudently overloaded his basket, and its bottom was torn out, emptying its contense of rock and earth

"The main peak is 13.000 ft. above the level of the sea, and for three or four thousand feet almost as barren as when it was pouring ~~forth~~ vapors and melted rock. As it lies quite off the track of European travel, it has rarely been visited; and those who have come here have, so far as I know, made no attempt to ascend the mountain. In 1827, Rev. Mr. Gridley, a Missionary of the American Board, came here with his teacher, a native of this place (rather of Endirlik, a village ~~six miles from Cesarea~~), and while residing here made a partial ascent, ~~which is~~ reported very briefly in the Missionary Herald for 1828, pg. 259. "He reached an elevation, which, as he judged, was within 300 or 400 feet of the highest summit. Towards this he was prevented from advancing farther by perpendicular precipicies." The ~~writer~~ have resided here since 1854, and though very desireous of making the ascent, the fit opportunity was not found till 1873. That attempt was reported in the Congregationalist, in a letter bearing date Aug. 18th, of that year. We only reached the height that Mr. Gridley had made. We wished to make an attempt to pass around the rock that barred our further progress but had not time ~~then~~.

¶ "Last summer, when our powers and our sympathies had been overtaxed by the crowds of starving, half naked creatures driven to Cesarea by the fearful famine, ~~that had almost~~ devastated large regions to the west, Ak Sarai, Kir Shehir and Keskin, as we had no means at our command to render further aid, we furnished ourselves with tents and established a little colony far up the side of this mountain, almost to the regions of eternal snow. This afforded the desired opportunity to make a more thorough effort to reach the summit of the mountain.

"We went, as last year, as far as the bed of the old crater, or the "crater valley", with horses. All doubt as to the question of the igneous character of this region has been removed by the late visit of Dr. Gulick, who declares that it bears a most striking resemblance to the volcanic islands of the Pacific. This valley is surrounded on three sides by high walls that formed the boundaries of the crater, the border on the N.E. side only being broken down. Leaving our horses in the valley we climed the steep side ~~of the~~ the south, and then for some two or three hours, walked on a semicircular ridge almost as regular as the border of an earthern bowl, — so steep on the northern side that one could not step down, even a few feet, but at the peril of his life, and on the southern side, though not too steep to afford foot-hold, so smooth and free from ridges and rocks that large stones once set in motion rushed with wonderful rapidity till the eye could no longer distinguish them.

¶ "When the writer reached the rock, the "perpendicular precipice" to which Mr. Gridley refered, and which no one, so far as I know, had ever before attempted to pass, some of the younger and more vigerous of our party, who had pressed on in advance of the rest, were not to be seene. For a time we were in doubt whether they had attempted to pass around the south side of the crag, as we had thought it might be possible to do in our visit last year, or ~~attempted~~ tried the northern side, which is steeper but requires comparatively little descent. We were soon, however, relieved from all doubt by the pebbles and small rocks that came rushing down the northern declivity, from beyond the crag. Following their course as soon as these dangerous messengers ceased to pass, thus showing that they had reached the top of the ridge again, we were soon beyond the rock, and heard their shout of triumph as they stood on the highest peak of Mount Argus. Some of our party dared not attempt ~~the ascent to the ridge again~~ to go farther, as it is wonderfully steep with an uncertain, gravelly or pebbly bottom but about an hour more of very hard work brought me to the top of the ridge again, where I was met by one of those who had preceeded me, and a comparatively easy walk of twenty minutes more brought us to the summit. To the S. and E. the air was clear and the view grand, ~~with~~ extremely so; but in other direction it was obscured by a dense fog, caused by the wind striking the huge banks of snow on the N. & N.W. sides of the mountain.

We had some hope that the clouds might soon clear away and leave us an unobstructed view but it was evident that we were where the clouds ~~were~~ are made. The process of cloud formation I have never seen so perfectly illustrated as when standing on that lofty peak. The air, which not far away was clear, was condensed as it approached the vast body of snow at our feet, and the vapor driving over the ledge of the rock, scarcely ten feet from us, looked like drifting snow.

"Bleak and barren as this mountain seemed with its eternal snows, we found some life even here, both animal and vegitable. A pretty little bird, ~~such as~~ one that we have sometimes seen in town in the winter, was flitting about, and a "~~tiny~~ ~~little~~ tiny flower was found in a sheltered nook.

"Thinking that it might be easier to reach the ridge again by ~~the~~ passing around the southern side of the crag, we made the attempt, and finally succeeded, though it proved to be both more dangerous, from sliding rocks, and more difficult than the other. Once on the ridge again, we followed it but a short distance, when we found a place where we thought it practicable to go down the side of the cone direct to the bottom of the crater. We made the descent of some 1,200 or 1,500 feet in a very few minutes, and without accident. Here ~~we found~~ were larger fields of snow than we had found on the ridge. ++ no break

"In one case we judged that we walked a mile over an unbroken bed of snow. This was dotted over thickly with innumerable little pebbles, with here and there a boulder, that have been loosened from their bed by the action of the winds and rains and sent drifting down the almost perpendicular sides of the mountain. These rolling stones constitute the greatest danger ~~in~~ ascending Mt. Argeas.

"We reached the place where we had left our horses just as those who had turned back from the foot of the precipis arrived there, and our encampment, foot sore and weary, ~~just as~~ just as Jupiter and Venus began to show themselves near the top of the mountain.

"Eighteen hundred years ago, Strabo expressed some doubt whether any one had ever been to the summit of this mountain. Probably no human foot ever trod that point, certainly no American or European, till ~~the~~ 25th of Aug. 1874 when our party, consisting of two Americans, two Armenians, and one Turk, proved, by a successful ascent, that it is not only possible but comparatively easy. Had the atmosphere been as clear as it often is, we should have seen the whole of Cappadocia and parts of Galacia, Lycaonia, Cilicia, Pontus and Armenia."

Truly yours

W. A. Farnsworth

Rec'd Dec. 1. 1880.

Ackd. Aug. 4.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.

Sec. of the A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Sir,

I suppose that you know, through others, long ere this, that two of our children, Nellie Bartlett and Charie F. are on their way to the U.S. A. They left us Oct. 5th Mr. Bartlett going with them as far as to Samsoon. They are now stopping at Con. the former in the Prussian Deaconess school in Bebk and the other in Robert Col. in R. Hissar. In the Spring, if prospered, they will go to the States with Mrs. Giles.

Mr. Bartlett had expected to go with them to Constantinople and there meet Miss Closson and bring her on to Cesarea but soon after he left we received a Telegram saying that she was not to return this year. Consequently Mr. Bartlett, at the earnest entreaty of the overworked brethren at Marsovan consented to remain in that place and assist in the Seminary as long as he had anticipated being absent at Constantinople— We were all greatly disappointed that Miss Closson did not come as expected. You will remember that you congratulated us last year on the fact that the young ladies and Mr. Bartlett were all away at just that time when they could best be spared if they must be away at all. This year just the reverse is true Never was such a vast amount of work thrown upon us as now, Never was Miss Closson needed in the Cesarea field as now.

Never was there a time when efficient labor promised a more abundant or a speedier harvest than now.

We were very glad that Mr. Bartlett was in Marsovan when Dr. Gulick came along for otherwise he would have seen much less, perhaps none, of our field. We wish to thank you most cordially, as we have him, for this visit. We worked him very hard all the time he was in our field. He spoke at Yozgat thrice, to deeply interested audiences, then at Alenja, once in the city (Cesarea) and twice in Talas; and at Moonjasoon and Gemerek, once each. Every where he succeeded in awakening new interest in the great work of missions and we hope that his exhortations to a higher and holier life will bear glorious fruit.

Bro. Tracy of Marsovan and Mr. E. Bliss of the American Bible Society at Constantinople accompanied him and all left a very pleasant impression. I delayed my anticipated visit to Moonjasoon and Gemerek a few days on learning that they were to visit this place and then accompanied them as far as Sivas where we had some exceedingly pleasant visits and interesting meetings and a real good N.E. Thanksgiving dinner. In the year since I had seen the Sivas congregation there has been evident progress and there is reason to hope for much more progress in the year to come. Spending four days in Sivas I returned to Gemerek and gathered the statistics for Tab. view, arranged for needed help ~~among~~ for the staying, and looked after the schools and the interests of our work generally and then came on to Roomdigin for the Sab.—

You will remember that this is the youngest of our out stations yet reported. The helper is not one from whose labors great results can be expected though the best that we had to send to this place. Fortunately he is aided by a very worthy "help meet", and the result is, that, together, they are accomplishing a good work. The number of Protestants is still small, 33, ~~to~~ (22 one year ago), but the interest in the truth, the breaking down of prejudice, and the general friendliness of the people, all show that the way is prepared for a rapid growth. ~~Had we~~ with as able ~~a~~ helper there as in Gemerek there is reason to believe, that in the space of two or three years we might see hundreds embracing the gospel of Jesus ~~as their all~~ sufficient and their only hope of salvation. I spent an exceedingly interesting Sab. there, with larger audiences than ever before, about 125 in the morning and 150 in the p.m. The work is taking strong hold among the women. Some of them have begun to learn to read, and many seem deeply interested in learning the "old, old story". After our morning meeting, perhaps as many as 30 women met in another room and spent an hour with the helper's wife in a lesson from Jones Chatacism. The school has made sufficient progress to excite considerable opposition. Pray for Roomdigin, and expect a good work there.

I said that Roomdigin is the youngest of our out-stations yet reported. When you see our Tab. View for 1874 which I hope to send you soon you will see that we have added another or rather that an old one long since dropped is again restored to the list. I refer to Everek, is a large town, 24 miles South of Cesarea, on the S.E. border of Mt Argeus. I was there last Saturday, and was exceedingly well pleased with all that I learned of the work. Mr. Manook, a young preacher from Marash is now residing there and at the same time looking after the congregation in Chomaklu some four or five miles from there. He now numbers from 30 to 35 persons whom he regards as Protestants. It seemed to me as I talked with them and with the preacher about them that we have never had, in any part of our field, a work which in its beginnings was more eminently and purely ~~a~~ spiritual work than that now begun in Everek. The zeal and the love of most of these brethren seemed like ~~that~~ the joy of those who in time of a revival have just passed from death unto life. These they had a good opportunity to exhibit as I spent the Sab. at Chomaklu. Not less than eight persons, one of them a woman just recovered from a severe sickness, another a blind man came from there to Chomaklu to attend the meetings on the Sab. All but one if I mistake not, walked. Quite early Sunday morning, I walked out to the edge of the village and I heard, floating on

~~On~~ the clear, still, morning air, the voice of singing. It did not seem to be one of the songs that the people of the country sing, ~~very much~~ but rather one of our familiar tunes. Soon I discovered in the distance two footmen, the sound grew more distinct, and I could catch the refrain of the hymn, "Even me", "Even me", "Visit even me". When near enough to enable me to distinguish them, I saw the blind brother led by another, — one but lately known as a Protestant. They had taken this early walk to be present at the morning meeting. Their zeal served to quicken that of the brethren at Chomaklu and I trust it will "provoke them to good works". The preacher is very much encouraged in Everek and I think ~~it seems to me that~~ he will may ~~might~~ be. We are now trying to supplement his labors with those of a good Bible reader. If we succeed in this, we think ~~that~~ Everek will soon be a very interesting out station —

"Chomaklu is feeling the influence of the work in Everek. The lines between Protestants and Armenians have always been drawn very sharply there, and those who are not known as Evangelicals, have never ventured into our chapel. But it was not so last Sab. Many men and women and children came in, both in the morning and in the p.m. and nearly all listened very attentively, as if really wishing to learn." ff

I will not now attempt to speak of the work here in Talas, or in Caesarea or in other parts of the field. In a few days I hope to make out the statistics, which are you know, the skeleton of our work. I may then take occasion to try to cloathe some of those dry bones with descriptions of certain portions that are worthy of note ~~of our work~~.

I am sorry to say that on my return home last Monday I found our youngest child, Lottie E, now eight years old, quite sick with scarlet fever. This disease is epidemic here and we have feared it for some months but had escaped hitherto. It has taken her pretty severely but we hope she is doing well—

Asking an interest in your prayers and a kind remembrance to your associates,

I am
As ever,
Your Br. and Fellow laborer
W. A. Farnsworth

Talas, Dec. 24. 1874

P.S. I send with this a letter reporting our successful ascent of Mt. Argeas. If you have space for it and deeme it worthy insertion in the Mis Herald all right. If not pass it over to the Congregationalist—
W. A. F.

Caesarea, Talas, Dec. 24, 1874.
Rec'd Feb. 1. 1875.

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Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.

Cor. Secy. of the A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Sir,

Though I have just sent you two long letters I am not half through so be patient. I have not yet touched the great subject that presses upon us night and day. Of course you know that I refer to the terrible Famine.

As I think of writing you on this subject I find two quite opposite feelings arising. One is that I have neglected you in that I have not written you particularly on the subject. Yet my apology for such neglect, if you do indeed call it so, is my letter to the Congregationalist, Vol. 26, No. 35 and yet fuller statements in three letters published in Levant Herald, July 29, and forwarded to you and in my note to you, July 17. The other feeling is (pardon me if it seems unworthy one in my position) that you think I have been frightened, that my statements are too strong and my forbodings not well founded. I will not stop to give you my reasons for this suspicion. I do not think the most careful ~~reader of the Missionary Herald would be able to glean either from private communications or editorials that your humble classmate has ever written a word on the subject. Yet, (pardon this once) he has seen more of this most fearful calamity and has written more fully and carefully on the subject than any other American, more than any European. — I am very sorry that his worst forbodings have proved true —~~

Cesarea, Talas, Dec. 24, 1874.

If you will refer to the Congregationalist letter you will find these words "This Cesarea district has not suffered very severely the past year but now we can see the famine settling down upon it like a pall". This was written five months ago. The harvests have been gathered; The government has had ample time to show what its "many fair promises" mean. ~~and~~ What is our position now? These promises have proved "Apples of Sodom". The "pall" has indeed come down upon this whole region. Numbers have actually died from starvation, and multitudes are suffering the pangs of extreme hunger. The weather through the autumn and thus far this winter has been most favorable, no snow and mercury rarely below 50° F. and yet ~~very~~, Very many can find no employment, and almost hourly we see those who declare that for days they have had no bread. Feeble forms, sallow faces, haggard features, confirm the truthfulness of their statement. Your missionaries ~~here~~ in this station are now, all of them giving themselves very much, and of necessity, to the relief of this suffering. Ten thousand thanks for all the means which benevolent people in the U.S. have put at our command for this purpose. It came, much of it, very timely, just when money sent by English friends failed and filled the gap ~~a time~~ that occurred when they supposed that the famine was to end with the harvest.

"I am very glad to say that when our English, and more especially our Scotch friends learned the startling facts that the famine was to continue and grow worse they hastened to obey the injunction "remember the poor." The pastor of the Cesarea Church, who is now in ~~Edingborough~~ Edinburgh, interested certain individuals in that place, who forwarded some aid to the ~~Ce~~ committee of this church; and the letters of acknowledgment, sent by those through whom this was transmitted stirred up others; and help to the amount of 164 £o.S. was entrusted to this committee, together with the missionaries residing here. What ~~would~~ could have saved many of our own poor from actual starvation had not ~~that fo~~ this aid been sent I do not know. Now we trust none of them will really starve, though the provision made for them is very small. In all my tours this fall, ~~the~~ providing for the suffering poor of our own communities has been one of the most important parts of my work. When at Ak Sarai and Nigdé we had in hand but very little money and it was not in my power to make needed advances but I did what I could and about $50.00 has since been sent to each place by the Cesarea church from the funds sent from Scotland. In Soongoorlu I found in 23 families but three that were in comfortable circumstances and I was assured that in 250 nominal Christian families there were only ten that could be so regarded ~~were them in comfortable circumstances~~ and that the condition of the Turks was still worse.

Few places, none in the Cesarea field, probably, have suffered so severely as this. During the severity of the last winter, very many died in the streets, and the dead bodies often remained for days without burial, and were partially devoured by the dogs. I gave here $150.00 into the hands of ~~the~~ a committee of the church and congregation to carry our poor through the winter, and $100.00 more to help the most needy in other communities. In Yozgat careful estimates showed that $125.00 would be needed to keep their poor from starvation and this was furnished. These examples show what has been done at each of our out stations.

But you must not suppose that *all* our efforts are for Protestants. Money has been sent especially for them, and we have endeavored to make the very best use of it. We can assure the givers that it has caused the hearts of many to rejoice. We still have in hand a little that can be used in furnishing special aid to the sick, clothing to those that are nearly naked, and fuel to those who must be exposed to great suffering from cold should we have severe or even mild *winter* weather. Through the goodness of a Merciful Providence our weather hitherto is most favorable, mercury usually 40° F. or above; very rarely below 30°. The work of caring for all the *poor* in *one* community of some 1,500 souls is *very small* when compared with what we are doing for others,—Turks, Greeks, Armenians,—

"You may know that the Hon. Mr. Boker, United States Minister at the Port, and Sir Philip Francis, H. B. M's Consul General and Judge at Constantinople, and a distinguished banker, Mr. Lebt, are constituted a "Central Committee of Relief". This committee holds weekly meetings, for hearing reports from its agents and others in different parts of the country suffering from the famine, the most important portions of which it passes on to friends in England and Scotland and, at the same time passes on to the sufferers monies received for that purpose. They had received up to Dec 16: £3,918-18s-1d. Of this they sent us 500 £s, to be used in various portions of our field. We are now aiding about one thousand families in the city, nearly equally divided between Turks and Rayohs. As our brethren go among the poorer of the people, and search into the condition of the worst parts of the town, they are astonished at the amount and the degree of misery that exists. It seems certain that people are actually dying of hunger. Bread is abundant but prices are nearly four times their usual figure, and multitudes have absolutely nothing with which to purchase were it never so cheap. Last week we gave, in the city alone, about 30 £s. and we must soon carry up the figure to £50. Indeed there is such an amount of poverty in that population of 40,000 that our efforts can only be limited by the means at our disposal, or the ability* efficiently* to superintend its distribution.

Here in Talas, where the population is only about one fourth as large as in Cesarea the work is much more easily managed. There is a Committee to which all applicants for help apply. This committee is composed of persons residing in various parts of the town so that some one of them usually has some personal acquaintance with the persons asking aid. Each case is carefully examined, then, if deemed worthy, a certificate to that effect is given and that when presented to us entitles the person to a ticket and week by week he presents that and receives aid for one, two or more persons as is indicated on the ticket. Last week we gave to 1,225 persons, of whom about 175 were Armenians and the others nearly equally divided between Turks and Greeks, about $90.00, (18⅕ £.T.) In the village of Stephana, a mile S. of Talas, with a population of about 1,000, we felt that it was our duty, after very thorough examination to grant aid to 179 persons. Of these 98 were Turks and 81 Greeks. Of these a very large proportion were either widows, or orphans or blind or lame. In Zinji Derry, which we have regarded as a wealthy place, we were assured that two women have, within a few weeks, perished from hunger. and were induced to grant aid to 246 persons in a population of about 2000. Mr. Bartlett went on a mile beyond Zinji Derry to Akja Kayah, an exclusively Turkish village and made arrangements for giving help there. The list contains 127 persons in a population of about 1,100. These are the only villages yet reached (except our out-stations) but a fearful cry comes from the starving

Mr. Farnsworth then [illegible] the suffering found & the relief afforded in general. [illegible] [illegible]

in Tavlosoon, Germir and Erkelet. These three places we hope to reach this week. If means will allow, we shall add yet other villages. Indeed we have determined to aid all, so far as we have strength to oversee the work with proper efficiency, trusting that the philanthropists in England and Scotland and the U.S.A. will furnish us with all the money that we can use prudently.

"I know that no treasurer in Constantinople has something in hand received from America, for this object, but how much I do not know. The "Central Committee of Relief" is now receiving liberal contributions. The amount acknowledged in the week, Dec. 9-16 was £.846; But at the same time they sent £.1,000 to Konia (the Iconium of the Acts) The work that it has in hand is immense. That which your missionaries in Marsovan and Caesarea are providentially called to look after is immense. The population of the Caesarea district alone, is about 500,000. At a very low estimate, 50,000 of these are suffering for daily bread.

¶ "Our friends in England are doing nobly. I see, in the receipts last acknowledged, (one week) three of 100 £s. each. One individual gave 500 £s. some months ago and his wife another 100, and now he supplements this with another 100, and is doing what he can to arouse others to go and do likewise. If you think that the calls upon the American people are very heavy, with the flooding of the valley of the Mississippi, the other floods ~~and fires~~ and locusts, we most cheerfully admit it all, and rejoice when we see ~~the~~ how nobly the burdens have been ~~borne~~ borne. But at the same time we remember that our English friends have just carried an immense population in Bengal through a famine by the side of which this in Asia Minor is a small affair. As they, "forgetting those things which are behind, and reaching forth unto those things which are before" are still providing "liberal things", so we ask our friends in America to do. At the very least we, in this Cesarea field alone, need $500.— a week for the next twenty weeks. Where can the money be better expended than in the use to which we would put it? Think of a strong, well man, and then see him go down, day by day, by slow but sure steps, to the grave, and all because he could not find a few dollars with which to buy bread! Can any torture be worse than this? And yet tens of thousands of old men and old women, of young men and maidens, and little children, are today suffering this very torture. By means of steam communication and the telegraph they are your neighbors. Whatever you can send — eagles, dollars, dimes — will surely be turned into bread for the relief of this fearful suffering." Hoping and confidently expecting very generous contributions for this special and very pressing cause, I am,

As ever, Your friend & Bro. W. A. Farnsworth

Talas. (Cesarea) Dec. 28. 1874

Talas. Dec. 28, 1874.
Rec'd Feb. 6, 1875

728.

Rev. N. G. Clark. D.D.
Cor. Sect. of the A.B.C.F.M.
Cong. House
Boston,

Dear Sir,

In a letter forwarded to you by last post I promised to send soon the statistics of our station. I do not suppose you will care much for such figures. There are very few that do. But I make out such a paper as I send you for my own use. While it is mainly like our ordinary Tab. View it is peculiar in giving at a glance the progress of our work, so far as figures can present such a view, for 14 consecutive years.

I promised "to try to clothe some of these dry bones with descriptions of certain portions that are worthy of note". Taking the figures in order the first thing that will strike you is the reduction of our missionary force from 9 to 7. You know the reasons for this. Could we have known the very special need of wearying and ~~[illegible]~~ unremitting labor at this time, I am sure that neither we here, ~~in the station~~ nor you at the Missy Rooms would have consented to this reduction. except in so far as it is beyond our control.— Just here let me speak of the action of our mission at its last An. meeting contemplating the removal of one of our missionary families

We wrote you stating briefly our views on the subject under date of July 27th but the letter was never forwarded. We all, or nearly all, feel that the proposition is *Not* a *wise* one, and that the contemplated removal (exchange rather) should not be made. Probably Dr. Gulick will be with you soon after this reaches Boston and he can tell you how very necessary it is that our *working* force be kept up. We have enough and more than enough to do. Bro. Barrows has been so much overworked that we have been obliged to rearrange our work, relieving him of the care of the Treasury and of the Book Department. This necessitates the throwing of a very large portion of the *out-station* work onto one man. Neither he who has the station class nor he who has the treasury can do much touring. What should we do were one of them removed and a man without experience and without language put in his place? Only the most dire necessity would warrant such a reduction of our missionary force. That such a necessity now exists we do not believe —

The second thing that will strike you as you run along this row of figures in the summation is the reduction of our number of *pastors* from 4 two years ago and 3 last year to one. The Yozgat pastor, having secured an excellent medical education through the generous goodness of good people in N.Y. city, has taken up his residence in the city of Constantinople and is devoting himself to the new and more lucrative profession —

The Soongoorli pastor was compelled to leave his post by the failure of his health. The Cesarea pastor is now in Scotland studying, with the hope of fitting himself for greater usefulness. Thus we have only the Moonjasoon pastor left. We expect, however, that the Cesarea pastor will return to his post within five or six months. There is a possibility that the Soongoorli pastor may also return as he has recovered his health again. For the present these three churches are without their own special spiritual guides and at best the work must suffer. In the city the place is supplied as well as it can be by those who are not indeed pastors by Mr. Barrows and the school teacher who is a graduate of the Sem. at Marsovan. At Yozgat and Soongoorli the difficit is, just now, supplied by students from the Seminary. We have some hope that Yozgat may soon take measures to secure a pastor but the famine makes the matter doubly difficult—

The reduction indicated in the "Total" of Native Laborers from 32 to 29 is unimportant except as it includes these pastors.

The churches remain 4 as they have been since 1870. We hope that another may soon be formed at Gemerek where you will see there are 210 Prots. and a congregation on the Sab. averaging 160. One of the men in the senior class at Marsovan, to graduate this next Autumn, is a native of this place and we shall be very hopeful of his success should arrangements be made for him to settle here as pastor—

The number added to our churches is 30, a little less than in any year since 1870. Meetings are now being held for the examination of candidates and no doubt several will be admitted but too late to come into this list. There has been an actual gain of 25 church members though these statistics show no gain. This is owing to some error that has occurred in the statistics of the Yozgat church. It has been reported incorrectly either in past years or this year. If the error is this year the whole number of church members should be 296 —

In no year since 1866 have our statistics indicated the death of so many church members. and yet the number does not seem large, 6 out of 275. The loss is not in the *number* but the *character* of the men. Caesarea has been very severely afflicted in the loss of two of its leading members, one a man who had long been very useful in the community especially in rendering aid in political matters and conducting business with the government the other a young man just coming onto the stage of active life but one who gave promise of great usefulness both in the church and the community. Soongoorli ha been yet more severely afflicted in the loss of one who was a very pillar in the church. I think I may safely say that the church did not feel so severely the loss of its pastor as it did that of this young man, a business man, but with a heart and hand ever ready for every good work —

We report the same number of congregations as the last three years having dropped Karra Yaghob and taken up Evereck. The blind preacher, Pilgrim Mesrob, has failed, utterly and miserably failed as a preacher. A good, efficient laborer, well supported by a good female worker, would, no doubt, accomplish a great work in that village and in the villages near but we do not think that this man *is called* to *this* work.- The increase in attendance at our meetings on the Sab. is 78, not so large as I hoped, not so large as I trust it will be the coming year. The S. Ss. make a better show, though one less than last year, an advance from 760 to 846.-

The growth of the Prot. communities has been 161, more than any year since 1860 with one exception. When we come to the *pecuniary contribution* we are at once reminded that this is the second year of a most terrible famine. Last year our contributions did not suffer very greatly. This year they have fallen off fully one third. The figures show them too favorably rather than otherwise as some of the payments by the people at Yozgat have been from funds already on hand and not actually raised this year. I greatly fear that 1875 will present a worse figure in this regard than does the present year. We will do the best we can but *self support* has received a fearful blow—

This brings us to the last column in the Tab. View, Education. No branch of our work makes a better showing than this. The number of pupils in our common schools is 839, more by 251 than we have ever before reported, and the number of girls in school is almost 200 more than ever before. The "Station Theol. Class" is small and the pupils are not so hopeful as we could wish but ~~as yet they~~ we trust that some of them will make useful men. The Station high boarding school for girls is connected with the Com. school in Talas, and of course does not appear on the Tab. view. There are now nine boarders and they are a very nice class of girls. Three of them are members of the church and several others are hopefully pious.

(We would thank the Lord for another year of health with a good degree of prosperity, the 21st year of my missionary life in Cesarea. My itinerary shows less travel than any year since 1869. Still it foots up more than 1,600 miles and has taken me from my family 115 days. ~~It~~ This will be known in the history of Asia Minor as the famine year, no doubt. A very important ~~of~~ part of our work has been giving bread to the hungry. We thank the Lord for what he has granted us the means of doing in this line. Beyond all doubt it will prove "good seed on good ground". Glad to say that two of our children, though close prisoners with Scarlet fever, are doing well. Believe me, Truly your Bro.

W. A. Farnsworth

Talas (Cesarea) Dec. 29. 1874.

Talas, Dec. 29. 1874.
Rec'd Feb. 2, 1875.
Ack'd. Aug.

729.

Bible House, Con. May 28. 1875

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D. Cor. Sec. of the A.B.C.F.M.

My Dear Bro.

You will, with this post receive the documents of our Mission reporting the work of the An. Meeting. We have had a *good*, a *very* good meeting. I am sure I have never seen hard questions solved with such perfect good feeling and all results so perfectly satisfactory. We of Cesarea are very sorry that it seemed necessary to loan Miss Closson to the Home a while & Mr. Bartlett to the Sem. at Marsovan for a couple of months (this does not appear in the minutes of our Mission) and especially that a removal of Mr. Barrows is contemplated. This last is left to his own judgment and is favored on the ground that he wishes it with the hope that the health of his family may be better there (at Manissa) — He is to leave when the new man that is to take his place shall have arrived. Shall I say a word about the man that we need. That he should be a *good* and a *prudent* and a *wise* man, you know all that, and you know something of attainments that he must have made. Well, having found such a degree of qualification that you think best for the Lord's work to send him on there

examine him well in Book Keeping. If he pa
good examination showing him to be well prepar
the office all right. If not send him to the best a
most thorough place for learning this "magic art" n
let him spend six months more or less till he can m
and keep in a satisfactory manner the a/cts of a small trade
house. When he arrives in Cesarea this accomplishment w
very necessary—

You will see the account of our fam
work in the Levant Herald of this week. We have
pretty hard time of it and I fear that the worst is yet
The reports received by last post from Cesarea and
are worse than for some weeks. I will see that you
a report of the meeting of the Relief Com. this week. We
our faces homeward with very heavy hearts—

We have decided to send my son, Charles H
on to Boston. Mrs. Walker will give him a home or p
one for him. But I must ask the usual allowance
meet expenses incurred here. You know he has bee
R. Col. since last fall. He will remain till the end of
Col. year and then go on, perhaps with Mr. E. M. Bliss. I
also ask the privilege of charging travelling expenses, inclu
those last fall from Ces. to Con.

In haste

Truly Your Bro. W. A. Farnsworth

Rec'd June 14.

730.

Talas (Caesarea) July 21. 1875.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D. Sect. of the A.B.C.F.M.

My Dear Bro.

We suppose that ere this you have returned to your place at the Cong. House. Hope that you are much invigorated by your vacation and quite strong for your arduous duties.

You know that we are somewhat reduced this Sum. Mrs. Bartlett remains in Con. both because of difficulties connected with getting home and for a longer vacation and Mr. Bartlett remains at Marsovan to help in the Sem. a couple of months in the absence of Dr. Schneider, Mr. Tracy and Mr. Leonard. We believed it better to spare him than to leave Bro. Smith alone but our work is disarranged and our field suffers by any such absence. We had hoped that one of the missionary families might spend some two months at Yozgat after An. meeting and strengthen the things that remain there. (When we went on to Con. and again when we returned we spent a Sab. there and had large congregations. I have little doubt but that the chapel would be crowded every Sab. could we be there now. But they have not even a native preacher.

This church has its heart set on one of the students now about to graduate at Marsovan and we hope he will accept their call. It is a very hopeful field.

We were astonished at what we saw at Injirli. In a residence of twenty two years I have never seen in any place in Turkey anything that seemed so much like a revival as what I saw at Injirli five weeks ago. Their chapel, which was large a year ago, the congregation not filling more than one third the space, I found crowded very uncomfortably and that despite a large amount of additional room gained by putting in a gallery. Wed. morning we had a communion service and the congregation numbered 225 not including children. But the most wonderful thing was the quiet attention with which all listened to the truth. For about eight months they have had a daily prayer meeting here and the congregations are always large. This whole village of 650 souls is moved as never before and there is much reason to hope that nearly all will receive the truth. This movement, while most marked in Injirli really extends to all the rayah villages of that region. There is not an Armenian church in that vicinity where our helper has not had the privilege of preaching the gospel of Jesus. In Sarai Keoy we have just opened a new school, with 30 pupils and at Alenja there is an entirely new and special interest.

On all sides our work is prospering. Both in Talas and in Cesarea our congregations are much larger than ever before at this season of the year. I have just visited Gemerek and found the same to be true there. At the same time I visited two new out stations just occupied, one 6 and the other 9 miles nearly North of Gemerek. Boorhen, the first, has a school of 20 pupils or more, and several families are known as Protestants. At Dindil, the second, I found 25 pupils present. ~~and~~ Some 10 more names are on the teachers book, but there were present when I visited the school. We have just occupied Urgub, a fine town about 30 miles west of Cesarea. Several years we have had an appropriation for that place but no suitable man has been found to occupy ~~the place~~ it. We have now sent our Greek student there as a temporary supply. The reports that have just come show that while there is much work, there is also much opposition and I am thinking to go over and see what the state of things is: hope to be there next Sab.)

You know, I dare say, that our relations to the government are not such as we should wish. There is little doubt that the Turkish authorities, every where, are looking upon us with very jealous eyes.

But I did not intend to write you more than a note and now my sheet is nearly full and I have not yet touched the subject of that note, viz. the removal of Mr. Barrows to Manissa and the filling of his place in our circle by a new man. Just what I wrote you from Con. I do not remember. I believe that the best thing for the work in all the land is for Cesarea to be kept as strongly manned as it now is. The wide and rapidly increasing work demands this. The best interests of the Board demands the example of a field efficiently worked, and that, not merely for a year or two but for a series of years. That Bro. Barrows has sometimes been overworked and has felt tha considerations of health (I mean his own) have sometimes lead him to feel that he must seek a place where his burdens would be lighter, may be true. That his burdens were too heavy is stated in our last An. report. We there repor our remedy. Circumstances, necessary or otherwise, have rendere these changes only partially successful. They have been tried enough to show that they may be perfectly so. But is it prudent to put a new man in his place with no thought of a diminution of the activ burdens to be borne? I do hope that no change will be mad. In a year from next Spring I want the privilege of going to America again. This is in accordance with my plan when at home and in accord with my life plan. Let us all remain that the burdens then may not be as in 1866 or the consequences as then. I do hope you will not fav a reduction of our missionary force. In haste Truly Yours Bro.

W. A. Farnswort

Rec'd Aug

Talas, (Cesarea) July 30: 1875

My Dear Dr. Clark,

I am reminded from Con. that the "Special Appropriations" asked by the Cesarea station at its late meeting have not been accepted at Boston because no explanation has been received from the station. This was an oversight.

I am sorry that I have not a copy of the Apt. by me. As to aid asked for myself, (fr. 4,000) it is made necessary by the famine and by some extra but necessary expenses of my family. I do not recall anything else that needs explanation. The Ap. asked for Talas chapel you have had explained before. We mourn for the debt but rejoice in the chapel. Had about 70 adults present at our weekly prayer meeting Wed. the 28th. What could we do without this place of worship?

We have a most painful case of persecution on hand. Mujur, 35 miles West of Ces. has been a point that we have long wanted to occupy. It has a population of about 3,500 Greeks and 7,000 Turks. Last Sab. I was there; found 9 good brethren. In four months 15 Bibles, 22 N. Ts. and a good many other books have been sold. But the Greeks and Turks have combined to shut out, or crush out Protestantism. Sunday night two of our men were beaten by men in disguise, when going from our meeting. I left Monday. That night fires were set to the street doors of two of the brethren, & Tuesday the threatenings were so great that our helper dared not remain. We wait further news with intense anxiety. — In haste, Truly yours W. A. Farnsworth

Grant asked

Use.

72½
12
0
870

360
960
870

3440
2140
360
2100

3160
1230

87½
12
0

Talas, (Cesarea Aug. 15. 1875

Dear Dr. Clark,

Last post from Con. brought us a letter from you announcing the acceptance of our request for special appropriations. Many thanks. I suppose you accepted my hasty note from Con. as sufficient explanation.

In the same you announce the fact that a man is about to be appointed to Cesarea to take Mr. Barrows's place. When I wrote from Con. I supposed that Mr. B. had determined to leave. He has written you, I think, about his plans and his fears. It now seems as probable that he will think best to go to America as to some other station. I think, however, he will decide to remain here for the present. You will know my opinion as to the change, as respects missionary policy, from my letter of July 21st. The same post that brought your letter brought two from Marsovan and from them it appears that the matter of Mr. Bowen's going to Con. is not very certain. He now has a strong desire to remain if physicians will think it proper for his wife to try that climate again. If he do so the need of Mr. B. at ~~that~~ station, in the present state of the work is not pressing. In a strategic point of view and as seen from Boston it may be very desirable to man that S. W. corner of Asia Minor very efficiently. The Lord does not seem, as yet to be saying very distinctly, 'Go forward'. We shall be very glad if Bro. Barrows can remain with us.

But what about the man that is, as we suppose already appointed to Cesarea?

I would say, by all means, let him come right on. There is no better place in our mission (pardon me if this seems a little like boasting) than Caesarea for training in a new missionary. Just as he is able to begin to work with some efficiency, with your leave, I shall be absent for a year, then Bro. Bartlett will wish a vacation, so that, even if no one of the families be removed here will be an ample and important and very encouraging field for his first years of missionary service. I do hope he will come. Surely we should all give him a most cordial welcome.

The last Miss. Herald received had the cover and thus we are able to see a statement of contributions for the Famine. As we have not seen the covers this is the first acknowledgment that we have seen. Should be very glad to see a complete statement. "I am most happy to say to you, and through you to those who have so kindly remembered the poor here, in the ends of the earth, that the famine is now ended. Three months ago we scarcely deemed it possible that it should end with the harvest, but so it is. The Lord has given "the early and the latter rain", and we have such fields of grain as I have never before seen on the Cappadocian plains. Though the yield is not so remarkable in all parts of the famine district it is very excellent in nearly all, the great exception being in the vicinity of Marsovan, and that can only be regarded as on the very borders of the region afflicted by the famine." ¶ I see that you acknowledge on the cover more than $6,000 received for the sufferers by this calamity. This has been very generous and timely aid.

~~This~~ has helped to relieve at least six thousand persons. We have had, in all, about $125,000 for the suffering in the Cesarea district, and have aided not less than 100,000 persons to food, large numbers of the naked have been helped to cloathing, and seed corn was given to the amount of some $12,500. The effort was to give only to those who would sow, and who would have been absolutely destitute now had we not given the seed.

"There will be a great deal of suffering, no doubt, the coming winter, for both food and cloathing." Probably there are nearly or quite 50,000 in this district who ~~who~~ have been reduced from producers to beggars. This miserable class ought to have help. A small amount of seed given now to each one would relieve them, and enable them to become producers again. ~~And~~ A few weeks ago we proposed a plan for accomplishing this, but the benevolence of our friends is now severely taxed in other directions and the government is exceedingly jealous of all of our movements to relieve this suffering, thinking that we must have some ulterior designs. And we now feel that these poor people must be left to the mercy of the Turks. You will be glad to know that there are very few nominal Christians, not more than one in twenty, among this pauper class; ~~but~~ the great mass are Mohamedans.

"We now have at our disposal about $5,000, which we shall keep till winter. This will enable us to give food and cloathing to many of the sick and lame and blind, to widows and orphans. And there is something still in the hands of the committee at Con. should more aid be needed.) +

The Persecution at Uzgat

"I am sorry to say that, as yet, we get no help for our persecuted brethren at Uzgat. We sent back the helper, and another brave man with him. They remained a few days, were obliged to keep a guard to protect them from violence and after trying in vain to get redress for the persecuted they went on to Nigdé. There is little probability that the authorities there will be any better disposed. The Lord help our brethren in this time of sorest need!

One week ago I was at Roomdiggin. The work there makes good progress. The reports that come to us from all parts of the Bozook region, (lying between Cesarea and Yozgat,) are exceedingly encouraging. One student who is spending his vacation at Chekmak reports daily prayer meetings and the interest seems to be much like that at Injirli reported in my letter of July 21st. But I cannot speak at length of our work. You will see by my date that I am writing you on Sunday. All our circle is on the mountain for rest and recuperation except the Bartletts and we hope they will join us there next week. I came down yesterday to spend the day and have enjoyed it as much as the circumstances would allow. Had a congregation of about 250. Hope to spend tomorrow night in my tent and Tuesday to go to Everek and Chomaklu. We are pressing the work in the former place and the preacher reported a congregation of 80 last week. Despite a hostile government the Lord is carrying forward the good work. We have a new man from Marash for Chomaklu and another new worker in the vicinity of Yozgat and hope soon to have one at Boghazlian or Oozoonli or both. Hoping to report yet better things, I am, As ever, Your Bro. and Fel. laborer W. A. Farnsworth

Rev. W. A. Farnsworth
Talas Aug. 30th 1885
Rec'd Sept. 23.

Talas, Sept. 1: 1875

Rev. Dr. Clark, Cong. House, Boston.

My Dear Bro.

A letter sent by Mr. Barrows last week will inform you of his plans. He may be right. Certainly he wants to do the wisest and best thing. In such questions we may honestly differ in judgment. No words can express our regret at the necessity. He was the right man in the right place.

Now about Mr. Staver. I intended to write to him but am off this morning for Yozgat and can only say a word through you. We are much pleased with his name and hope it is characteristic. We shall all give him a most cordial welcome and he will find an ample field for hard work. We very much regret that he is coming so late. Leaving in Nov. he cannot reach Samsoon till late in Dec. then there is that long horseback ride of 240 miles. If the winter should be severe it would be exceedingly uncomfortable. We hope he has a family. For a lady such a ride is hard at any time but doubly difficult in winter. I do not mean to say that the journey cannot be made at that time. Possibly the weather may be delightful as it was when we came in Feb. 1853 - but we cannot count upon any such possibility. Let Mr. S. come just as early as he can. We should prefer the Con. and Samsoon rout. Our work is opening wonderfully and there are many enemies - In haste, Truly Your Bro.

W. A. Farnsworth

Rev. W. H. Farnsworth
Talas, Sep. 1. 1878.
Rec'd Oct. 8.

Cesarea, Nov. 26: 1875

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.

Sect. of the A.B.C.F.M.

My Dear Bro.

I am unwilling to let this post go without a word to you. I am just home from the examination of the Theol. Sem. at Marsovan and a tour of 25 days in the northern part of our field. Others will report the Seminary. I can only say that I was much pleased with the graduating class. They are eight good fellows. With the "power from on high", they will be a very important addition to our working force. One has already come on and is at work in Yozgat. A second is now in Soongoorli, we suppose. Both have fine fields which they worked very acceptedly last winter and we hope that both may be ordained next year. A third was prevented coming on to Gemerek by the danger of cold and storms. He has a family of small children entirely unprepared for such exposure. He hopes to come in the Spring, and there is material there for a church. I must say two things more. One is, Do not listen to the idea of a separate Sem. for Greeks. The educating of the men together is the very best thing for them. The schools should be local not national. These separate nationalities are the bane of Turkey and a great hindrance to the gospel. One strong Sem. the language Turkish, with Armenian for Armenians and Greek for Greeks. Let this be our aim — In Marsovan and in Talas the students work well together —

Rev. W. A. Farnsworth

I must join Marsovan station in the cry for help, not only for the Sem. but also for the mission station. Both are suffering greatly, the latter even more than the former. It now seems as if Mr. Riggs would and must go there in the spring. Other things being equal it seems to me that the Sem. is the place for him the place where he will make the best use of his powers and that, after Mr. Herrick, he is the very best man for the place. But are other things equal? Look at the history of Sivas for the last twenty years. To remove Riggs seems to be to remand it to its old, chronic state. The remedy that occurs to me is to station Mr. Barrows at Marsovan. He would do well, very well. Think of it. Something must be done, even before our next meeting. In speaking of these things I am out of my station and, you may think out of my sphere. Let us come nearer home. Without reporting my tour of 18 days with Mr. Giles, to Nigdé, Ak-Saraï and Urgub, or my visits to Yozgat, Soongoorli &c. I must speak of the formation of a church at Injirli. This village of about ~~1,000~~ 600 inhabitants, lies 15 miles south of Yozgat. It was one of the first out stations of the Yozgat district, the first, I think, in the Bozook region. Persecution was severe and persistent. Many times have our brethren been beaten and abused in various ways, and not unfrequently have they looked to the Government for help and found none. Despite all this, the leaven of the gospel continued to work and one year ago the Tab. view showed 68 Prots. there.+

About a year ago there was much more interest in the South than had been seen in a long time, and since the first of Jan. and "the week of prayer," there has been something, as we have before repeated, very much like a revival. Daily prayer meetings have been continued from that time, and the whole population has been moved, as never before, to the consideration of spiritual things. Now the Prots. number, not 68 but 189, and Magar Ogoo, which was not put down in Tab. view last year, numbers 35. Some months ago Injirli proposed to unite with Alenja, 15 miles farther south, in forming a church and calling their preacher to become their pastor. In conformity with this request and with the approbation of the Yozgat church with which most of the persons uniting in the call were connected, a council was convened at Injirli ~~Wed~~ on Tuesday, Nov. 16th This consisted of two delegates from the Yozgat and two from the Cesarea church, and one from that of Marsovan, and of the pastor of the Cesarea church who arrived just in time for the examination at Marsovan and this council, taking them on his way when returning from his two years study in Scotland. These with Bro. Bartlett and myself met and organised for business at the time specified. The brethren had come on from Alenja, and brought with them quite a portion of their contribution towards the support of the pastor for the first year. They give half as much as does Injirli, and expect the pastor to give them one Sab. in three. One half the salary pledged, and the brethren assured the council that they expected to be able to increase so as to be self supporting in five years.

This, the fifth ~~church~~ of the Caesarea station,—starts very hopefully. It has 22 members, with several others ready to join, by letter. The pastor has already labored with them many years and has proved himself a workman that "needeth not to be ashamed." He is very highly esteemed by all the people of the region, so much so that the Armenians often invite him to preach in their churches. The new church is backed by a Protestant community of 316 souls, and the prospect of growth, ~~of~~ in both community and church, is the very best.

"There are many Armenian villages in the vicinity of this church and we believe it will prove a great light in the darkness. The pastor, together with a helper,—a young man from Yozgat,—who has been with him five or six months,—is doing a noble work for those villages by visiting them often, and now they have some 16 young men who have come in from various places and are studying, at their own expense, with a hope of becoming teachers or preachers. Five of them are from Chakmak, where there is a work even more remarkable than that of Injirli: Not an out-station one year ago, it now numbers nearly 100 Prots. with a very interesting daily prayer meeting, besides the five young men above, it has two girls in our boarding school in Talas, and one of its own women at work in the village as a Bible reader, and all doors are open and all hearts ready—

Hoping to write more fully in a few weeks I close in haste—
Pray much for us and the work of the Lord committed to us
Truly, As ever, Your Bro. & Fel. laborer W. A. Farnsworth—

Caesarea. Nov. 26, 1875.
Rec'd Jan. 6, 1876.

P. S. Sunday Morn.—Dec. 31 Bro. B. and the

735

Cesarea, Dec. 27: 1875

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D. Cor. Sect. of the A.B.C.F.M.

My Dear Bro.

"I am just home from a very interesting trip to Roomdlijin, Chakmak, Alaja, Injirli and other villages in the Bozook regions, and I improve the first opportunity to report briefly, the good work that God is doing in some of those places. In a note of Nov. 26th I ~~reported~~ mentioned the formation of a church at Injirli. This seems to have given a new impetus to the good work there. Audiences are very large and schools crowded. Besides the training class of 16 young men,—most of whom give flattering promise of becoming valuable laborers—there are 23 women learning to read, and 63 girls and 41 boys in the day school, making an aggregate of 143. The members of this church, only about a month old, have set a most excellent example for other and older churches to follow by collecting promptly their subscriptions for the ~~coming~~ whole year. In Magar Ogloo, one mile from Injirli where we have a teacher and his wife, both of whom seem to be working very faithfully, there are 40 pupils in school, several women are learning to read, a daily prayer-meeting is well attended and, on Sunday, Dec. 19th the congregation numbered, 125, which must be a good deal more than half the entire population of the place. The whole place seems to be moved by the Spirit of God.

P. S. Friday Noon. Dec. 31. Bro. B. and the Staroos are just in. Have had a good journey. We hope they will be all that our friends anticipate—

B "The work in Alenja is making excellent progress under ~~the hands of~~ one of the undergraduates from Marsovan. But it is the work at Chakmak that seemes most wonderful. This village was alluded to very briefly at the close of my letter refered to above. / Last Thursday, December 23. we made ~~Chakmak~~ the village our stopping place for the night. At the evening prayer meeting the room,—one of the largest in the village,—was more than full, it was ~~packed~~ very much crowded. Despite this, the attention was excellent.ˣ When the exercises closed I learned that there was to be a session of their evening school for young men. That the people might leave, and give an opportunity for the school, we went to our room, but then I slipped out as quietly as I could and returned to see the school. I found some 30 young men, of ages ranging from 15 to 25, most earnestly and enthusiastically engaged in mastering the mysteries of the alphabet and the abs. I was told that they often continued their labors till after midnight. Besides this night school there are two day schools, one taught by the Bible reader (a new worker, supported by the sisters ~~here~~ in the Cesarea church), with 12 large girls and young women, from 15 to 18 years old, and another school taught by the Helper, with 90 pupils, viz 18 girls and 72 boys. Thus there are 132 learning to read in this village of 72 houses,—probably ~~fully~~ about one fourth the entire population.

As no room in the village can be found large enough to accommodate the congregations that wish to hear our Helper has hired a Khan, or caravansery, and it was being fitted up for the school and also for a place of worship. They were expecting to occupy it for the first time yesterday. Pastor Yeghia, ~~(Isaiah)~~ who came on so far with us from Injirli, promised to be present. Probably nearly all the village came together. May we not hope that the Spirit of God came down with mighty power! What is it but that spirit which has moved this whole community so wonderfully? How clearly do we see here the truth of the words of the Psalmist,—"The enterance of thy word giveth light."

"We are greatly rejoiced and strengthened by the return of the pastor of the Cesarea church from his ~~two~~ two years study in Scotland. He seemes to have got good and only good by the visit. He was permitted to see much of Messrs Moody and Sankey when in Edinborough and we hope he has brought home something of the spirit of the revivals that he saw. We are hoping and praying for great things here in the city as well as in the out-stations, the coming winter. We are glad to know that you are very anxious for the outpouring of the Spirit of God upon our work. We join you in our sympathies and our prayers. We believe the time of His coming is near.

10 We are also rejoicing in the accession of three more laborers from the Central Mission. They are most important help at just this time, when the work is opening so widely. You are quite right in your estimate of the great importance of occupying the fields promptly and efficiently when the time comes. The arrival of this reinforcement has enabled us to occupy Jijime, 24 miles S. E. towards Marash, and the preacher reports from 90 to 100 deeply interested hearers on Sunday Dec. 19th. I do not see why there may not be, indeed we very confidently expect, such a movement there as we see already in Injile ~~and~~ Magar Ogool and Chakmak. The work there can hardly fail to have a very important influence on Tomarza, 6 miles from Jijime, where there are some 2,500 Armenians or more. We already have two or three brethren there.

We hear of the arrival of Mr. Bartlett with the Stevers at Marsovan. Hope they were in Yozgat yesterday and will be here Thurs. or Friday.

Pardon haste. Hope to send you statistics and a general survey of the year in a week or two. I have some anxiety about that dreadful reduction in our station estimates of 289 £s. T. The Lord enable the churches at home, and here, to provide liberal things"//

As ever, Your Bro.

W. A. Farnsworth

Cesarea, Dec. 27. 1875.
Rec'd Feb. 7. 1876.

736.

Cesarea, Jan. 27: 1876

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.
Cor. Sect. of the A.B.C.F.M.

My Dear Bro.

1 "By referring to our station report, presented at the last meeting of our mission, you will find, very near the close of that paper these words "It would seem, that the Lord is saying to us "Go forward," and that the Station and the mission are called upon to expect, and to provide for ~~liberal~~ a very great blessing"! I now have the privilege of forwarding to you the statistics of our work for the year 1875. I think you will agree with us in the view, that they have verified the language then used far more fully and completely than we could have reasonably expected. ++ The paper enclosed, you will observe, is not the regular Tab. View. that I send to the Sect. of the mission. Indeed I think I must have made you familiar with these supplementary Tab. views before.

"The first thing that will demand your attention on looking at this paper is the increase in the No. of out-stations. Last year there were but 13; Now there are 19. You will observe that whether you look at the numbers reported as attending meetings, or at the number of Protestants, or at the schools, each one of these new out-stations shows an extensive and well established work. ++

Without pausing to look at the line of figures standing against the station and each of the out-stations let us "Look at the "*Total*" - As you run your eye along this line the first thing that will attract your attention is the very great increase of laborers, the amount being 54, more by 22 than we have ever before reported. Some of the new laborers are students, who after a couple of months will return to their studies; others are school teachers, working on a very small salary but we have two men from the Seminary at Marsovan and three from Marash, that are a most important addition to our working force. As a whole, our field was never before ~~nearly~~ so efficiently manned as at the present time.

"The one thing that we expected would show to disadvantage this year is *Churches*. Yozgat and Songoorli have not only had no pastors, but much of the time they have had no preachers, while the Cesarea church has suffered for want of the efficient oversight of its pastor. Despite all this, the churches show 47 added on profession of faith, - more by 11 than in any previous year. You will observe that a new church has been added to the list, - that at Injirli. The average number of worshippers in the four churches reported one year ago was 425; the number now reported in the five churches is 870."

"We report 20 Congregations and the same number of Sunday Schools, against 14 of the former and 13 of the latter one year ago. Last year we reported an average attendance of 1,080; this year the number is 1,982, an advance of nearly 90 per ct. while the average attendance at the Sunday Schools has more than doubled. The growth of the Protestant Community, though not so large as that of the Sunday Schools or of the Congregations, is very large. In 1861, after having worked steadily for seven years, we rejoiced to report a Prot. community of 380 souls. Year by year there has been progress, and, if we compare it with that of other stations of our mission, that progress has not been slow. In 1869, after working nearly 16 years, we reported 848 Protestants. Now we report 2,310, an advance, in one year of 808,—only 40 less than the entire growth of 16 years.

"The contributions for religious and educational purposes still show the effects of the famine, and must continue to do so for many years, yet they are recovering quite as rapidly as we could expect. Up to 1871, the most that was ever raised in one year was about 20,000 piasters. In 1872 it went up to 26,500. In the beginning of 1873—the famine—there was a falling off of 1,000, and the next year, (last year) showed a little less than 17,000 piasters. This year there has been an advance on this of 30 per ct. carrying it up to 22,000."

An advance on this of 20 pr. ct. would carry up the sum to the highest point ever reached. We think that the present year will go considerably beyond that. In this regard the leading men in the Cesarea church are setting a good example by subscribing ~~subscribing~~ 30, 50 & some more than 100 pr. ct. more than ever before.

"In Education the growth has been no less encouraging than in other departments of our work. Cesarea reports 380 pupils against 222 one year ago, and in the whole field we have 1,506, or 597 more than last year, - a growth of 65 pr. ct.

"I think you will be pleased to note the fact that the growth is even, so to speak. It is not especially at the central station, neither is it especially at the out-stations, but all are growing together. It is not especially in the old fields, neither is it in the new; but old and new are marching on in the same line. It is not especially the congregations, or the Prot. Community, or Education ~~that is~~ making progress but all are making the same progress.

"For myself, personally, I will add, it has been, though a very busy, a very happy year. As usual I have been much from home, my Itinerary showing an absence of 231 days, and travel with horses to the amount of 2,757 miles. Join us, My Dear ~~Bro.~~ in praising "the Lord of the harvest" for his great goodness to us, and in asking for yet greater things for 1876 - In haste, Your Bro. W. A. Farnsworth

Cesarea, Jan. 27, 1876
Rec'd March 6

Caesarea, March 6. 1876.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D. Cor. Sec. of the A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Bro.

I hope you do not get tired of my letters. There are so many things of interest in the work so rapidly opening in the Caesarea field that I want to write much more than I do. But whatever you may think of the short letters I have sent you within the last three months I am sure you will be interested in the progreſs that the people are making in self-support. I send with this a sort of Tab. view of the pay-roll of the station. I was lead to prepare this by the fear that our payments might be more than our appropriations would allow. At the same time it seemed desirable to know just what our native brethren are doing. The result of the preparation of such a list was, in the first place to make an effort for more liberal contributions from the people. After a good deal of reflection we determined to ask contributions, enlarged or new of some 18 out-stations. The amount is more than 500 ps. pr. month. We wrote letters to all these places showing the wonderful progreſs of the Lords work in all the field and the need of extending the work. We also told them of the fact that the Board has been compelled to deduct 289 £. T. from our estimates for 1876. In view of these facts we urged them to take hold with us, as fellow laborers and aid in the great work, at the same time naming the sum that we expected from them, monthly.—

The spirit in which our proposition has been received, so far as yet heard from, is admirable. The preacher at Everek writes that "before the proposition arrived they had begun to move in the matter". The brethren at Chomakly say "It is just. We will give." The brethren at Injirne, (not three months old,) say, "If God gives an abundant harvest, why, we must help put in the laborers." The teacher at Boghazlian writes, "The brethren accept the 25 ps. pr. month asked of them" and then adds "As I am in duty bound to give something, I will give 25 ps. a month from my Sal." The brethren at Chakmak, though suffering more severely from the famine than any other place in our field accept cheerfully the 50 ps. a month asked from them. We required of Nigdé an additional 25 ps. a month although they were already paying 100, and the preacher writes "there is no doubt they will come up to it cheerfully." The Injirli pastor received my letter when absent on a tour, and, though the people of that village raise about 100 ps. a month on his Sal. and support an assistant teacher in their school of 100 pupils and do something to help needy boys in the training class of 20 pupils, he writes, "The proposition, (I had asked for 50 ps. per month, in addition)" is not hard. I think they will accept it". Talas has also made an advance, giving 100 ps. a month. From other places we have not heard but we are confident that the figures in the list will not be materially changed. You will see that, in the whole field the brethren pay 1/4 the entire expense of Native Agency, and also of Education. We must put several more laborers to work immediately. A great advance in the price of gold enables us to keep up our working force. In this list the £. is 132 - In most of our field it is now 134 or more. Pardon haste. Mr. B. has been off ten days to Gemerek. I am to start Wed. for Nigdé &c. The Stavons are doing admirably. Mrs. G. expects to leave in April - With love, Truly Yours W. A. Farnsworth

Rev. W. A. Farnsworth

Caesarea. Mar. 6. 1874

Rec'd Apr. 14.

Cesarea, May 30: 1876

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D. Secy. of the A.B.C.F.M.

My Dear Bro.

I have three letters from you since my last of Mch. 27th. For each, many thanks. With such a large family of missionaries to look after you must be in great danger of overworking. We are very much pleased to get your letters but do not try to do too much.

The matter brought to our attention in the letter of Feb. 9th was made a subject of consultation in a station meeting held immediately after its receipt and the result you must have received long since. We should be glad to know that the Perrys are on their way to join us though our last news is not hopeful.

June 1st Since writing the above I have been to Talas and attended the examination of the schools and saw ~~[illegible]~~ Serma the head teacher, who has done good service nearly three years, married to our Soongoorli preacher and, much more important to Turkey and perhaps to the world — a revolution has taken place in the Ottoman Empire. Abdul Aziz is no longer Sultan but Murad Khan nephew of the former and son of Abdul Medjid who died in 1861.

What a day may bring forth no one knows. As Dr. Wood writes in a letter received today "the times are sadly out of joint". At present we are very quiet here in Cesarea. Since hearing of the change of government there has been a great deal of noisy rejoicing but less rowdyism than would be expected in N.Y. or Boston. We feel, as one of my missionary sisters told me a few days ago, when at Marsovan, "We can only just look up and lay hold on God." But are we not safe if we can indeed lay hold on him? We hope for the best and the news from Con. and especially from Salonica, is, on the whole, reassuring; but whatever may be in the *immediate* future we believe that greater liberty both civil and religious awaits the people of this Empire. God grant that it may not be necessary to purchase freedome with much blood!—

In yours of Feb. 9th you very kindly promised to see that Carrie had needed help. I cannot tell you how thankful we are for this. Glad that you can speak so well of her. Hope she will be an honored instrument in the Lord's hand and in these regions if so seems best in his sight.

In your note of Mch. 27th you speak of "statistics" &c. You will be glad to know that Miss Closson is now with us. She look strong and ready for hard work.

As to writing for Miss Williams, we have refered the matter to Miss C. as she is the person who is most personally interested. I presume you will hear from her soon. So far as I have heard the only fear is as regards her health. I tell our friends to leave the responsibility of deciding as to that to you at the Miss. rooms.

For me I am sorry that the question of the removal of the Bartletts should be agitated. To me it would seem a wiser policy to think of them as in their place and their work.

Yours of Apr. 15th has reference to self support. We are working away at it: am glad that you are pleased with our efforts: remember, ~~was~~ we must do what we can, not what we wish to do.

This morning I was at home to receive my post from Con. It is eleven weeks today since I have been at home to receive a post, though at home five days about five weeks ago.

You will receive soon, I dare say, our station report. We are disappointed that our brethren are unable to come to Cesarea for An. meeting and more so that we are to have no meeting. We should have been glad to meet them at Marsovan but they dared not leave their families. So we infer. Travelling is peculiarly safe, or at least was so till within a very few days —

I should be glad to write you a full letter about the work, but must not. You will be surprised I think to know that even now, we are having meetings three evenings in the week, and that they are attended by hundreds, (I think the number present last night was about 300). Last Sab. our congregation at the chapel was 630. At the same time there was ~~a~~ another meeting in the girls' school room. A week ago I was at Yozgat and had, (on the Sab.) a congregation of more than 400. The people have enlarged their chapel and now have really a very nice place. It seems as if one of our families ought to make its home in Y. this summer, both for the sake of the work in the city and in the vicinity. In Sarai Keuy, where there was no work a short time ago, there are now more than 30 Protestants." //

But I must close. Pray for us. Truly as ever

Yours

W. A. Farnsworth

P. S. In a late letter Carrie speaks of a very pleasant visit at your house. Mrs. F. asks to be kindly remembered to you and your good wife.

F

Caesarea, May 30. 1876.
Rec'd July 5.

Cesarea, June 16. 1876

To Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.
Cor. Sec. of the A.B.C.F.M.

My Dear Bro.

The question of the supply of Marsovan has never ceased to annoy us since that fatal blunder. Now the Western part of our Mission is unanimous in urging that Sivas be sacrificed for Marsovan just as the Mission urged that Marsovan be sacrificed for a new translation. In the judgement of the Cesarea Station this too is a fatal mistake though interests involved are not so great as in the previous case. After Mr. Herrick we have two men admirably fitted for the work at Marsovan — Riggs and Barrows. Other things being equal I would prefer Riggs, though his true position is the one that Herrick occupies. But in our opinion other things are not equal. God in his inscrutable providence, has removed Dr. West. At the same time he is working mightily for his own Kingdom in Ces. and vicinity and we hope the work will spread as a revival spreads in N.E. Riggs feels that he has a great and very important work in Sivas. If we mistake not Mr. B. does not feel so with reference to Manissa —

Cesarea, May 30, 1876.

We are so anxious for Sivas that, a few days ago, but before we knew anything of this proposition, we offered R. one of our best preachers, Ermenekli Garabet who graduated at Marsovan last fall. We trust that, properly supported there (in the city of Sivas) we shall hear from him the same glorious news that we are hearing from our man that has been laboring in Erzeroom the last few weeks. To remove Riggs is to remand that great and very important station to the miserable state that it has been in the last twenty years. If you have a good and immediate supply for it (say Bro. Perry, strong and of a good courage) all right. Let R. go to Marsovan. If not send R. still to M. if you choose. He will there be doing Cesarea admirable service. But let no one suppose that Cesarea can do anything for Sivas. If temporary work is wanted Cesarea has a congregation of more than 400 at Yozgat, 3/4 of whom are new and untaught, and the other 1/4 unreliable, where God is calling for her best efforts. If permanent weakening of Ces. be thought of it is perfectly preposterous. We protest against the removal of Bro. Riggs from Sivas. At the same time we urge that Bro. Barrows be requested to remove to Marsovan for the most important work at that post. Having thus protested we submit to the decision of the wise —

"Though greatly disappointed that the An. meeting had failed, I am very glad to report a very pleasant meeting of the "Central Union" of churches and delegates. The meeting was appointed with especial reference to the meeting of the Mission, but the delegates could not get information of our change of plan in season to make a corresponding change. The meetings were harmonious and pleasant, the questions discussed practical and vitally important, and the spirit of the meeting excellent. All the pastors and delegates present (nine), were from the Cesarea field excepting two from Gurun. They were here two Sabs. and those two days were occasions of the deepest interest to both people and delegates. The afternoon and evening of June 4th were given up to the reports of pastors and preachers from all parts of the field. Almost without exception these reports were exceedingly encouraging. One pastor spoke of a time when he with two or three others ~~were obliged~~ to go to a hut in a vineyard at a distance from the village, to pray. He was then 22 years old and knew but a portion of the alphabet. In that same village he is now pastor of a very interesting and efficient church, with a congregation, averaging 200 or more, and his influence in all the region is very great and every way most excellent. This was Pastor Yeghia, of Injirli."

"One preacher spoke of the fact that three or four men, some four years ago, were accustomed to meet in a sort of cave, and pray that God would visit and enlighten that village. Last winter there was a school of about 100 pupils in that same village, and a night school of some 30 young men, and a daily prayer meeting attended by nearly 200. and the number of persons known as Protestants is some 200, probably fully one half the village. This was the Chakmak preacher Abraham — Sunday, June 11th was Communion, 8 persons were admitted to the church, several children were baptised. and every way the time was a most hopeful one for the progress of the Lord's work in Cæs The congregations on both Sabs. must have been about 8

"A word of personal history. I am reminded that it is twenty two years this day since I arrived in Cesarea. Brother and sister Ball [illegible] were then with us. Both have long since rested from their labors and entered upon their reward. We had also with us a native brother for interpreter, for many years a teacher and preacher. He, too, long since rested from his labors. We would praise the Lord that both myself and wife have been permitted to work on, almost uninterruptedly and with no change of field and with constantly increasing evidence of the Master's approbation, all these twenty two years. The little band of 30 Prots. is now more than 2,500 and multitudes are ready to hear the Word. "What shall we render for all His benefits"! In haste. With love,

As ever, Your friend and Bro. W. A. Farnsworth

Rec'd July 17.

740.

Talas, (Cesarea) June 30: 1876

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.

Cor. Sect. of the A.B.C.F.M.

My Dear Sir,

At a station meeting held two days ago the question of my return to the U.S.A. in the Spring of 1877 was considered and the station approved of such a return. The reasons for such a request at this time are briefly these-

1- When returning to this land after my visit of 1866+7 I did so with the expectation of making another visit after ten years-

2- The circumstances of my family indicate this as an appropriate time for a visit. Two of our daughters now with us will then be in their 16th + 14th years and ought to go to the U.S. to secure school privileges. Besides, the daughter now in South Hadley (Mt. Holyoke) completes her course at that time and it would be exceedingly pleasant to her as well as to us could our visit be so arranged that we could be present when she graduates-

3- Mrs. F's father, now more than 80 years old, longs for s and we feel that he has some right to ask the privilege of a visit. We feel that, in view of his great age delay is dangerous-

4- Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett, who came out when we returned in 1867 wish, soon, to visit the native land and it is not desirable that they and we be absent at the same time-

5 - The fifth and really the fundamental ~~one~~ reason is
the general one of the need of a vacation. Though
neither is Mrs. F. nor ~~myself~~ am I seriously broken down we
believe that a good vacation will prepare us for
better service. We believe the true policy to be to take
the vacation before breaking down -

We feel that much can be urged again
our request but I would only speak of one objectio
viz. that arising from the great amount of wor
to be done in this station. This we fully appreciate.
Lord is opening all parts of the field in a very wonde
manner and we feel that there should be no let
in our efforts. Yet in the Spring of 1877 Mr. Staver
have been in the field as long as I had been when I too
the heaviest part of the responsibility of the who
station. Both he and Mr. Bartlett cordially a
prove the request and hope for the best -

It is our purpose, if you approve, to attend
our next An. meeting and then make our visit and
return so as to be present at the An. meeting in 1878, giving
us but about nine months in the U.S. Should the cir-
cumstances of the work seem to demand it I might
return alone in the fall of the year after a visit of three months a
be here for the winter campaign. Hoping to hear from y
soon, I am, As ever, Yours

W. A. Farnsworth

Approved by the Com. ad Interim of W. T. Mission July 12 1876
Henry O. Dwight Sec.

Rec'd Aug. 3

Talas, (Cesarea) Sept. 19th 1876.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.
Cor. Sect. of the A.B.C.F.M.
Boston, Mass.

My Dear Bro.

Your favor of Aug. 9th came to hand by last post. Very much obliged to you for favoring my proposition so heartily and successfully. The time that you propose for "furlough", "six months," is short, yet we fully appreciate your reasons for making it so. What you say of the proportion of missionaries at home surprised us. If our coming home is to injure the cause we would very much prefer to forego the seeing the children who are there, and that dear father more than 80 years old who must soon go to the other home and the accompanying of the two daughters who must go for the privileges of education and to hold on despite any risk of breaking down. If we go home according to your vote I think I can say that we will not remain a day after you think we ought to be off, only be frank with me as becomes you to be, not from your office merely but from a friendship of twenty five years

I do not suppose we can hope to get home before June. We shall want to do as little vil as possible and if we can do anything to help you in any way we shall be very glad to do so. While we shall wish to spend most of our time in N. E. I shall wish to go West as far a Minnesota. If it could be ~~so~~ arranged that I could be doing good service at the same time for our old friend Humphrey I should enjoy the trip all the better. If you should find it convenient to send me down into the vicinity of Washington, D.C. so that I could have a little visit with Rankin and at the same time see a region of country that I have never visited it would be agreeable, but this is not necessary, but depends upon work. I say so much to help you to map out a plan for me. We shall expect to leave two of our girls and it is very possible that even our youngest will remain. True, she will be young, only 11, but with the others all gone what can she do? It sometimes occurs to us that perhaps Carrie may return with us to engage in work for women. From all we hear of her we are very glad to believe that she would make a good missionary. Still, if the man that she could both love and admire should offer we should prefer that she marr

Very much obliged for your interest in Carrie's pecuniary condition. The Lord continues to provide for her very abundantly. What cause have we for thanksgiving

Just a few words about matters here at Cesarea. The Bartletts returned to Talas two weeks ago after an absence of 10 weeks at Yozgat and vicinity. They had been very busy and their work was important. We trust the Lord will add a blessing. They remained one week and then started for Sivas expecting to be absent about three weeks. The rest of our missionary circle made their home on Mt. Argeas, at a point much higher than the top of Mt. Washington from July 26th to Sept. 8th. We made a mistake in coming down so soon. Mrs. S. had quite recovered from a serious weakness that had troubled her two or three months. The weather was quite hot again soon after we came down and after four days she was attacked again and now for more than a week she has been unable to go to the dining room. The last two days the weather is cooler and she is better.

I am very sorry to say that a week ago today we had a little mob here in Talas. You may know that some months ago a friend of Mr. Bartlett's a Mr. Hatch of N.Y. sent a nice bell for our school-house and chapel.

We knew that the Turks intended to prevent our putting it up, but went on and prepared to hang it. Last Wed. Mr. Bartl Mr. S. and myself, with three or four native friends, carried the bell from our house to the school house, shut the street door, and began to adjust ropes, ~~and~~ ladders &c, preparatory to raising it. In the space of five minutes a crowd at the door was pommeling furiously for admittance. As we did not heed their demands, a young Turk climbed over the wall and opened the door. I was able to stand against the crowd for a short time, but soon they were in, and we were compelled to leave our work. I got some bruises when barring the door with my arm, but there was no other personal violence. We shall push, slowly, but steadily and firmly for our right to hang the bell. It is a thing of importanc as a political right. Though there are two bells in use here the Turks, by mere mob force, three years ago, prevented the Greeks hanging another, and now the will make every effort to prevent our doing the sam

"Last Sab. was Communion here in Talas. Six person were admitted to the church and among them our third daughter Hattie. We long to see the second, Nell come in. Mrs. F. joins in love to you and yours. Hoping to see you in a few months, I am, As ever, Yours

W. A. Farns

Cesarea, Nov. 28: 1876.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D. Cor. Sect. of the A.B.C.F.M.

My Dear Bro.

You will be glad to know that we continue to rejoice in a good degree of prosperity in all parts of our work. I think you will be ~~especially~~ glad to know ~~that~~ the indications of a most hopeful work among the 65,000 Greeks of the Cesarea field are multiplying. First among these signs is the fact, that we have in our station training class five Greek students, and a sixth about entering to study at his own expense. Another fact ~~indicating~~ showing great progress in liberal sentiment is, this. that the head teacher of the Greek schools of this city, a thoroughly educated Greek, comes to our house, ~~daily~~, and gives these students instruction in the Greek language, no one opposing.

In company with Mrs. F. I have just made a tour of 25 days to Oorgoop, Nigdé and Ak Sarai." I have only time to speak of some things of interest in the Greek work. You will remember the very severe persecution in ~~that place~~ Oorgoop. last year, the beating of our brethren, the breaking down of doors with axes, the setting fires to some street doors, charging our friends with crimes and proving their charge by false witnesses. We were under the necessity of withdrawing for a time; but the leaven continued to work. A few months ago we sent one of the Greek brethren of Talas to ~~work~~ there as a book-seller and helper—

When this helper wished to leave the Khan and occupy a dwelling house, as more convenient for himself, and affording a more appropriate place for a school and for worship, our enemies objected, declaring that it was contrary to their customs to allow such people to reside among them, except in the public Khans (the public houses in Turkey), but that if his family should come they would not object. Thus he was compelled to request his wife to join him, and it was our privilege to take her on, and to see them well established in in their "own hired house". ~~Never~~ We have great cause for thanksgiving, not to our enemies, but to God, who brings good out of their evil designs. This helper's wife is a nice Christian woman, and his influence is more than doubled by her presence.

P The change in this place in one year is very great. The man who was the most influential of our enemies last year, is now friendly; and his sons, young men from 25 to 30 years old, are bold in advocating our cause, and the preacher secured and kept possession of his house through their influence. The man who was the "cats-paw" of the persecutors last year, when asked to present to the government a complaint against the helper, refused, saying, "The time for such things is ~~passed~~ past. You have made me beare false witness, and beat men. You are going to — They (the Prots. in full) are good, and you are evil. I shall follow you no farther. If any one attempts to injure the Protestants, I shall defend them" –

Upon the day [illegible] Indians came [illegible] ready a [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] of their [illegible] to their [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] going to [illegible]

[illegible] through their influence [illegible]

[illegible] of the Confederate Government [illegible]

[illegible] & complaint against [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] and that these [illegible]

[illegible] attempts to [illegible]

[illegible] defend them—

Mr. Farnsworth remarks

"Our enemies in Oorgoop" made a great mistake when they insisted upon the helper's bring his family to live with him. They have made another, [illegible] that promises ~~great~~ much good for the work of evangelizing the "Greeks." "A few months ago a young man who is a native of a village 18 miles from Oorgoop returned from Constantinople, where he had lived the last 12 years; and as Oorgoop is a larger place, he was inclined to accept the invitation of relatives residing there and take up his abode there. When it became known that he was a firm and active Protestant, such an amount of opposition was manifested that he was compelled to relinquish his plan, and to make his home in his own village. He became engaged to the daughter of a rich man in the village, one who cared nothing about the religious principles of his son-in-law, provided he were honest and capable, as he knew our brother to be from acquaintance with him in Constantinople. The Greeks would not perform the marriage ceremony; and, of necessity, on leaving Oorgoop we went to this village, Enige; two of the brethren from Oorgoop and the helper accompanying us. We found it to be a fine village of about 2,000 inhabitants, of whom one third are Greeks and two thirds are Moslems. We were received and entertained in the most cordial manner; neighbors and friends came in freely; we had ~~the best~~ an admirable opportunity to scatter the good seed, broadcast, which we and the brethren improved according to our ability. The number present at the marriage ceremony was

Rev. W. W. [illegible]

was limited only by the size of the room, and the people were very attentive and perfectly respectful. Our brother, Anastas, who has thus been compelled by our enemies, to make his home here, is a member of the Prot. Church in Constantinople, a modest, intelligent young man, well versed in the sacred scriptures, who holds his religious convictions with great firmness. We believe that God has placed him here not only as a means of bringing the knowledge of a pure gospel to the seven or eight hundred Greeks of this place, but also to the many hundreds more residing in other near villages. Look for good news from Enegi!

Rev. H. A. Farnsworth

From this place we went on to Hassa Keoy 18 miles passing several other Greek villages on the way. All the villages in this region show the marks of the late famine. Hassa Keoy formerly numbered about 400 houses, all Greek, (say 2,000 people) now, I am told, there are scarcely more than 200; and of these only about 20 are in comfortable circumstances—

From this place another 18 miles brought us to Nigdé. Though there is much here of interest that I would like to report, I must only speak of the opening work among the Greeks. A few months ago a young man, long known to us as one well acquainted with the truth, took a bold and firm stand as a Protestant. He has suffered much persecution from his near relatives and others, but "none of these things" move him.

Nigdi

He seems to have obtained, already, a complete victory. Mrs. F. called on his family, and was treated with the greatest politeness, and on the Sab. his wife came with him to our meeting, though they had to bring with them a sick child, and that too in a severe rain-storm. She spent the whole day, and seemed very much interested. In conversation with ~~the~~ her missionary sister, she said, "People may say what they please about my husband. I know he is good; very different from what he used to be. He was impatient, exacting; sometimes he used to beat me. Now he is patient, thoughtful, and kind". Another Greek, long known as convinced of the truth but wavering, encouraged by him, has also taken a firm stand for the gospel. They now urge that we send a Greek to teach the children and preach a pure gospel to the 3,300 Greeks of that part of Nigdé where they reside"–

At Ak Sarai too we found a Greek brother. His home is in Chelter, a village 9 miles distant from A. but he does business in that city, making frequent visits to his home in the village. Through his influence the Scriptures have got into the village, and the good seed is taking root. So of another village near Ak Sarai.

In returning we spent a night at Nev-Schere where there is a Greek population of some 10.000. A young physician that we met, urged us to take measures for the evangelization of the place–

From Nev Schehere 12 miles more brought us to Oorgoop again. No unfavorable change had taken place in the 17 days ~~since~~ then we left. and our brother and sister felt that they were to be left in the quiet possession of their houses; and that no serious opposition would be brought to bear upon their work.

One more thing in regard to the work among the Greeks. It was our privilege to bring home with us three Greek girls for our boarding school in Talas. They are bright girls, two of them quite mature, but they have little or no knowledge of books. During our absence a Greek girl from the village of Istaffena, near Talas, had joined the school. Thus we have four Greek girls in our boarding school. These are the first with one exceptional case from Talas. Two more in Oorgoop are exceedingly anxious to come. We believe that hereafter we shall be able to find as many Greek candidates for the school as we can accommodate. Do not all these things show that the set time for the work of reformation among the Greeks has fully come. No time for more. Have written much more than I intended though very much less than I wish to write. Our trip was 25 days. Am off again this week for Gemerek &c. then to Yozgat, Soongoorloo &c. Mrs. F. joins in love to you and yours. We are feeling great anxiety about our boy Charlie.

In haste, Answer, Your Bro. W. A. Farnsworth

P. S. Dec. 8th Dear Bro.

I am just this morning in fr
Gemerek and vicinity. Came home with the purpose of lea-
ving for Roomalyan tomorrow and thence to go on to Yozgat a
Soongoorlu making a thorough tour of the Bozook regi
being absent three or four weeks. Much please
with the progress of the work in Mangasar, Gemerek
and Boorkan. Took in one of the Marsovan stud
to Dendil but found that village in a state of fearfu
excitement. Their Turkish neighbors of a village
3 miles away, as many of them are now bein
called out as soldiers ~~and~~ are abusing them, st
ping them in the road and taking clothing &c. a
pleasure and last Thursday some 8 of these c
and abused one man grossly and Friday they
returned with others and began beating a
man, well known to us, with clubs. An uncle
his, (a very bad Protestant) rushed in and stabbe
one of the fellows so badly that he lived but 24 hour
They seemed fully determined to kill both of th
men but the first escaped with slight and the other
very severe beating. Turkish justice is now seeking
to know about the riot but the murder. Three of the
are in prison – We have especially to fear anarchy
Rejoice that the Labor bill is living.

W. A. F.

743.

Cesarea, Feb. 14: 1877 -

Rev. N. G. Clark, D. D -

For. Secy. of the A. Board

Boston -

My Dear Bro.

Thanks for your very kind letter of Dec. 5th. Yesterday's post brought us Carrie's letter, just a month later informing us of your fulfillment of your very generous promise. The gift seems to have been quite providential and the joy of the poor girl could only find relief in tears. The Lord reward you.

¶ I am just home from a most delightful trip of 35 days. to Yozgat, Soongoorli, Sarmi Hamza and the Bozook regions. Spent 8 days in Yozgat and am very glad to say that our preacher seems to be getting a pretty strong hold there. With the exception of three or four men, some of them mischief makers and others deluded, he has secured a strong influence over the church and the community. One member of the church had been put under discipline and, in consequence, had taken very serious offense at the preacher but a few moments conversation with him convinced him of his fault and he most humbly begged pardon of the preacher and then, of his own accord, went and became reconciled to those other members of the church with whom he had been offended -

Unfortunately the enemies of the preacher are, some of them, by far the most influential men of the community. I determined before leaving home, to make every effort to secure a reconcilliation and it affords me very great joy to say that those efforts seem to have been successful. I will not attempt to speak of other places. The committees show good evidence of substantial progress. Especially are they learning to make a right use of their liberty, a thing that it has been very hard for them to learn.

Today I am sending off my report of the Book Department for 1876. The aggregate of Cash sales for books during the year was about 23,000 piasters, much more than in any previous year. This, in view of the hard times, we think remarkable. Including books given to the very poor, more than 26,000 piasters or about $1,000.00 worth of books were put into circulation in this field during the year. Remember that about one half of these are sacred Scriptures, and I know you will rejoice that so much of this "good seed" has been sown.

By today's post I am also sending off our An. Tab. view and, without sending you the supplimentary one that I have sometimes forwarded, I will give you some of the most important items. We now have 5 churches in our field and 4 pastors, although only two of the churches have the care of pastors &c.

The Moonjasoon pastor is doing good service in the much larger field of Gemerek and vicinity, while his place at M. is more than filled by another man who has an admirable wife, a graduate of Marsovan boarding school and long a valued teacher in Cesarea, to help him. Pastor Michael, of Sivas, has come to our help and is doing excellent service at Chomaklu. Our licensed preachers are but 3, half as many as last year. One, our excellent Bro. Bn. Garabet of Nigdé, for more than 20 years a very highly valued and efficient fellow laborer has been released from the field of toil and transferred, as we trust, to the field of triumph. Another preacher has gone to Erzeroom and taken a very important position there, while a third is now in Sivas assisting our brethren there in their many trials— We show a list of 42 teachers against 31 last year, and 21 other helpers against 14 last year, but the list includes several but temporarily employed, and some assistant teachers that receive but very small wages. The whole list of laborers is 70, against ~~&~~ 54 last year. We hope that, almost without exception, they are doing good and efficient service. Nothing in the figures is more encouraging than the item of Churches. The number admitted to membership ~~the Churches~~ was 89. The largest no. ever before admitted was in 1878, -47. The Congregations, too, are exceedingly encouraging— no break

(The average attendance upon worship on the Sab. is 2,785 an advance of 803 on last year. The pupils in schools are 2,015, — more by 257 than last year. The growth of the Prot. community was 354, making a total of 2,664. This does not show the real growth, as last year in some cases the numbers were over written.)

(We are much pleased that the contributions show an aggregate of 25,530 piasters, an advance of 3,500 on last year. You must remember that here it is war times, business is worse than at the time of the famine, and there is the greatest confusion in the currency. There has been a good growth ~~in~~ the schools the aggregate number of pupils is 1,922, more than one year ago by 416 —

I must not write more. Hope to start for Con. and the home visit in about six weeks (Mch. and to arrive in the U.S.A. about June 1st. I feel much anxiety about our boy. Hope he has found the right place and will secure health —

Pardon haste &
Believe me
As ever
Your Bro. & Fellow Laborer
W. A. Farnsworth

Recd Jan 19

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.

My Dear Bro.

I send on these papers that they may reach you the sooner and that I may be relieved of the care of them. The Mission has approved the plan with reference to our daughter provided the arrangement can be made in a satisfactory manner. She does not wish to make a positive decision till she can see and consult with us.

As to Mrs. Giles, we hope her health and circumstances will be such that she can return with us in the Autumn—

We regretted very greatly, the necessity of leaving Con. before the close of the meeting. Hope you may have a full report before we get home. Some very important matters were up, especially the old Bible Society matter (Turkish Versions) Greek Theol. Ed. & the Theol. Sems. and Native Representations, or Delegates in our An. meetings—

We have with us Miss Cornelia Dwight who is authorised to go home without waiting to hear from the rooms at Boston and also Master George Knapp of Bitlis who expects to join ~~Miss~~ Mrs. Walkers family at Auburndale —

We hope to be in Triest Thurs. and to go by the night boat to Venice, & spend the Sab. in Milan and the next Sab. May 13th in Paris, the 20th in London and then leave Liverpool for N.Y. about May 23 — We have got on very finely thus far. Will try to report progress from time to time —

Truly,

As ever

Your Bro.

W. A. Farnsworth

P.S. Turin, Monday, May 7th 6. A.M. Dear Bro. We are thus far on and hope to be in Paris tomorrow or Wed. May be in N.Y. even earlier than I had anticipated as we have already gained one day. Did not stop at Milan. Spoke to a Prot. congregation, here, last evening. About 800 Prots in Milan. In haste, Yours W. A. F —

Talas. Ap. 5. 1877.

Mrs E. E. Giles has been connected with the missionary work of the Cesarea Station for a period of more than ten years, and by her fidelity, and devotion to her work, has ever had the entire confidence of her associates, and has won the esteem and love of the people, throughout the field, the most remote outstations of which she has, several times, visited.

Believing that, should her health permit, she might again be very useful in labors for the elevation of the women of Turkey, we hereby most cardially invite her to return to the field and work she loves so much, as soon as she may find it expedient to do so.

Missionaries of the Cesarea Station
L. Bartlett
W. A. Farnsworth
Daniel Staver.

Talas. Apr. 5 — May 7. 1877.
Rec'd May 21.

Inf.

New York, May 31. 1877.

Rec'd June 2.

Inf

New York, May 31: 1877

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.

My Dear Bro.

Here we are safe and sound in N. Y. We sent Miss Dwight on to New Britain yesterday p.m. and I am glad to say that she is much stronger than when she left Con. Now Master George Knapp is starting for Boston and I send this by him. We hope to leave this place Sat. a.m. and go up to Bridgeport, Conn. for three or four days for rest and repairs and then to Springfield for one or two days, where we hope to meet Carrie and thence to Boston the latter part of next week. Shall be in Boston and vicinity about a week.

When there I hope we may be able to discuss plans.—

Have you received reports of the An. Meeting of our Mission? I was sorry to leave before it closed.

Should you have any postal matter for me or find an opportunity to write me please direct

Care of S. Clayton Kingman
Bridgeport, Conn.

Hoping to hear from you and to see you soon

I am
As ever
Your Bro.
W. A. Farnsworth

Thetford, Vt. July 28: 1877

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.

Sect. of the A.B.C.F.M. &c

My Dear Bro.

Yours of 26th is received together with Bro. Greene's of July 6th. When in Con. the Gs were feeling very great solicitude about their son Joseph. The reports from him had been such as to lead them to doubt the soundness of his mind. Mr. G. had thought seriously of coming to the U.S.A. to look after him, but the pressure of his labors together with the unsettled condition of the country rendered that impracticable. In view of this he asked me to take the young man under my supervision when I returned to Turkey and I was very glad to do him such a favor. This is all "the plan" of which I know anything. It would seem, from the report now given, that the young man is in a very much better condition than his friends feared, and might remain and study to advantage. I send my letter to Bro. G. open. You can read and forward with any suggestions—

We are having a good visit and, I think, making some progress in getting rested.

You will observe what I say about

returning this fall. I cannot tell you how much I should regret the necessity of going back alone. It is not our way. Still, such women as Mrs. Walker, do not think my wife ought to go back this fall, if the boy does not come home. I think should he be here in season for a little visit, she might be ready to go back, and perhaps all family arrangements could be properly made—

But I must close. Wish somebody could arrange a little work for me in this vicinity for each Sab. till Sept. I do not like to propose to A. B. & C. to come and speak at a certain time, but should be glad to do so were the arrangement made. In haste,

With kind regards to your associates

Your Bro.

W. A. Farnsworth

Rec'd July 31.

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Thetford. Vt. Aug. 8. 1877-

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D-

Sec. of the A.B.C.F.M.-

My Dear Bro.

There are two or three things that I must trouble you with. The first and one that touches us all most impressively is the situation of our dear boy. When we returned from Meriden and W. Lebanon yesterday we found a letter from him a copy of which we are this morning sending to his friends at Auburndale and I send it to you to forward as by reading that you will understand his case much better than by any description of mine. I think you will feel that both for his sake and for mine, he ought to be hastened home as quickly as possible. Please see that proper means are used to secure his return. I do not know who is the man to see to the matter, whether Mr. Ward, or Mr. Hutchins or some other person. You know the ropes. I supposed a telegram must be sent to Valparaiso but how, to whom, when, I do not know. I know that you appreciate the difficulties of the case. Please put the matter in proper train to secure the end desired.-

Rec'd Aug. 9.
Ans'd Aug. 11. '77

In point of importance the second thing is the raising of money for aid in building places of worship in the Cesarea field. You think the Board cannot do more for us. There is a growing sentiment that, just as our Prot. people must build their own houses so they must build their own meeting houses. The theory is plausible and yet we do not act in this way here at home. In the newer and poorer parts of the country we feel that it is of great importance to build houses for worship and we have societies in different denominations, if I mistake not, for this special purpose. We do not question the necessity of every people doing what it can for building its houses of worship, for supporting the gospel, for its own religious institutions. But if a community has been smitten by famine, if upon famine there come war, if with that there be most fearful confusion of finances shall we say to the disciples "build or go without"?

The necessities of Nigdé are pressing. We who visit ~~it~~ the place several times a year and know the history, the present condition and the prospects of the work, including such men as the pastor of the Cesarea church are confident that the best interests of the Lord's work requires some 250 or 300 £T. aid for a place of worship —

The letters that come to me both from native brethren and Missionary associates urge me to do something for Nigdé. A similar appeal comes from Urgub. Other places have an immediate probability of similar necessity. Now what shall I do? The Turkish Missions Aid Soc. has done something for such work. Mr. Jones, the Sect. promised to do what he could if I would come and work with him a few weeks. Would it be best for me to do so? If you approve please write him saying that, provided that he can pledge 1,000 £s. T. for building houses of worship in the Caesarea field I will join him in such place as he may wish, (London, Glasgow or elsewhere,) and will spend four weeks, if need be, in helping to arouse or increase the interest in the Turkey Missions in general and in this branch of the work in particular. I say 1,000 £s. because I know that our necessities in this line must be very great the next two or three years. I should do this work with a strong hope that it would result in an interest that might be serviceable in future years. I would try to be in England by the 1st of Nov—

The third thing of very great importance is the matter of the return of my family to Turkey. I am very sorry to say that it does not seem practicable for my family to return before Spring. I cannot tell you how much I regret this. It is not our way. But Mrs. F. thinks it impossible. I hope this will not interfere with other plans. The Bartletts can come right along and we hope Mrs. F. will be in Cesarea soon after they would naturally leave. I will try to leave soon after the meeting of the Board and, spending four weeks in England & Scotland be in Ces. before the close of Dec.

Humphrey writes ~~that~~ "I should like exceedingly to have you attend the Wisconsin General Convention at La Cross. Sept. 26 & 27th." I now purpose, if you approve, to do so, going the first week in Sept. and visiting my four bros. & step mother in Minn. before that meeting. Mrs. F. will go with me. The children will be at Auburndale–

I was at Meriden last Sab. am to be at Lyme next, then at Thet. Center & Post Mills, (it is probable,) then at S. Vern. N.Y. and be in Boston for necessary repairs (teeth) about Aug. 28th

In haste, With love, Truly yours

W. A. Farnsworth

[illegible] Aug. 7

P.S. It may be that the Tel. to Charlie about Mr., should be sent through the Miss

Caesarea. L.

Constantin

Rec'd Ap

yesterday, from the Eng. Con. & Mr. Gatheral. It confirms other good reports. I cannot tell you how I long to be back and in the good work. Had a most encouraging letter from Miss Closson yesterday and another from Mr. B. and some Turkish letters —

In haste.

Truly yours

W. A. Farnsworth

nople March 28,
pril 16.

Thetford, Aug. 10, 1877.
Rec'd Aug. 11.

Thetford, Vt. Aug 10: 1877–

My Dear Dr. Clark–

Letters Rec'd. yesterday inform us that Charlie can best be reached by Mail and we are writing to Iquique, Peru. I send you ~~an~~ a letter addressed to the Capt. Whatever measures must be taken to meet the pecuniary difficulties of the case you will please have attended to. I know that I am making you a great amount of trouble but you will pardon me when you remember my lack of experience in shipping matters and my desire to hasten the return of the boy.

We are very busy and very tired. I do not know but

Mrs. T. will get quite discouraged, not to say worn out - Carrie too does not get rested. Sorry I said anything about work on Sab. as there was really no need of it and you had a notice put into the H. Chron. and Dr. Warren has written me urging that I go ahead when I am really crowded for time. Am to be at Lyme next Sab. and speak in two or three places in Shelford the 19th and to be in Ware or near there the 26th

Impatient to know what you say about the aid for chapel building & the stop in England. What are we to do for funds to work Angora? The preacher finds things more hopeful than he expected, but the estimates for that part were overlooked - I hope to go to Barrington next week; shall meet our old friend Boardman. I will send you a letter received

Thetford, Vt. Aug. 10; 1877—

Capt. Benjamin Hoyt

My Dear Sir,

We are anxious that our son, Charles H. Farnsworth, be discharged from his service with you and sent home at the earliest practicable time. We fear that he is not securing the advantage in health that he had hoped and as we have but a short time in the U.S.A. we are exceedingly anxious to see him soon. We are glad to pay expense of passage on steamer and any other necessary expenses

In haste

Truly yours W. A. Farnsworth

Thetford, Vt. Aug. 21: 1877.

Dear Dr. Clark,

You can read the enclosed if you choose. And then please forward to Bro. Herrick. I send you the questions that I have attempted to answer. I regard the importance of this question, (I mean the whole matter involved, the education of our native agency, whether it shall be in the same or in separate institutions) as second to none that has, for many years, come before our mission. I think that some of my brethren, while agreeing with me as to the importance of educating the Greeks and Armenians together, believe that that can be done at Marsovan. I feel sure that Greeks will not be content there as the language and spirit of the place is Armenian.

Many thanks for your letters of the 9th and 13th. Both came during my absence at Lyme and Bennington. We thank you for all your kindness in Charlie's case. May the Lord have him in his keeping—

Glad that you favor the proposition of work in England. May good come of it. I shall be with you, if prospered, in about a week and then we can talk of plans.

Went to that great celebration at Bennington. The one great thing that drew me there was our old friend and classmate G. N. Boardman—

Had not seen him since we parted at Andover in 1852.—
Had a most noble visit.

We are all busy but pretty well. Carrie does not rest as we wish. Hope that housekeeping at Auburndale may prove just the thing. Hope to leave T. about Thurs. & visit friends in East Jaffrey N.H. and to be in Boston about Wed. 29th. Then the teeth, pictures, some purchases &c, with the settlement of the girls in Auburndale ~~and then~~ Mrs. F. & I hope to start for the West about the 5th. of Sept.

But I must not write.

Kind regards to your associates, also to Mrs. C.

In haste,

Truly yours Bro. & Fel. Laborer—

W. A. Farnsworth—

Rev. W. A. Farnsworth
Thetford Aug. 21. 1877
Rec'd. Aug. 23.

Charlotte Wm. H. Crissman & Bro
118 Chambers St. N.Y.

(Copy)

Thetford Vt., Aug. 21, 1877.

To Messrs. Herrick, Wood, & Stearns.

Dear Brethren:

Your favor of May 30th was received long ago, and deserved an earlier answer; but I find few unoccupied moments and few quiet places for writing.

Before speaking of other matters let me observe that the reason for the appointment of the Committee as stated in the papers sent to me are very inadequately if not incorrectly stated, if I understood the case as presented to the mission. When we speak of "One Theol. Sem. of a high order" &c. we seem to imply that there will be only one Sem. for the missions consulted. That might no be practicable and yet the proposed Sem. be a desirable institution. If *two* of the missions can be served by one Sem. it may be best that they unite though the third do not come in. Besides, the great question is really this — Shall we *reduce* or shall we *increase* the number of so called Theol Sems? Our *present* *arrangements* *do* *not* *satisfy* the demands of Greek students. Now shall we foster the segration of the different nationalities, or shall our Theol. Sem. bring all our students together without restriction of Greek, Armenian, or Turk?

With this understanding of the case, I say in answer to your first question that I do think it desirable to establish as soon as the needful arrangements can be made, such an institution, strictly Theological, leaving all preparatory work to the Colleges and High Schools.

2. As to your No. 2, I do think it practicable and highly desirable especially in view of the work opening somewhat rapidly among the Greeks and the goodly number of Greek students, that such a seminary be established at once.

3. The location of such a Sem. - Other things being equal, it should be at that station which is most central for the regions of country which it is to accommodate. But the question of nationality and also of language ought to be considered. If all the nationalities that we hope to accommodate are represented largely in the community, it

will be much better than that it should be a Greek, or Armenian, or a Turkish community. Especially would it be a cause for thanksgiving if the Protestant community and church where the Sem. might be should be composed of the different nationalities, thus illustrating the assimilating power of the Gospel. It surely would not seem desirable that the language should be that peculiar to either nationality. The language, not peculiar to either but common to all is Turkish. All these three considerations point to Talas, and here I think by all means should the Seminary be located.

4 As to your fourth question. There should be both American and native teachers, and the first few in the beginning should decrease and the latter increase. My strong conviction is that the time has come to introduce more of the native element into our corps of instructors in Theol Seminaries. If we have accomplished Armenian teachers of course the need of Americans to teach in that language will be diminished.

5 "The general language of the institution". As Turkish is the language of the empire and the only lan-

guage spoken by three fourths the population of Asia Minor, I should much prefer that the fundamental languge of the institution be Turkish. Still, knowing the low estimate of both Armenians and Greeks for that language and appreciating the fact that while there is no literature in that language and that a thorough knowledge of the English language would open to the students stores of knowledge that would be of very great service to them and for which they have a very strong desire, I think it may be best, while making Turkish very prominent, that just as at Robert College, English be made the special language of the institution. Then of course Exegesis &c would be given in English.

6. If English be adopted as the language of the Seminary, it would seem that Theol. should be given in that language.

Such, in short, is my answer to your questions. I do not pretend to say that I have thought out these subjects thoroughly and that I think I have nothing more to learn in the matter. To some of the matters involved I have for months, given a good deal of thought. My very strong conviction is that we should by no means favor anything that looks to the *segration* of our Christian communities. Armenians, Greeks, and Turks must be made one in Christ Jesus through the power of the gospel. We must be not missionaries to Greeks, Armenians, or Turks, but to *all* the people, and our educated men must go out from our Sem. fitted to work efficiently for all the people, and with a burning desire to do them all good. The matter which it seems to me most difficult to settle and one that will demand the most thorough discussion is that of *language*. Shall it be English, or Turkish?

May the Lord guide you and the missions to that decision which shall be the very best for advancing his kingdom in the Turish Empire, is the prayer of

Your Fel. Laborer
(Signed) W. A. Farnsworth.

to Corr. on Armenians
in Turkey

Aug. 21. 1879.

Adopt its use in the congregations where the preachers are sufficiently acquainted with it to read it well and make the people understand it.

Doing all this I hope that ten years hence there will be no desire for a version like that of Dr. G—

As to the language, I ought to say that it is not more difficult than is that of the pastor of the Cesarea church as he stands before his people week after week, and yet, when they have it thus as a spoken language, addressed to them they make no complaint

In haste,

Yours.

W. A. Farnsworth—

W Farnsworth

Concord, Dodge Co. Minn.
Sept. 21. 1877

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.
Cor. Sect. of the A.B.C.F.M.
Boston

My Dear Bro.

Your favor of Sept. 8th is Rec. and deserved an earlier answer but I can even now only reply in the briefest manner.

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The question which you ask is a very difficult one. Very many, (I may say the most) of the people, do not understand the new version of the S.S. in Turkish. I am very sorry that we have not one that they do understand. But what about that known as the Dr. Goodell version?

It ought not to be reprinted without a pretty thorough revision. The language is often feeble and sometimes erroneous. After much discussion and correspondence I have come to the conclusion (quite reluctantly) that our best way is to take the New version (that of the Committee) and use it. Dr. Pratt said. "They will complain at first but let them try ours a year and then see if they would be willing to go back to the old." The thing is to get them to try it a year. I am now delighted with it and it was working finely in my family. I say, Allow no other in our schools Insist upon all our preachers and teachers making themselves familiar with it.

Adopt its use in families as fast as practicable.

W. A. Farnsworth

Montpelier, Vt. Nov. 12/77

Dear Bro.

I send you my last letter from Mr. Bartlett, Rec. Sat. evening. It will lift the curtain and show you something of the dark side of things. When I spoke to you about help for Angora I was not informed about Istanoz. Am very sorry. I suppose we should have for the pastor (to be) Hirant, a native of the place and a fine fellow, just graduating from Marsovan, about 2 £s. a month.

I have written to Bro. B. to call in pastor Kerope for counsel about Yozgat matters. As to the movement for help from the Church of England

Could you not give a word of warning by writing to the right place in England? What about help for Chapel building? Have you heard from Jones? Now, my dear Bro. I cannot tell you how strongly I feel on this matter. I *must* have help in some way, for Nigde- about $800.00 & for Urgub I very much wish to get about $200.00. Then for other places- Repairs at Soongurli, help at Dindik & vicinity, and at Everek in all of which cases the people will do what they can, but they have been smitten by famine and are now crushed with war taxes and yet the Kingdom of the Lord is making progress. But so much help is needed. Do show me *some* way!

I close in haste. Write to Shattucks.
Had a good time here. Your Bro. W. C. L—

New York, Dec. [illegible]

Rec'd Feb. 18.

S. S. Victoria, N.Y. Harbor
Friday Eve. Feb. 15: 1878

Dear Dr. Clark,

Here we are waiting for the tide. Had a grand good visit at Worcester and again at Springfield and then again at Bridgeport & came in to N.Y. at 4½ p.m. yesterday, coming on board about that time today. We want to thank you and your associates again for all your kindness. Be assured we are grateful for all. The Lord reward you.

We are almost the only passengers and shall have plenty of time for rest. This we need.

am too tired to do anything.
I find that we have the same Capt. that we came with but am not much pleased with our prospect of fasting tonight. Evidently they do not expect to provide for passengers till tomorrow. We have had a nice company of friends on the S., Mrs. Giles who wishes to go with us. the DeReyans of Cesarea, Mr. and Mrs. Holmes of Brooklyn &c. The latter (not Mrs. but Mr. Holmes) has given me a Telephone to take with me to Turkey to look out. Saw the Phonograph today. It is a wonderful thing, and yet very simple. By the way, Mr. Holmes, while he has given me the best thing he could get for a

with me and I hope you will receive me in Boston before many days. Send it on so that we may astonish the natives and accommodate ourselves by speaking from one part of the town in Talas to another or by bringing ourselves into speaking relations with the city. We feel that it is too bad to be on the steamer here in N.Y. harbor so near so many friends but we could not do better —

Now, "farewell." You know the rest. Give us a call in Caesarea when you can. Think carefully about that Theol. Sem. Mrs. F. joins in love to you & yours — In great haste

Your Bro. & Fel. Laborer

W. A. Farnsworth

P. S. Liverpool, Thurs. a. m.
Arrived in G. at 10 a. m.
the 27th and in L. at 11 p. m.
All well, prospering & happy.
F—

{ S. S. Victoria, near the coast of Ireland—
{ Tues. Feb. 26. 1878

Rev. N. G. Clark, D. D.

My Dear Bro.

Here we are almost at the end of the first long pull in our journey. While writing this sentence the Capt. announced "Land"! and we have been up and had a nice view of the high lands in the N. of Ireland. We should have sighted land some hours earlier but the weather is thick and rainy. Have had a fine voyage, Our shortest run being 210 and the longest 300 miles. Our distance from our pier in N. Y. as by the log today at noon was 2,794 miles. The sea has not been so smooth as last voy. Since the third day out the racks have not been taken from the table and they have really been very useful. We have not often if ever encountered so rough a sea as we had 19, 20 & 21. Mrs. F. did not get out of the saloon those days (I mean, did not go on deck) yet we had hardly more than a stiff breeze, not quite a gale. We have all enjoyed the voyage very greatly and it has really been the most restful time that we have seen any where since we left Cesarea. There are only three passengers in the saloon, besides us, and these very agreeable—

Our children and other friends had written us a nice lot of letters to be opened from time to time and these have been a great comfort to us. It is such a delight to see the dear children determined to make the best use of this seperation. We do hope that it is to be a means of good to them all, including our dear little Lottie. She wrote us such a nice letter, full of good resolutions.

But why should I tell you of all these things, you, our foreign Sect. crowded and worn down with the care of all the missions and such a multitude of details of this great work? Perhaps I ought not to speak of such things and yet I know that you sympathise with us and I want you to rejoice in our joy.

You can hardly imagine how we feele as we start out alone, just as we did 25 years ago. There is none to interrupt us. We read together, study Turkish together, talk and walk together just as we did then and sometimes we almost think ourselves young again. Yet there is much more of a looking back than there was then. The dear ones left in America are often in our thoughts and, as we attempt to look at Turkey it is not simply a land of romance and of promise as in 1853 but a multitude of memories of all these long years come thronging up, some sad, many joyous, and then we think of the many loved ones there that are longing for our return. So, as we go, though a great variety of emotions follow one another in quick succession our predominant feeling is very happy.

We feel as if we were, to use a sailor's phrase, about taking "a fresh departure" in life and we have thought much and talked and prayed about and for a higher and holier life. Surely we ought to trust the Lord implicitly and serve him very faithfully after such experience of his fidelity and compassion.

We look back to the 8½ months from May 30/77 to Feb. 15th/78 with very great pleasure. Our joy has been like a river. Every where we have met so many friends, both new and old. I find my travel in that 8½ mos. to amount to 8,321 miles. All this was made without accident and with the greatest ease. It was my pleasure to speak on the subject of our life work 109 times, in 11 different states — The attention and evident interest of the people, East + West, in this simple report that I have been permitted to to make convince me that the work of missions has a much stronger hold of all the people than it had eleven years ago. You, my dear Bro. and all engaged in this work, have reason to "thank God and take courage."

We were very sorry to present so large a bill of personal expenses but surely we tried to be very prudent and economical. Remember that more than $120. of that bill was for our travelling expenses, in cases where we could not charge to the Board. Then there was a dentist's bill of $40.00. Then you know such girls need so many shoes and there is so much wear and tare. We hope you will not think we were not careful.

It was a great privilege to us to have such a home at Auburndale and to be with the children, as we were. For this, again, many thanks. Then we are so glad that Carrie has such an opportunity. May the result be such as to satisfy those to whom she is indebted for it!

Mrs. F. joins in love to you also to Mrs. C. The Lord strengthen you for every good word and work. Hoping that you will be able to discharge the very onerous burdens of your office many years, I am, with love to your associates, Your Bro.
W. A. Farnswort

London & L'pool Feb. 27/1878.
Rec'd. March 12.

Cesarea, Apr. 30: 1878_

Rev. N. G. Clark, D. D-
Sect. of the A.B.C.F.M-
Boston
Mass-

Dear Bro.

I am glad to report myself a companion as safe and well, in our Cesarea field again after 13 mos. of wandering. I say "in our field". I fear we may never be able to say "our home". It had not occurred to us that, with all the dear children in America and ourselves much on the wing, we were never to have a home again but it seemes as if it must be so. We are in Talas, with Bro. & Sis. Bartlett. Tomorrow they are to pass the establishment over into our hands and, as we have been their guests hitherto they will be ours till they leave for Con. and U. S. A. which they now expect to do next Tues. May 7th

We have met with a very cordial reception both from our Fel. laborers, American and native, and also from a multitude of friends. I find myself somewhat lame in Turkish but I began to preach at Con. and have kept pegging away ever since at the Khan between Samsoon and Marsovan, at Marsovan and Yozgat and Cesarea and Talas. Find large congregations_

We were much pleased with what we saw at Marsovan. The work is making excellent progress; many of the most influential Armenian families are coming under the influence of a pure Gospel. We had got only about 25 or 30 miles from Marsovan when we were met by Bro. Bartlett and the Preacher from Soongoorli, also the Gemerek preacher and several brethren from Chorem. They had expected to meet us some days before near Yozg but our plans had been frustrated by difficultie in procuring animals. It afforded us the greate pleasure to meet these friends and especial Bro. B. as it gave us ten days in which to tal over all station matters before reaching Ces At Yozgat we met with a warm welcome, som twenty horsemen coming out ~~some~~ several miles to meet us. We found this people enjoying the labors of Hagope Fillian, a graduate of the last class ~~of~~ at Marsovan. For the present he seems to be doing nicely. Still we have nea lost confidence in this people. There is good material in the congregation but a few bad men destroy much good. Had an audience of some 350 on the Sab. At Marsovan it was more than 800. The Yozgat people are in trouble about their schools. They are promising pretty we in their subscriptions this year, much bette than last year, still the sum is not enough t to support the schools properly and we have been cut down and cannot help them except in their girls school

From this point on to Talas, 90 miles, we had a goodly number of attendants. At Injili we rejoiced the people very greatly by committing to them the bell that I bought for them in Boston some months ago and which I found awaiting me in Constple. So too I was permitted to make the heart of the Soongoorli preacher very happy by entrusting to him for the church to which he ministers a nice communion set, a present which Mrs. Giles had sent some months ago and which we had picked up on the way and brought along. Yozgat and Cesarea were made to rejoice by similar favors. We found the Injili pastor doing noble service as an Evangelist, a work for which he is better fitted than for that of pastor. At Yozgat we found one of the girls sent out by Miss Closson for work in the villages through the winter waiting to come on with us and reenter the school in Talas. At Alenja we found another and at Chakmak, another. These girls had done good service and we felt more than ever the grandeur of the work that is being accomplished by this girls school. At our last stopping place, 23 miles from Talas we had just got quietly settled for a little rest when two horsemen were announced. They proved to be the preacher and one of the teachers from Talas with saddle bags well filled with creature comforts and also letters from the dear children.

Friday, 19 Apr. we came into Cesarea, as we did 11 years ago, with a large company of friends. But there was one great difference and we were surprised to see how well our friends seemed to appreciate that difference. Then all the children were with us. Now we were quite alone. How could you leave them? was the question asked by many.

It affords us pleasure to be h again though, despite all that has been done Turkey does seem very dark. The work has made good progress and the Lord has sustained the laborers very wonderfully. Mr. Staver is now getting into the wor and I am not to be so much alone as I ha has been. I am sorry to say that we do not feel as vigorous as we did ~~at~~ in America. Indeed we have felt a little discouraged but when we remember that it is only a little more than a week since we got in from such a long an wearisome journey we take courage. It is not easy to come under all the old burdens but we hope to do ten years more of efficien service. Probably much of our time will be spent in out-station work. Expect to go to Angor soon. Yesterday the Stavers moved into their new house. She is not strong — Mrs. F. joins in love to you and yours. Very kind regards to Dr. Alden. Wish you could tell us about Turkey new We know nothing. Truly, As ever, Yours W. A. Farnswort

Received April 30. 188
Rec'd June

Talas, (Cesarea) July 29: 1878

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.
Sec'y of the A.B.C.F.

My Dear Bro.

Thanks for the two very kind letters, May 31st & June 11th which I found in the large package awaiting my arrival last Friday. We are entirely unable to express our gratitude to you and others, especially Bro. Ward and Hutchins, for your sympathy and interest in the case of our dear boy. Glad you sent him to Dr. Sargent. His opinion of the case quite agrees with our own. Our brother in law, Dr. Kidder, of Boston Highlands expressed the same opinion. We wanted him to try Dr. Kennedy hoping that his peculiar practice might be of some service, yet this was like a drowning man's catching at a straw.

We prefer, by far, the farm life to the sea. Can he have health there? The Lord grant it. He (Charles) seems to have made himself a large place in the home where he is. He has all the work in the care of horse, cow &c. that he is now able to do and, if able can have more. A very kind letter from Mrs. Smith makes us feel that, for the present the Lord has provided for the boy.

Talas, July 29. 1878.
Rec'd Aug. 30.

Our fear, as we watch the boy case, ~~its~~ is that he must go down but the Lord has him in his hands. Mr. Stevens has expressed a wish that he might see Dr. Thompson of N.Y. and more especially Dr. Hammond who makes nervous diseases a specialty and were it convenient it would be pleasant to have their advice but we do not know whether it is best to think of such a thing. When this reaches you should you and other friends at the rooms think best to send him to N.Y. for their advice please do so sending him the means ~~necessary~~ necessary of course (with letters of introduction) charging to me all expense. Do not understand this as a request. Do what you would were he your boy. Burdened as you are, with innumerable cares I am very sorry to ask this but what can I do?

I want to write you a full report of our long and interesting tour of 550 miles, occupying 50 days but am not able to do so. I am sure you would be inclined to thanks us (or commend us as faithful servants) should all end well, but when I tell you that we are both nearly sick with some prospect of being quite so I

[illegible] Jan. 1. 1878.
[illegible] Apr. 30.

have more fear that you may reprove us a improvident servants.

Including today I have been at home 31 days since my arrival April 19th Of these 31 days I was absent, I don't care to know how many, at the city, at Zinji Dere, at Germir &c. Whether I have taken as much time for rest as it would have been wise to do I am not sure. I have meant to do just as a thorough business man would do in a similar case where he thought his business would suffer if he did not give it his personal attention.

But if I did wrong in making all these visits I am doing wrong in writing this letter and must close in haste. Will write next week if able to do so.

I am glad to say Miss Closson is able to prosecute her work with great energy. She has now two boys in her room, disciplining them for a most astonishing, deliberate attempt which they made yesterday to burn our school house. She did a most important service for us when our goods came a few weeks ago, half of every box soaked with muddy water, in taking them out & cleaning, sewing, drying &c

Mr. Staver had written us briefly of their condition saying that he thought when he saw them that, were they his he should have preferred that they all go to the bottom of the sea rather than come to hand in such a condition. This prepared us for the worst. I am glad to say the damage is much less than we feared. About one sett of the Cowles Commentaries is badly injured. My two setts of valuable, costly and necessary books, Alford's N.T. & Johnson's Cyclopaedia, are seriously damaged, some of them quite out of the binding, yet I can make them do me good service—

You may know that Mrs. F. had something like cramp in the stomache once or twice while in America. She had two bad turns of them same on our late journey. The heat was severe after we turned S. from Soongoorli and she is nearly not to say quite sick. I have had fever and ague but am fighting to keep it off today. The Stavers are nicely. Work is prospering. Love to all your associates, not forgetting your "helpmeet." in which Mrs. F. joins

As ever, Yours

W. A. Farnsworth

P.S. Should C. go to N.Y. Mrs. Giles would furnish him a home while there, but he

758.

Cesarea, July 31. 1878

Dear Bro. Clark,

I must write a word more. The last post, (yesterday) brings us the news of Carries engagement. You have known about it. We hope you have approved. Now about their field. I am sure you will not consent to Carrie's going to India to learn a new language and adapt herself to an untried climate and learn a new people, their habits &c. when there is such a field for her here unless there are very special, almost insurmountable obstacles in the way of sending Mr. F. this way. Not only have we a field, as now enlarged, taking in Komia, that covers a territory of 58,000 sqr. miles, but the English are now coming in you know to assist in governing the country. English influence is to be a hundred fold stronger than ever before. Must we not press our work accordingly. Were Carrie to come this fall with Mr. Fowle she would be able to make herself useful at once and he could, with her help do something here much quicker than anywhere else. I will not speak of personal considerations.

Think I have got the better of the Ague. Have a bad eye this morning. Mrs. F. is in a doubtful condition but improving on the whole. In great haste.

W. A. Farnsworth

P.S. Should C. go to N.Y. Mrs. Giles would furnish

W. A. Farnsworth

[illegible]

Rev. Dr. Anderson

[illegible]

that part of [illegible] through to the house of the engagement you have heard about & the [illegible] you have appeared [illegible] you will not [illegible] to [illegible] & [illegible] a [illegible] language [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] there is [illegible] a [illegible] for [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] almost [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] this morning [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] it to be a [illegible] [illegible] before. [illegible] we not [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] be able to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] altogether [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] not [illegible] of [illegible] consideration.

I think I have got the better of the Ague. Have a [illegible] up this morning. Mrs. F. is in comfortable condition but [illegible] on the whole [illegible] great [illegible] W. A. Farnsworth

Cesarea, July 31, 1858.
Rec'd Aug. 30.

Came into Con. safe & well:
Sat. Eve. Mch. 16th, just 4 weeks
from N. Y. Spent a week here
and am now writing from the
French steamer lying in the
harbour of Con. Have had a
delightful visit: find all here
pretty well and hard at
work and hopeful. Expect
to be in Marsovan, Sat. in Yozgat,
Apr. 6th, & in Ces. the [illegible]th.

W. A. Farnsworth.

Le March 25 1878.
Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Boston.
Mass.
U.S. America.

Talas (Cesarea) Nov. 13. 1878.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.
Cor. Sect. of the A.B.C.F.M.
Boston, Maſs.

My Dear Bro.

Many thanks for letters Rec'd. of following dates - viz. July 2, Aug. 23, and Sept. 5th also Sept. 20th Beg pardon for seeming neglect. Be assured, my Dear Bro. we are more grateful than you can immagine for all your interest in our dear Carrie, also for your many kindneſses to Charles and to the other children.

In your letter of July 2 you speak of Carries engagement and of your joy at the way in which the Lord had lead our dear girl. We are very happy in the thought that it is all of the dear Masters arranging and that He has given her such a companion as we would wish her to have. I need not say that we are more than pleased with Mr. Fowle. Thus far he warrents the good opinions that you expreſsed in this letter. The letter gave us very great joy. Not least among the items that so much delighted us was the statement that you were ready to turn him toward Turkey

The thought that the arrangement was not a conventional one is a comfort to us. She did not accept him because he was a missionary. He did not ask her to be his because she was interested in missions. She did not accept on condition that he would change his designation. You say, "They are both seeking guidance from on high." This is as we would have it and we are very happy in the belief that "they have been led in a most remarkable way all along."

In yours of Aug. 23d you speak of the desire of Mr. Bartlett that Mr. Fowle come to Cesarea but at that time it seemed as if he could not be turned off from the C.T.M. We appreciate all you say of the needs of that mission and let me assure you that I think we should be unworthy of our position as missionaries of the A.B.C.F.M. did we not say, "Let the Lord direct." We rejoice that they are now here. May they remain or go elsewhere as shall be most for the Master's glory. We accept as the wisest way ~~thing~~, all things considered, the plan adopted for our baby Lottie. We know she is a very large baby, now 12 years old. It has been hard to come to the decision to give her up and let her remain and grow up so far from us and with so little knowledge of her own home but we have been slowly and steadily growing in the conviction that it would not be wise for Lottie to come back here ever since we left America. And now the Lord has given her such a home with dear Mrs. Smith and her daughter, together with Charlie and Hattie, surely we will thank God and rejoice that she is not in this dark land.

In the same letter you speak of Charles and give reasons why he should not come back here. We have never seriously thought of such a thing. Dr. Cary is very kind and we rejoice that the reports the last few weeks are more encouraging. The Lord is leading the boy in a strange and thorny way. May he soon come out into a large place. Many thanks for all your interest in him and for all that you have written of him and all the precious time that you have taken to consult with and advise him.

Your letter of Sept. 5th gives the joyful news that "Mr. and Mrs. Fowle for the coming winter" are coming to Cesarea. I was not at home when this letter came and did not see the demonstrations of joy but you may be assured that it quite harmonised with the tenour of a multitude of prayers that have been put up from this station within the last three months, so much so that it was not quite a surprise—

The Lord direct in regard to all their future. We believe he has directed in the past. I am sure that their coming is very timely. I should be glad to say more but will not, now. In the last of this letter you speak of some anxiety about our health. I have never felt such anxiety about Mrs. F. as the last three months. You have sent her the most hopeful remedies. For myself I trust there is no cause for anxiety. Neither of us knew how tired we were when we got home last April and I now think we went into work a little too hard. Mrs. F. does not yet get over it and is exceedingly troubled that she is unable to join me in the touring of the fall and early winter. Thanks that you have done the best thing possible to secure her entire restoration.

Under date of Sept. 20th you write on your printed circular making some explanations in regard to the circular and speak of one or two other matters. While the administration on such a fund as you here speak of would be a most difficult work my own conviction is that these communities, churches and schools need help and this move is in the right direction, not that of the proposition made at our last meeting to withdraw all help unless the people will pay, at least, as much as we do.—

You suggest that we invite Mr. Perry of Sivas to bring his family here for the winter. The thought was entirely new to us but we shall be very glad to do anything that we can for them. We think, however, that they have, in their own field, a better retreat even, than Cesarea and that only 18 hours from Sivas. In letter of Nov. 4th, from Mr. Hubbard, received yesterday is this sentence "Mr. Perry and family leave for Tocat day after tomorrow". Unless there are reasons that we do not know why Tocat is not a good place for them no doubt they will remain there. We will write ~~right~~ immediately, however, and offer them a cordial home with the best accommodations that we can give.

It is now too late to report our long tour to Ingsu, Nigdé, Ak Serai, Angora &c. made in June and July. Sorry I could not write of it at the time. So too I can hardly write now of the meeting of the Evangelical Union which began Sept. 23 and lasted a week. There is the less need of my writing of this from the fact that Mr. Riggs of Marsovan who was present has written you a pretty full account of that meeting. The evidences of growth in the men composing the body and the manly way in which they took hold of the various questions that came up gave us very great joy. They gave the missionaries present, Mr. Riggs of Marsovan, Mr. Perry of Sivas and the two of the Cesarea station, a most respectful hearing in all cases and all their actions showed the greatest cordiality and harmony of feeling—

Tues. Eve. Nov. 19th Dear Dr. My letter gets on very poorly. Could not get it off last Wed. as I had a great amount of writing that could not so well be delayed. Now I do not know how much to try & tell. Had a most delightful tour with good Mr. Riggs of Marsovan through some portions of our field but he has reported it. Was at Yozgat Oct. 16th with my face set towards our "White Mountain" district and Gemerek when a telegram from Mr. Fowle, announcing that he was about leaving Con. for Samsoon and Caesarea astonished and delighted me. Determined at once to meet the party and sent a reply that I would, (D.V.) be in Samsoon the 22. This was one day later than they would naturally arrive and my desire to meet them when they came in was so strong that I made long days and had the very great joy of meeting them in the harbour soon after they cast anchor, Monday Oct. 21st Mr. Leonard whom I met there more than 20 years ago and Mr. and Mrs. Tracy who landed with me at this place eleven years ago that very day, were in the party and I doubt whether the boat of my old Turkish friend, Sherif, ~~has~~ ever carried ashore a more joyful party than it did that day—

We had a most delightful journey, the weather and the roads being just about perfect. We found it very hard to resist the cordial invitation of our friends in Marsovan to remain and attend the examination of the Theol. Sem. and especially hard to resist the entreaties of our native brethren to remain and enjoy the rich feast that was provided in the ordination and installation of their first pastor. This was all the harder from the two facts that the committee of the church appointed to wait upon me and present their request was headed by a brother beloved, once a deacon of our church in Cesarea and also that when the church in Marsovan was organized, twenty five years ago last May, I was present, and that I have often visited them and been much interested in their history through all these years. But a week of precious time would be the price together with a tremendous tax on patience both in some of the travellers thus delayed and in some of the friends in Cesarea so we pressed on. At Yozgat as at Marsovan we spent a Sab. and I found an abundance of work. Five persons were admitted to the church, eight children were baptized, the Lords Sup. was celebrated and a delightful church meeting was the crowning sign of better things in Yozgat—

From Yozgat on we were with friends and all were delighted to see one who had grown up among them, return after an absence of eight years to work for the enlightenment and salvation of the people and all along they claimed the privelege of calling her companion "enishte" or Brother-in-law, as they feel that Carrie "is one of us" as they have been accustomed to say in years past. ~~Mrs. Farnsworth and~~ Mr. & Mrs. Staver with Mrs. ~~Staver~~ Farnsworth met us one day from Cesarea and our cup of joy was full. I have not time to speak of the cordial greeting that awaited us at Cesarea and Talas. We arrived Friday, Nov. 8th, the 14th left for a delightful trip to Injirme, Chomaklu & Everek, came home yesterday, day after tomorrow we are to have Thanksgiving and the next day to go off (D.V.) for Urgub, Angora, Konia &c. to be gone till about the middle of Jan. Hope then to find a little breathing spell, and to be able to write you a more careful letter. If you think we have, or should have, were we four men, here, a plethora of ~~help~~ men remember, let the Committee remember, we might be four stations, Cesarea, Yozgat, Angora and Konia, each being just twice as large as Harp.—

In great haste, With very much love,

Truly your Bro. & Fel. laborer W. A. Farnsworth

Talas, Nov. 13, 1878.
Rec'd Dec. 23.

761.

Talas (Cesarea) Jan. 20: 1879

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.

Cor. Sect. of the A.B.C.F.M.

Cong. House.

Boston. Mass.

My Dear Bro.

Nothing from you since my last of Nov. 13th. Were not your very onerous duties an abundant apology, (as they surely are) your trip to England would explain all. Mean while time has been "whileing us away" and we are all well launched out into the new year. You very naturally expect of us, as agents of the Board which you represent, as we are about taking "a fresh departure" to send you "the log" of the last years sailing. As we have, however, from time to time, made partial reports, I shall only give a fragmentary one now. By putting the several parts together you will be able to "understand" our haps and our havings" ~~for the~~ for the late, 1878—

The same day that I wrote you I sent the Talas preacher with Toros, my usual "companion in travel" to Gemerek to look after the work there and in the several out-stations in the eastern part of our field the time spent in my trip to Samsoon making it impracticable for me to visit that region before the close of the year

Cesarea —

Jan. 20. 1879

Talas. Nov. 13, 1878.

The next day, Nov. 14th, taking a new and inexperienced man for company, I started for our three out-stations on the S.E. slope of Mt. Argeas. The first night we were at Chomaklu. This was not the natural rout but was made necessary by the presence of one of Miss Closson's girls whom I took on to open a school in that place and also to work among the women. This is an experiment quite in the face of all oriental custom, but the preacher seconded, very earnestly, our plan, and these rough mountaineers were finally convinced that they could hope for nothing better and gave her a cordial welcome. They agreed to what, for them, is a very reasonable tuition and to the payment of three months in advance and the reports that we have received from time to time indicate fidelity and success in the part of the girl and healthy progress in the matter of education. No one of our out-stations has been characterised by more childlike simplicity or more ardent love than this. ~~They~~ The Prots. now number ~~134~~ 122 of whom 32 are church members. The next day we went to Injime which lies about 7 miles farther from the mountain but only about 100 feet lower than Chomaklu. This is more than 1,500 feet higher than Talas and Talas we regard as a pretty good health retreat. Injime is a new out station and has not been worked very efficiently In Oct. we sent Karakin, once a member of our station class with his good wife ~~Zoomroot~~ Zimmrud (Emerald) for two years a member of the Fem. boarding school at Marsovan, to occupy this post. They were hardly settled when we were there but were of good courage and the reports that have since come from them and also from the brethren there are very encouraging. They have a school of 25 pupils, several of them married men, some Turks, and the helper is obeying the injunction of Paul to Timothy in the fullest and most literal manner by preaching the word "in season, out of season."

The next day, Sat. a ride of 12 miles, one half of it on our back track, brought us to Everek. Had I written you immediately after my visit to this place in Sept. I should have been obliged to make a sad report. They had determined to get rid of their preacher, Mr. Manook Challian who has served them most faithfully and earnestly and under whose labors the work has grown up from the smallest beginnings to its present very respectable proportions, having a Prot. community of 63 souls, a school of 50 pupils, with a Sab. congregations of 70. But much as we blamed them for their ungrateful conduct I found, on this visit that the Lord has overruled it for good. Further on in this letter I shall have occasion to speak of the preacher who had left them. Vorhannes, the man of their choice, who had failed at Soongoorli I found here at his post and well at work—

We shall watch his labors with much anxiety but ~~they~~ the people did much to win our good opinion on the occasion of this visit. Last year they raised about $10.00 towards the support of their preacher. At our last An. meeting, in Con. it was decided that they ought to pay in 1877, 4 £.T. or about $21.50. This I reported to the brethren and told them that we should pay 32 £.T. and no more. They objected but I told them that they must arrange the matter with their preacher, that I, as agent of the Board, should have nothing to do with it. The next morning, Sunday, I preached to a pleasant congregation and after the meeting the brethren had a private consultation and then one of them came to me and said that they wished to make subscriptions for a chapel. - This is a thing of which they are in pressing need - Very well, I said, and they came to my room and in a few moments pledged 15 £T. This, according to their ability was very well indeed. They subscribed with the understanding that the money was to be collected within a few days. I then ~~vol~~ volunteered to promise 3 £.T. on condition that the 15 £.T. be deposited with our banker in Cesarea within 15 days. This they promised and they have promptly fulfilled their pledge. When they had completed the subscription for the chapel I said, Now, if you wish to please me, arrange your proportion of the preacher's sal. and they did so, very promptly and in a manner quite satisfactory to the preacher as well as to myself -

One of the former pupils of our girls school in Talas is teaching here and the school seems to be in good condition.

Monday 18th I returned to Talas and the same evening the delegation sent to Gemerek returned. Their reports were encouraging: more than 80 pupils in the schools in Gemerek, an aggregate of 262 in the Protestant community, $28.00 paid towards the support of their preacher with something towards Education and also Gen. benevolence; a Sunday congregation averaging about 170 and more than 100 in the Sunday school. Dendil showed a congregation of 40 with 25 in S. S. and the helper seemed to be working faithfully. Boorhaw, with no helper and no teacher showed a Prot. community of 48 with a congregation of 50 and a S.S. of 40 and a day school of 60 till left alone by the withdrawal of the teacher that he might continue his studies in our station class. The Book sales proved much larger, in this region, than we had dared to hope and all the facts gathered indicate progress.

Remaining at home only three days, to gather up the dropped stitches of our work, Friday, Nov. 22, I started for a visit to the out-stations in the Western parts of our field. Sat. noon brought us to the border of the Topeg table-land from which we look down about 1,500 feet into a most wonderful and picturesque valley the people

M. Texier, who has written by far the best book on Asia Minor that I have seen speaks of this view as the most wonderful that he had ever beheld. It seems as if this valley had been formed by the gradual decay and washing away of a soft sand stone. Where the stone is more dense beautiful mounds are left while a vast number of curious gorges cut in the rock mark the course of a multitude of larger or smaller streams that flow in the spring of the year. But especially curious are the many columns that we see in some of these ravines. Many of these are very high, seemingly almost as high as a church spire, and crowned with boulders. In going from Urgub to the Vaylis a distance of six miles, we pass hundreds and hundreds of these natural columns which look like huge giants by the side of whom Goliath of Gath would be the veriest pigmy. Large numbers of these huge specters are crowned with boulders which look like the most approved or fantastic turbans—

On the further side of this curious valley lies Urgub. Many rooms, in some cases, entire houses, are cut out of this soft stone. The evangelical work here, though small, is pretty well established and we hope it is in a healthy condition. You will remember that it is entirely among Greeks and has been prosecuted in the face of fiery persecutions—

Here we found one of our Greek girls teaching a nice little school of 30 pupils. About two years ago Mrs. T. was in U. and with much difficulty persuaded ~~persuaded~~ the friends there to commit to ~~send~~ us three girls for our boarding school in Talas. One of these girls was this Elizabeth, who, though at that time scarcely knowing her letters, is now doing good service as a teacher. One of our Marsovan students had just gone there to work during his vacation. He reported an average congregation of about 40. Our most violent enemies have become friends. There are many signs of good but we know not how we are to work this post as we have no man fitted to take the place of the student who is now there but must leave in a few weeks for Marsovan.

At Urgub I was joined by K. Yordon, our Greek ~~professor~~ teacher in the Theological Seminary at Marsovan. You will remember this Yordon or Jordan, as the young man whom some seven years ago the mission sent to Athens especially that he might, by the study of Greek, fit himself to be a Greek teacher in our Theol. Seminary. It was a very dangerous experiment. About a year and a half ago he came back and from that time has been at his post in Marsovan. His temptations at Athens he endured nobly—

How well he may succeed as a teacher I do not know. He surely is scholarly and, I am very confident, will be a growing man. He was a most agreeable companion and an admirable co-worker in a journey of a month and a half involving more than 550 miles of travel and visits to very important out-stations. Could he be spared from his post at M. he is every way well qualified to do a most necessary and pressing work in our large Greek field.

From Yuzgat to Angora was a hard weeks work and yet the distance is only 131 miles, not two thirds as far as from Boston to N.Y. I must not take time to speak of this weeks work. Only at Kirsehehr did we find nominal Christians. Here we had a pleasant school during the Summer and early fall but it was disbanded when our station class reassembled. One of our Marsovan students arrived to take up the work the day that we were there. The work is small and not well established but we propose to press ~~the work as our~~ it as efficiently as our working force will allow. Saturday we arrived in Angora. When here in July the man who has served as preacher the past year was dismissed. The man who was soon after engaged to occupy this most important post, Br. Mardarase, late of Nicomedia, a man who graduated at Marsovan 5 or 6 years ago, had arrived and entered upon his work with a good degree of energy.

He seemed to be a good man for the post. Historically Angora is one of the most interesting places in Asia Minor. I never weary with looking at "The Monumentum Ancyranum". ~~On~~ In this magnificent temple of white marble the deeds of Augustus are recorded in both Latin and Greek. The walls that still remain are masterpiece specimens of architectural strength and beauty, while the inscription is a most interesting historic document. Why was that city called Ancyra? (*Anchor.*) There is a tradition that there was here a very famous heathen temple and that a *golden anchor* over the gateway gave name to the city.

The population of Angora is not a hopeful one for evangelistic work. Most of the Armenians, a century ago or so, became Papists and they are peculiarly bigoted. There remain about 1,000 who still adhere to the Gregorian Church and these are divided into two hostile camps and show little desire for spiritual things. Still there is a little Prot. community of about 30, a congregation of 20 or more on the Sab. and an encouraging school. We have here several English friends who are Christian men and much interested in our work. They would be delighted if we could man the post as a station. If we cannot do that ought we to make arrangements for one of the missionary families to reside here a part of the year?

It should be remembered that there is an interesting Greek population in Angora and there is every reason to hope that our work, if prosecuted efficiently would reach them. Indeed throughout our entire field the Greeks are more and more brought under the influence of the Gospel. Our little community here has not yet learned to give according to its ability for the support of their own school &c. but I had a very pleasant meeting with them and showed them the necessity of their doing what they could and they subscribed liberally for the necessary expenses of their school and chapel.

We spent four days in Angora and made new and less expensive arrangements for the sale of books, secured the establishment of a weekly prayer-meeting which we are glad to know lives and prospers and made partial arrangements for their school as their teacher had suddenly left his post "having loved this present world, and departed" not "unto Thessalonica", but unto Constantinople.

From Angora to Stanos is about 18 miles on the great highway to Constantinople. The more I see of the work here the more joy I have in it. The church has invited Mr. Hirabed Odian, who graduated in the last class at Marsovan, to become their pastor. The Evangelical Union, at its last meeting appointed a committee to visit Stanos and attend to his ordination.

They are now awaiting the convenience of the committee. When there the church committee, with my approval, decided to make the Sal. from Jan./79. 3 £s.T., or about $16.00 pr. month. Of this the church pays one half. The people here say that they could easily pay the entire Sal. of both pastor and teacher were it not for the very great depreciation of the currency. We remained here from Thurs. till Monday. Saturday had preparatory lecture; Sunday five^{5} children were baptised, six persons admitted to the church and the Lord's supper solemnized and early Monday morning I closed my labors by performing a marriage ceremony. Statistics gathered show a Protestant community in Istanos of 246, a Sab. congregation of 250. a church of 24 members of whom 17 were received on profession within the year, 65 pupils in school and about $160.00 paid, in the year, for preacher, teacher and general benevolence.

Monday, Dec. 9th we returned to Angora and before light Tuesday morning we were on our way to Ak-Sarai which lies about 125 or 130 miles nearly S.E. of Angora. On leaving Angora our road rises gradually the first 5 or 6 miles, in all about 1.000 feet. Then we descend rapidly nearly as much and then ~~our~~ we have nothing that can be called a hill, even, in this whole distance of more than one hundred miles.

Two days our course lay along the Eastern border of Toozlu Gool, or Salt lake. The area covered by this wonderful lake is just about the same, as laid down by Kiepert, as that of the Dead-sea. Like that it is fed by one pretty good sized river and by many small streams and yet has no visible outlet. The water is salter than that of the sea of Sodom. In two respects it is very different however. It lies much higher, only ~~about~~ 250 feet lower than the Cesarea plain and probable just about 3.000 feet above the sea while the other is more than 1.300 feet below sea level. This too is very shallow while the other has a depth of 1.300 feet — It is an immense reservoir of salt and affords a very handsome yearly income to the treasury of the Turkish Government —

While I spent the Sab. in AkSarai Gordon went to Chetek, ~~the~~ a little Greek village some 10 miles away perched on the side of Hassan Dagh more than 1.200 feet above AkSarai and the surrounding plain. No helper or teacher has ever labored in Chetek, only twice has it been visited by missionaries and hardly more by colporteurs and yet they report a Prot. community of 26 and a Sab. congregation of 35. This is a small Greek village and interesting as being near the ancient Nazianzus which was the birth place of Gregory the Theologian one of the three most celebrated of the Greek Fathers —

The man who has labored in Ak Sarai from the beginning of the work, about ten years ago, has, with our approval, returned to his business and in Oct. we sent a recent graduate of our Theol. Sem. to occupy the post. We were much grieved to learn that he has not been able to command the respect of the congregation. No doubt the people are often too sanguine in their expectations but also, men that have been trained for years with great care sometimes, even when they have the best of intentions, prove inadequate for the work required of them. We fear it may be so with this man though both he and his wife seem to be doing the best they can and we have no doubt this is a great improvement over the previous arrangement. But while we found the preacher falling below our expectations the teacher had risen much above our most ardent hopes. He was a member of our station class but when they came together last fall we did not call him as we doubted whether he ought to think of being a preacher or teacher. I now find that in Ak Sarai he has done very well indeed. In my survey of the whole field I have not seen a more orderly or more enthusiastic school and the progress of the pupils has been excellent and the teacher has won for himself a very large place in the hearts of the people—

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We had expected the people to pay about $22.00 on the Sal. of their preacher in 1879 but they declared that they could not raise so much. For this inability they showed two pretty good reasons. They have had a very great amount of sickness the past year. Besides they must expend a good deal on their unfinished chapel. I refused to have any responsibility, however, in regard to the amount required of them but told them that they must arrange the matter with the preacher. This they did by arranging for the payment of just half the amount required but this to be paid immediately. This the preacher accepts and forgoes the balance. Thus only the amount that had been provided for is drawn from the Board. There are 8 church members here, the congregation averages about 70, the S.S. 40, the day school reports 30 pupils and the community numbers 57.

Leaving Aksarai Ma. Dec. 18th we made Konia, 78 miles, in three days. I have seen something of the vast prairies of our western states but I do not remember ever to have seen any region that looks so much like the wide waste of waters that surrounds us when in mid ocean as does this great plain of Konia. In this whole distance of about 80 miles we passed just one ridge, known as "Katrangee Bell" or "Yarman's ridge". This rises about 800 feet above the surrounding plain —

For many years I have been hoping to visit Konia and vicinity not only for immediate missionary labor but especially for the intimate and deeply interesting connection that this region has with the labors of the great Apostle to the Gentiles. Now I have had that privilege and the pleasure enjoyed has more than equaled my expectations.

The city proved to be much more attractive than I had anticipated. Some eight years ago the business portions of the town were burned and in rebuilding the streets have been made wider and straightened a good deal and the pavements are better than in most interior cities. The population is very largely Turkish. Perhaps the Greek may number 700 and the Armenians about 1500. The Moslem population is variously stated at from 50 to 70 thousand. I hope soon to be able to give the official numbers. As to evangelistic efforts for Konia they have been few and feeble. Colporters have visited the place a few times and twice, I think the missionaries of Manissa have extended their tours to this place ~~this~~, but the distance was too great for efficient labor and our mission at its last meeting passed it over to the care of the Cesarea station. We cannot expect to keep an eye on it all the time as it is about 130 miles from us. but we purpose to do the best we can and hope that we have made a respectable beginning—

I dont know as I ought to say we have made a beginning. The arrangement has been so clearly and peculiarly providential that our agency is very small. In the ~~early~~ first part of this letter I spoke of the conduct of Everek resulting in the removal of the preacher. That removal left him free to occupy Konia. Though not all that we could wish he is one of the best men that we have for such a post. We sent him with fear and trembling but the Lord prepared his way before him and when we arrived there, Dec 20th we found the preacher with his family well settled in his own hired house. The number of Protestants now reported is 21, and they have a regular congregation of 25 or more. Greeks and Armenians we found very anxious for a school. Here Providence had provided even more remarkably than in the case of the preacher. Last year we had a young Greek in our employ as teacher. He had been in the station class in Marsovan and had a good report as a teacher. Some months ago this young man suddenly left his post and came to us and said that he had such news from his home in Konia that he must go home. We did all we could to persuade him to remain and enter our station class, which was about to assemble, but to no purpose. He insisted upon going and now, when urged to open a school in Konia we have ready and waiting for the post just the man that we need.

The school was to begin Jan. 1st and the probability was that a goodly number of pupils would attend. While at Konia we made a little visit to Silla, a fine town about six miles from Konia with a Greek population of some 2.000 souls. This is the only town near Konia with a nominally Christian population. We remained in Konia from Friday till the following Thursday. On the Sab. K. Yorgon preached a most excellent and appropriate sermon to about 200 persons, mostly Greeks and all our intercourse with the people was very pleasant. We think the prospect of immediate fruit is much better here than at Angora. The brethren here promptly raised the money necessary for wood and other current expenses— While in Konia we had the first snow of the season and the day that we left, Dec. 26 was a severely cold day with a furious N. wind. Fortunately for us our course lay nearly S.S.E. Besides only little snow had fallen and that had been pretty thoroughly swept up the previous night so that there was no drift, but other travelers were far less favored. That day a good many persons perished, among them one of the post-men of Nigdé. Saturday morning we spent several hours in a Turkish village called Iluséré near Karra Dagh and about six or seven miles N.W. of Karaman or Larande. The name seemed to my Greek companion as well as to myself to be almost beyond question Lystra

I know that it has been supposed that "Bin Bir Kilisse" on Kara Dagh marks the ~~[illegible]~~ site of Lystra but how comes it that the name is here and is not there? This is on the great thoroughfare from Konia to Tarsus by the Cilician gates. And we found evidence of an old Roman fortification the foundations of a large church or perhaps the temple where "the priest of Jupiter" .. "would have done sacrifice with the people." Here I read, with entirely new interest the account of Pauls wonderful experience at Lystra and portions of his epistles to "his son Timothy" who I suppose, must have been a native of this place, and lived here with his mother Eunice and his Grandmother Lois.

We spent the Sab. in Karaman. This is ~~a~~ quite a city with many interesting buildings of the Seljukian order and must be an ~~ancient~~ old town as I find the name, Larandé, (the name by which it is still known in official documents) on a map of ancient geography. There is quite a Greek and an Armenian population here but the place is very dark. Some books have been sold and we trust the day of enlightening is at hand. Leaving Karaman Monday we had a perilous ride by the lone spot now called Derve (just the name Derbe, as a Greek would pronounce it) to Divlé, which Mr. Adams, (Herald, 1871) following Hamilton, mistakes for Derbe. Tuesday we stopped at Eregle which, like Karaman, ought to be an out station. New years day we had a somewhat anxious ride in a dense fog, lost our way and spent the night in a pretty poor place. Thursday brought us to Bore where we found our preacher Parsekh and his good wife, for years a most excellent teacher in our High school for girls here in Talas, working faithfully though there is more opposition than we had expected. There are now here 26 Prots. 14 pupils in school and a Sab. congregation of 25. Friday, leaving Yordonts to spend the Sab. with them, I went on six miles further to Nigdé. This place continues to maintain its position as one of our best out-stations. The preacher, Br. Nazar, though he has had little opportunity for study, was licensed by the Evangelical Union at its late meeting in Caesarea and he continues to show himself an able and efficient workman. Here, as in Bore, one of the girls from the school in Talas is doing good service as teacher. We had expected the people in Nigdé to pay 8 £o. T. towards the support of their preacher in 1879. He urged (and the people supported him in it,) that his Sal. 2½ £o. a month was not enough for the support of his family and I consented to its being 3 £o. the people paying 3/4 of a £. that is 9 £o. T. in the year—

Nigdé has not yet been able to secure a place for a chapel but they hope to do so soon. Both Nigde and Urgub are very thankful for the $1,000 appropriated for aid in chapel building, one year ago. They are working nobly to raise enough so that they may secure the much needed buildings. Nigdé reports a Prot. community of 126, in the schools 58 pupils and an average congregation of 75. Leaving Gordon, who had rejoined me Monday, to visit the many Greek towns and villages about Nigde and then to come home by way of Nev Sheher and Urgub I set my face homeward Wed. Jan. 8 and Thurs. a little before sun down arrived in Talas, well and strong, having been absent 49 days and made 666 miles of travel. More than 500 of this was over roads that neither of us had ever traveled and, of course among strangers. Every where I had one sure way of making friends, that was to let them ~~hear~~ know of the work that we did in the famine. That has made a profound impression every where. This trip shows that we ought, by all means to have a good carriage. Had our journey last summer been made in a carriage Mrs. F might have been well. Remember, Mr. Bartlett should surely bring a good carriage. We need four missionaries, at the least, to work this vast field with any efficiency. Find a man for Aintab and let Mr. Fowle remain here. Pardon so long a letter and expect more. From your friend & Bro. W. A. Farnsworth

Talas, (Cesarea) Feb. 4: 1879.

To Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.
Foreign Sect. &c.

Dear Bro.

Though I sent you a very long letter only a few days ago I left some things unsaid. Though late I want to wish you "a happy new year". May the blessings of 1879 be as those of the previous year and much more abundant. I have just made out our Tab. view which is, you know our annual inventory of stock and balancing of books, as it were, and I wish to gather up the most salient facts and put them on record for your convenience. The one dark thing with us, as the new year dawns upon us, is Mrs. Farnsworth's impaired health. We continue to hope that she will rally. As for myself, though I took hold a little imprudently when I got back from that grand visit in America, just as she did, and for a time seemed near breaking down I have quite recovered. I doubt if I have ever been in better working condition than during the last three months.

Mr. Staver is hard at work with a good station class of 15, of whom two are Greeks. We think they are all good men, though, no doubt some will fall out by the way.

At the same time nearly all the secular work of the station falls to him. I am sorry to say that Mrs. Stover is not strong. However she goes to the city often and is of good courage. We hope the Lord has much for her to do in this land. Miss Closson presses on without any signs of weariness or discouragement in her great work. In the fall she sent out fourteen girls to teach in various parts of our field. She still has about twenty five good girls under her especial care and most of those now out will soon return to ~~prosecute~~ renew their studies. We have felt deeply the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett who left us in May for a much needed visit to the U.S.A. We rejoice at the good news of health restored, and hope that, long ere the close of the present year they will return to us "strong and of a good courage." We have more reasons than I can tell for thanking God, daily, that the Pru. Com. under His guidance, as we believe, sent to us, for the winter at least, our dear Carrie and her companion. The Lord guide as to all their future. She had retained the language wonderfully and speaks with ease and fluency. He is taking hold of the ~~language~~ same with great energy and with admirable success. They are doing much for the Sab. school in Talas and Mrs. Fowle is ~~doing much~~ working for the improvement of the singing in church; she is also ~~in~~ training the girls of the boarding school in music —

The tours of the fall and early winter show our work to be in a healthy condition. To this we must make one exception. The Soongoorli church and congregation are without a a preacher and that because of the evil conduct of the men who are leaders in the church. I have sent the best delegation of preachers that I could secure to visit them and, if possible, to bring them to a better mind.

The statistics of the field were not all gathered up in 1877, but I have pleasure in reporting those of 1878. I find the whole number of Protestants in the Cesarea field to be 3,041. This is 377 more than two years ago. You remember that after the famine our contributions fell off very greatly. Now, with war taxes and a fearfully chaotic state of the currency, we are still able to report _progress_. The amounts reported are, for the support of pastors & preachers 130 £.T. for education about 53 £. and for church building and general benevolence 108, or more exactly, in all $291\frac{82}{100}$ £.T. 36½ £. more than two years ago. We report 37 schools against 33 two years ago but the whole number reported under instruction is only 1,739, not so many as then by 183. The difference is from the smaller number of women taught at their homes. The whole number of pastors, preachers, teachers, bible readers and other helpers is 63, not quite as many as in 1876. We now report six churches instead of five. Istanoz having been added.

To these churches 77 members were admitted on confession of faith during the year, making the present membership 560. Of these 260 are females. There are 32 places where we have some work and that number appears on our Sab. View, though we report but 28 Congregations. The aggregate attendance in all our preaching places is 2,855 and the average of our Sunday schools is 2,015. The work in Cesarea, the centre whence the influence of the Gospel may be supposed to radiate, has made good progress. That congregation rejoices, very especially, in the completion and dedication of a fine church, the first built in this field. It reports 43 admitted to the church in the year and a present membership of 179 women and 177 men. The average Sab. congregation is reported at 600. Amount raised by this congregation for all purposes is reported 106 Ls. T.

Now, in closing, a word about Mr. and Mrs. Fowle and the needs of the Cesarea field. In your letter of Sept. 4th/78 addressed to Mr. Fowle you say "go to Cesarea for the winter leaving the question of location to be hereafter determined". As this is now a question between the two missions must it not be determined by the Com. in Boston? Is it not possible to find a man for Aintab, whose necessities are very great and let Mr. Fowle remain here to help us work our field which is larger than the C. T. M.? Remember, a good work here will move the whole land. Remember Angora and Konia as important centres where missionaries should reside a part of the time—
Mrs. F. & the Fowles join in kind regards as does also Ship le. As ever, Your Bro. W. A. Farnsworth

Talas, Feb. 4. 1879.
Rec'd March 18.

Talas, (Cesarea) Feb. 11: 1879

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Foreign Sect. of the A.B.C.F.M.
Boston, Mass.

My Dear Bro.

You may be interested to know that here, in the center of Asia Minor we have *just* *escaped* *a very great calamity*. Within a few weeks there have been two slight shakings of the earth warning us that internal fires and pent-up gasses are nearer than we could wish, showing that it is not impossible but that our strong stone-houses may, at any time be shaken down or the earth open her mouth and swallow us up. The Lord be praised that the earthquakes have caused us no trouble. Our *great* *calamity* is *not this*.

Just on our border, in the mountains between Cesarea and Marash there has been *a rebellion*, the most lawless and fanatical Mohammedans arising against the government and proclaiming that the *reforms* of the *last* *fifty* *years* are *no longer in force*, thus threatening the dark and dreadful days of the Janizaries. Had this attempt been successful the consequences would have been *fearful* but *this* is *not* *the great calamity* to which I refer—

You know that after working and watching and praying through a quarter of a century we see the light of the Gospel shining more or less brightly in Cappadocia and Galatia and parts of Lycaonia, a territory ~~three~~ four times as large as the state of Mass. — In some thirty places these lights have been kindled. Every Lord's day about three thousand souls meet together to listen to "the word of life". In schools gathered in these dark regions nearly two thousand pupils meet daily to be taught by those who have, as we hope, themselves been taught of the Lord Jesus. This work was begun and has been prosecuted through all these years, under the direction of the American Board, acting as the agent of Christian men and women who have heard the Master's great command, "Preach the gospel to every creature". Feeling that these men and women were in earnest, that their actions would continue to supplement their prayer "Thy Kingdom come", we have pressed on from point to point till we now have one ~~large~~ young church and several congregations in "the region of Galatia, in the N.W. and within a few weeks we have extended our lines in the S.W. so as to embrace Iconium and Lystra and Derbe, where the great apostle to the Gentiles labored so efficiently and suffered so fearfully; the home of Gaius and

Timotheus; and of Lois and Eunice, those noble women of "unfeigned faith". More than sixty persons are engaged in this great work, about one third of them women who have been raised by the power of the gospel from their low estate so that they are now able to teach others, carrying light and joy into many homes. At the same time we have a goodly number of young men and young women in process of training to go forth and kindle these beacon lights in other places. And now, with signs of victory increasing on every hand, when we almost expect to hear shouts of triumphs from the dear friends in America, we hear instead "we can't do so much" ~~the order~~ "Come back, you'll lose your class." The order comes from the Prudential Committee. "Reduce the work in the Cesarea field about one fourth." Our friends in Constantinople saw the fearful consequences of such falling back in the face of the enemy and through their kindness the calamity is avoided. The Lord reward them. We feel as a general might who knows that his men have fired their last round but just then the enemy break and his army is saved.

Remember, dear Friends, we must not go back. The Lord has done wonderful things for us. Let us be faithful to Him. He has, in the last few months, wrought unlooked for and most important political changes, bringing in English influence that must be of immense help in the work of evangelization in which we are engaged. Remember, there must be no retreat. The true declaration is "These colors never go back. Hurry up the men". Let us hear no more of reduction but support us with your prayers and your means and God will give a great victory.

As ever, Your Bro.

W. A. Farnsworth

Recd. Mar. 9.

P. S. Dear Bro.

Since writing the above the post has come in bringing yours of Dec. 27th. Very glad to hear from you again. Sorry that you cannot expect more from our English friends. Have read the report of your address in Park street church, on your return from England, as given in the Congregationalist, with very great pleasure.

Carrie is sending you an important letter this week. I know that you as well as Mrs. C. will fully appreciate the necessities of the case. May the Lord provide. You will hear from Mr. Fowle soon. You will see that in this letter I have felt that I was addressing the patrons of the Board rather than yourself or the Committee. I have written because I have felt the danger. If you do not want to use it in the Herald suppose you pass it over to the Congregationalist. Mrs. F. joins in love to you & Mrs. C. Wish I could make a good report of her. W. A. F.

Talas (Cesarea) Feb. 25: 1879

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.

My Dear Bro.

It has occurred to us that, as Mr. Bartlett is now in America and is about to take "a fresh departure", our friends at the rooms might possibly think, as the Fowles are now here, that they might remain and the Bartletts go to Aintab. Perhaps it is only my fears that suggest this. Be that as it may I wish to forestall any such plan. We, (not only myself and Mrs. Farnsworth but the Fowles also) would be *entirely unwilling* to have *any such plan* adopted. There is *work enough* here for us all. If, in the judgment of our friends and of the friends of the work of evangelizing these lands, it be deemed best that there be four missionary families to work *this vast field* we shall be very glad. If, in consideration of the needs of other fields it be decided that three men must work this field we submit, cheerfully, though mourning the necessity. But, without going into *any* statement of *reasons*, we wish to say, *very distinctly*, that the Bartletts ought to return *to Cesarea*. The Fowles will go on to Aintab cheerfully though we shall all be very *very* glad if the way is clear for them to remain here.

Let me say a word more about the manner in which four men could be employed without being in the way of one another. One of the four families could reside much of the time at Konia, Angora and Yozgat, or, if circumstances favored two could be away from our working centre a good deal. We have, it is true, four natural centres, each the natural point from which to reach a territory as large as Maps. If it were four stations you would not think eight men an oversupply. With our plan of work, one man, atleast being in the saddle most of the time cannot four men, if strong and well, work the whole field pretty efficiently? If we can do so is it not an economical use of forces? Mrs. F. is improving a good deal the last two weeks, goes out to ride &c. Mrs. S. too seems more vigorous. We have dismissed our preparatory class and 12 of the young men are just starting out to take the places of the men who are returning to Marsovan. The people in all parts of our field have come up to our requirements as to self support much more promptly and liberally at the beginning of this year than ever before. We are receiving good news from the places that have given us most anxiety. Hope to be off for a visit to Gemerek and vicinity, also to make a tour in the S. E. portions of the field soon. Mrs. F. joins in kind regards to you and yours. As ever &c. W. A. Farnsworth

alas, Feb. 23, 1877.
Recd Mar. 27

Talas, (Cesarea) Feb. 26: 1878.

To Rev. N. G. Clark. D.D.

Dear Bro.

Since writing that note to you, yesterday two interesting incidents have come to me that indicate the power of the gospel.

If you will look at your Report you will find at the Northern base of Hassan Dagh, about 65 miles S.E. of Cesarea is Nazianzus. This place gives name to Gregory of Nazianzus, known as "Gregory the Theologian": one of the three most distinguished of the Greek Fathers. There are several Greek villages in this vicinity and in Chettek, a few miles over the is a small village not down on the map, five families, without preacher or teacher, have come under the influence of the gospel. A colporteur has just visited the place and found not simply these five families but a large portion of the village, enquiring about the truth. Two priests arrived when he was there sent especially by the Greek bishop (~~Despot~~) to quiet their anxieties and bring back the wandering. They did not wish to meet the colporteur but the people compelled them to do so and their mission failed. The brethren of Chettek ask us to help them about $15.00 for a place of worship. About 5 miles N.E. of Nazianzus you will find Gelvedere. This is a Greek town and our colporteur went there and offered the New Testament and other books for sale.

The feeling of the leading men of the place was that "these that have turned the world upside down are come hither also". They refused them all accommodations and ordered them to leave the place immediately. Almost the whole population assembled about the coffee shop where they had stopped and when they started off a crowd of boys followed them a half a mile or more, hooting at them and stoning them. May there not have been a Paul or Timothy among those men or boys?

Again, take your map and look at a point 30 miles E. of Cesarea. Here you will find Ekrek. This is a small Armenian village. A few Bibles went there some years ago. Last week we sent one of our students there with books. He was kindly received. Saw the school teacher and showed him his books with which he was quite delighted and urged his pupils to buy. In a few hours he sold more than 20 volumes. The leading men of the village then called him and enquired into his business. When he told them that he had books to sell they said, "You cannot sell your books here". "But, said he" I only sell to those that wish to buy". "But we shall not allow you to sell to any. You must leave the place at once". They beat him threw his goods into the street and "sent him away shamefully handled". Is there not much hope for Ekrek?

In haste. Your Bro. W. A. Farnsworth

Rec'd Dec. 29.

Rev. W. A. Farnsworth

Talas (Cesarea) April 3: 1879

To Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.

Cor. Sect. of the A.B.C.F.M. &c

My Dear Bro.

I am just in from a nice tour of twenty days and hasten to make a brief report. Leaving Talas Thursday, March 13th and going S.E. a ride of five miles brought us to a place where the hill-sides were beautifully adorned with colchicums and crocuses and another five miles landed us in a region of snow, 3,000 feet above the Cesarea plain.

We arrived in Gyjme, our first out-station, 18 miles from Talas, long before sun-down. Our helper has done a nice work here this winter preaching the word, "in season, out of season". Wherever he goes a crowd is ready and anxious to listen. The regular congregation is 40 and the school 25. Friday we went on some 8 miles to Chomaklu. Here one of our girls exhibited a model school of 26 pupils. All have paid tuition; and their obedience and enthusiasm were admirable. The congregation numbers 65 and is working well. Sat. we went S. six miles to Everek. The change of preacher here, previously reported, continues to work well, and the good work goes on.

This town, which for nearly twenty years resisted all evangelistic efforts is now feeling very strongly the influence of our labors. A thoroughly enlightened woman is teaching, for the Armenians, a girls school of some 80 pupils It is supported, mainly, by a few wealthy women Several of these, who are a practical and very efficient school committee, come to our preacher's wife and consult her freely in all matters pertaining to the school. As she is a teacher of large experience she can give them many valuable suggestions. One of these women, while working very hard for this school shows her confidence in us by sending her own children to our school. Many of our books, including a goodly number of New Tests., are used in this and other Armenian schools. Everek with its ~~with its~~ 3.000 Armenians and 2.500 Moslems, Fenisé, seperated only by a two minutes walk, with its 2,000 Armenians and its 750 Moslems, Ilibé, near enough to be regarded as a part of Fenisé, with 250 Armenians, and Ay Grosten, joining Everek, with its 1,000 Greeks and 150 Moslems, are all beginning to feel the influence of the "leaven" of the Gospel. Spending the Sab. here and having a little examination of the school of 37 pupils. Monday morning we turned N.E. 18 miles, to Tomarsé. This is a town of about 2.500 Armenians, has a large monastery and is regarded as particularly bigoted. The vartabeds gave us a cordial reception. They talked much more freely with my servant than with me. Their only regret seemed to be that he, an Armenian, should become a Protestant. They said "If you do not believe in the pictures you need not worship them; they are of no importance If you do not wish to keep Lent and observe saints days nobody will constrain you". All their thought seemed to be, not for their church but for their nation. As Government has been organized under the Turks, nationalities have been known by their religions, hence, in the minds of these men, to leave the Armenian church is to cease to be of the Armenian nation. This strange delusion is now the strongest bulwark against the advance of the Gospel among all classes of this people. Tuesday, going on N.N.E. 18 miles more we came to Ekrek where one of our colporteurs was abused a few weeks ago as reported in my letter of Feb. 26th. We were very kindly entertained by a man known in the village as a Protestant. Leading men of the place begged pardon for their abuse of the colporteur and promised that nothing more of the kind should happen. We read the Word and preached all the evening to a room-full of attentive hearers. Some of them seemed to be earnest enquiriers. I now learn that some 8 or 10 men of this village were at our chapel in Talas last Sunday. They must carry back with them some of the "good seed". Next week I send, if prospered, a colporteur to visit this and neighboring villages. Wednesday we went on, more Easterly and, croſsing the head waters of the Sarus, a ride of six hours (18 miles) brought us to Azizia. This is a new place, founded about 15 years ago when Sultan Abdul Aziz subdued the Avshar robbers of this region, also the Beys of Hadjin, one of whom organized a little rebellion a few months ago. Azizia shows many marks of its youth and is neither city, town nor village but has some of the characteristics of each. Its population is only enough for a second or third claſs village, about 300 Armenians and 450 Moslems. Still a lieutenant governor resides here and there are some substantial and expensive buildings. You may remember that last year we sent one of the members of our station claſs to this place to work as teacher and preacher. He did a good service and met with but little opposition, though on one occasion an over-zealous Armenian came to his room and beat him for presuming to teach such a school, and ordered him to leave the place. This he did not think best to do but kept on very quietly with his work. When he returned to his studies he was succeeded by one of the students from the Theol. Sem. at Marsovan who quite won the hearts of all the people. When he left, a few weeks ago for the Sem. the former returned and I was delighted to find a good school with more than 30 pupils and a regular Sunday congregation of 50. We are expecting immediately, a good girl of 13 to enter our boarding school in Talas and two nice boys, 14 + 16 years old and well advanced in their studies, are anxious to join our next station claſs. The brethren here have paid the current expenses of their school and chapel, have subscribed something towards the Sal. of the preacher and teacher, and now they are trying to raise about $40.00, the half of the cost of a very nice place for a school house and chapel. It has on it a building that, with such repairs as they can make, will serve them nicely for some years. I spent a very pleasant hour in the Armenian school and found it in all things much like our own. The teacher was once an honored and excellent pupil in our school in Talas. He now wishes to join our next station claſs.

Spending two days here Friday morning we turned N. towards Gemerek. The first day our journey lay through a region inhabited entirely by Circassians. Once well in among them there is little danger of violence, though, when circumstances favor they are fearless and desperate robbers. At night we put up, of necessity, at one of their villages. We had a letter of introduction to the chief man of the village, and, if my experience on this occasion, my first among the Circassians, can be taken as a specimen, their hospitality will compare well with that of the people of the country and that is proverbial. When leaving in the morning not only did my host refuse all compensation but he said "I cannot let you go off alone. I must accompany you," and despite my protests, he mounted his horse and came on with us fifteen miles to Gemerek. About 14 miles S. of Gemerek we passed the top of the water-shed between the Mediterranean and the Black seas. I found it just about 2,500 feet higher than the Cesarea plain which makes it, as I suppose, 5,500 feet above the sea. At Gemerek we spent a very pleasant Sunday, had a congregation of something more than 300, the Lord's supper was solemnized and four children were baptised. Five persons had been approved for church-membership but the covenant of the church was not at hand. The people here are making progress in self support, raising cheerfully the $40.00 required of them this year.

The preacher who has labored here, almost uninterruptedly for more than fifteen years, is an uneducated man and the people have made such progress that he can no longer teach them properly. It is very desirable that he be succeeded by a strong, well educated man. The people feel this and are anxious for a pastor. But to secure a pastor they must raise, according to the rule of the Mission, not less than half his salary. We hope that they will raise $60.00 next year but this is just two thirds what they must raise if they would have a pastor. Could they raise the needed $90.00 where is the man? — The boys school of 40 pupils appeared remarkably well. The girls school of 20, for whatever reason, was quite the reverse.

Monday, after examining the schools we went on N. six miles, fording the Halys, to Boorhan. Here I saw one of our best schools, of 22 pupils, many of them well advanced in their studies and showing great enthusiasm. The congregation numbers 50 and this little village of 350 inhabitants rejoices in "great light". The next morning we went on 3 miles farther to Dendil. The helper, who spent two years in the Theol. Sem. at Marsovan, had only the previous day brought home his bride, for three years a member of our boarding school in Talas, to be his help-meet and companion in labors in this nice village of

something more than 600 inhabitants. The Sunday congre-
gation averages 100 or more and they have a nice schoo
of 45 pupils. Wednesday we went on, still N. 9 miles N
to Chat, a much neglected village of 450 Armenians
and 50 Greeks. Thursday we turned W. and paſsed ov
the Ak Dagh or White mountains. We found it only abov
100 feet higher than the water-shed noted, S. of Geme
but much more winterish. The snow had softened in t
spring breezes and our horses floundered badly for a
Near the top there was no track. We mistook our roa
and lost some six or eight miles of travel, but long
before sun-down we reached Menteshé on the W. si
of the mountains. Here we had, as every where, a room
of listeners and saw evidence that the door is wide ope
From this point turning S. via Urnesh where there is som
work we came 9 miles to Chukradan Chiftlik where
we found a young Daniel, a native of Menteshé, know
in all the region as a Protestant, teaching an Armenian Sch
He appeared well and has a good report. We hope it wil
be proper to accept his request for admission to our next
station claſs. Saturday, Mch. 29th coming on 15 miles N
we reached Roomdigin where we found our helper
prospering, with a regular congregation of about 100.
Last fall we sent, from our boarding school in Talas, a young
girl, a native of this place, to try her skill in teaching here.—

She is about the smallest, best and brightest of our girls and Monday morning I spent an hour very pleasantly in examining her school. She has 45 pupils and they seem to be doing well. The people are loud in her praises and quite astonished that one of their girls can be what she is and do what they see her do.

Monday was one of the most stormy days I ever knew in Turkey. A ride of 5 miles brought us to the Halys. We found the temporary bridge partially removed to save it, as the water was high and rising. Piles of bags and bundles were lying by the ferry-boat and several men and donkeys were waiting on each side the river. Only one boatman was there and nothing could be done without two. Here, as, in the drizzling rain, we stood "shivering on the brink", with no idea how long we must wait for the needed man, there was a grand opportunity for the exercise of patience. We were not very severely taxed, however, for in less than half an hour he came, we crossed in safety, and in the middle of the p.m., wet and muddy, we arrived in Moonjasoon, where, to our great surprise, Mr. and Mrs. Fowle had arrived a few minutes before. I had an ~~little~~ examination of the school of 40 pupils; in the evening brethren and sisters came in and

and were very cordial and every thing indicated a healthy state of the work. The congregation numbers about 90. The people pay $40.00 toward the support of their pastor. Two of their ablest men do not give as much as we think and their brethren think they ought to give. The rest do well.

Tuesday, in coming home, we had one of those hard and trying experiences of which you in our civilized country can know little. Having an extra animal, a donkey, that did not lead well, to get home, we just let him trot on according to his good pleasure. At length, wandering a little from the road he got mired and we saved him with the greatest difficulty. This accident with the storm of both Monday and Tuesday made a bad beginning for the touring of Mr. and Mrs. Fowle. Mrs. Farnsworth does not get strong, and Mrs. S. is not well. The rest of our circle are in good condition.

Recd May

The summing up of this tour is this— ~~Absent~~ Time 20 days. Travel, 219 miles. Out-stations visited, 9. Schools examined, 10. Aggregate pupils 333. Aggregate of nine congregations, 735. Candidates for girls boarding school, 6, of whom 4 will pay their own expenses. Candidates for Station class 22— The average of their ages, 17.

The Kingdom is coming. Wait patiently. Pray earnestly. Watch continually. Forward the supplies. Your Bro.

W. A. Farnsworth

Talas, Apr. 8: 1879

Rev. Dr. Clark,

My Dear Bro.

Thanks for your very kind note of Feb. 5th. I can only say, May the Lord guide in regard to the location of the Fowles. Thanks that they could be here this winter. I know not what our future is to be. Mrs. F. continues much as she has been. We now propose to take her to Con. for medical advice, at the time of the Con. meeting & hope for the best. Mr. Staver is off for a little tour to Nigdé, Nigdé &c. Left last Friday and is, (D.V.) to be home next week. I am writing the Station report, this week, hope to get it done this week & to be off for a trip to Soongoorlu, Yozgat &c, Monday. Expect to start for An. meeting about May 1st, Miss C. the Fowles & Mrs. F. with me, to go via Angora and Istanos, (with wagons) I send you, with this a copy of our Tab. View. I dare say you will not care to keep it, as you will soon receive the same, in brief, through the Miss. Sect and if so please send this to Bro. Bartlett. He ought to be here as early in the Autumn as practicable because of Station class and other important matters.

In greatest haste, Your W. A. Farnsworth

768.

Talas, (Cesarea) April 30: 1879.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D. D.

For. Sech. of the A. Board

Dear Bro.

Yours of Mch. 22: came to hand yesterday. Many thanks. Very glad of the good news about funds. The Lord give us all wisdom that we may be wise and faithful stewards. We have been prospered in all our plans since my note of Apr. 8th. Made the trip to Soongoorlu &c. according to program, returning the 24th. Had I time to report the trip I think you would regard it as no less important than the one reported Apr. 3. Especially was the visit necessary for the somewhat distracted churches at Soongoorlu and Yozgat. If expressed gratitude is a reward I had an abundance, especially at Yozgat. Mr. Stover returned Monday, week, and was so much pleased with his experience that he proposes to start out again soon & she is so well that she thinks of going with him. Our wagons are in the court, our trunks packed, our tent ready and we expect to start for our long journey in the morning. Are, D. V. to have an ordination at Istanoze the 10 & 11th. Hope Carrie's letter to Mrs. Clark may be as effectual ~~[illegible]~~ as you anticipate. May the Lord be with us at the An. meeting. Love to all my dear brethren at the rooms. As ever, Yours

W. A. Farnsworth

P. S. Miss Closson has yours of March 10th for which she is grateful. Will write soon. She makes one of our merry party just starting for a journey, with carts of from 800 to 1000 miles.

W. A. L.

April 30, 1877

Rec'd May 26.

Broosa, May 26: 1879.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D. D.
For. Sect. of the A. B. C. F. M.
Boston, Mass.

My Dear Bro.

You may be glad to know that we brought up here safely last Wed. having made our journey of 399 miles in three weeks. The first half of the way we were in our own field and were doing important missionary work. Spent our first Lord's day at Kir Schehr which is the geographical centre of the Cesarea field as now constituted. This town appears in our Sab. view for the first time this year. The Armenian community is small, perhaps 250 or 300 souls. We found one of the members of our station class doing good service here, in school nearly all the people being very glad to ~~send to his school~~ patronise him. We had very pleasant meeting and the ladies were much pleased with their meetings with the women. Heavy rains put us back one day so that we did not reach Angora till Friday. Spent the Sab. there and had a nice congregation. Though a hard and an expensive field Angora will yield fruit if worked efficiently. The preacher is an improvement on the one of last year though we are by no means sure that he is just the man for the place. The school has improved but the teacher left them at the time of our visit and we shall try to give them a good female teacher —

Monday we came on to Istanos. "In conformity with the action of the Evangelical union and the vote of the Istanos church we came prepared to ordain and install a pastor over that church. The pastor of the Moonjasoon and also that of the ~~Soongoorlu~~ church came on with us. And Monday, May 12 the council was organized. A large congregation, 300 or more including the Armenian priests, listened with deep interest to the examination of the candidate for ~~1½ hours~~ an hour and a half. The next morning another hour was given to the examination. This was followed by the more formal ordination exercises which passed off very pleasantly and to the great delight of all the people. The Soongoorlu pastor preached an excellent sermon, the Moonjasoon pastor gave a rousing charge to the pastor, and Mr. Fowle made his first public appearance in Turkish by the reading of the scriptures and a hymn. We found 89 pupils in the school which is taught by two teachers, one supported by the people and one by the Board. Made arrangements for receiving six girls to our Station High school for girls in Talas. three of whom are to pay their own expenses. We also accepted two from Angora. We brought home to Angora one girl who has been in our school a year. She has won for herself a large place in the affections of her teachers and is soon to occupy a very important place as wife of the young pastor in Istanos. Would that you could have been with us on this delightful visit to this thriving out-station. The nice dinner served for us under the trees four miles from Istanos where coming in, the cordial welcome sung by about 45 boys when nearing the village, the liberal hospitality which abounded to all the guests, and the very quiet and systematic way in which every thing was done, all would have delighted and encouraged you. We rejoice now in seeing five of our six churches enjoying the labors of faithful pastors and the sixth is prospering, for the present, under the labors of an efficient preacher."

On leaving Istanaze we came into regions unknown to us. At Sivri Hissar we found a large town with some 15,000 Turks and 4,000 Armenians. At Eski Scheher we spent the Sab. This large town, famous for its Meerschaum, is a peculiarly bigoted place and though many families of Greeks and Armenians reside here and have done so for years, the Turks refuse them the possession of houses, compelling them to live in Khans. One week ago last Sab. May 16, we saw a sacrifice made in honor of the right, just coming from these old fanatics, of Armenians to buy land and build houses. Wed. p.m. May 21st we came into Broosa, somewhat weary but, all of us, as we hope, stronger than when we left Caesarea. Certainly Mrs. F. is much better now than she has been at any time since last July. Mrs. Dr. Bassion has examined her case very carefully and says, very positively, that she has no organic disease but great nervous debility and consequent derangement of the system

What she needs is rest, sleep and change of air. The journey is good for her. We hope she will get enough of all these and, before Sept. will be quite well. We have been sorry to remain so long in B. (from Wed. evening to 3 o'clock Tues. morning but the time has passed quickly and we are somewhat rested so that I hope we can enjoy the meetings, which will have been begun several hours, I suppose, when we arrive, D. V. tomorrow. Two weeks from tomorrow we hope our faces will be turned towards Konia and Cesarea. Had a very pleasant day yesterday. Preached in the morning, in the very neat Prot. Church, to a Cong. of about 300, the most civilized, homelike congregation that I have ever seen in Turkey. In the p. m. talked to the Greek Cong. in Kayahbashee. Find several quite nice schools here, Miss Rappleye's for Greek girls with 30 pupils, the Normal school, (so called) with 60 boys and the Orphan Asylum with 27 girls besides several other schools. The chu is suffering very greatly from the lack of an efficient pastor The Station must suffer for lack of missionary oversight and guidance unless the coming meeting find means to fill the gap. Met here our friend the English V. Consul on his way home to Angor and this p. m. he has introduced me to Capt. Cooper on his way t Cesarea as probable V. Consul and to another English gentleman his way to Konia with the same prospects. Turkey is moving. Pard haste and believe me, with the kind regards of all our party, Truly yours Bro. W. A. Fa

Recd June 16

Talas, (Cesarea) July 7th 1879.

Rev. N. G. Clark. D.D.
For. Sec. of the A.B.C.F.M.
Boston.

My Dear Bro.

You may be anxious to know of our return journey. I am glad to say that the experiment of going to Con. over land and with native (Tartar) wagons, has proved, in our estimation, *a grand success*. We have reported the trip *to* Broosa. We made the remainder of the journey easily as you might expect, arriving in Con. the P.M. of Tuesday, May 27th a few hours after the meeting began. We had a pleasant, busy, and I hope, profitable meeting. as you will see from records long since forwarded. It closed Thursday, June 12 and in the a.m. of the 13th, leaving Mrs. F. to the care of the best doctor we could find we started on our homeward trip. For the first 90 miles after leaving Broosa our route lay over the same road as in going ~~to Broosa~~. At Eski Scheher it diverged, going farther S. and Sat. evening, June 21st found us at Ak Scheher we having made an average of 12 hours travel a day for six consecutive days. Our visit to this place seemed timely. You have heard of the few brethren here and of their very terrible affliction in the sudden death of their young preacher.

I do not remember to have seen a community so completely *stunned* by such a blow. Their two schools and all their meetings *barely* *exist* and seemed *ready* to *die*. We did what we could to encourage and revive them. Especially did Miss Closson do much to arouse the young woman from Marissa who is teaching here, and we hope our efforts were not wholly without good result. Surely the people seemed very grateful. Though this community is young and, in numbers, very small, it seems particularly strong financially. They assured me that they were prepared to give 1 £. Turkish, a month for their school. May the Lord send this people a good preacher.

Mr. P.N. brought us to Konia. The Lord has sent friends to protect our preacher and, despite pretty severe and persistent efforts, to drive ~~the preacher~~ him from his house, he has held on and we found him in quiet possession. Wisely or unwisely, he had been drawn into a pretty serious quarrel with a prominent Armenian priest. Some two months ago this priest, in conversation which was immediately reported to the preacher, used very abusive language, speaking of the Protestants as *deceivers*, *liars* &c. The wisest plan, undoubtedly, would have been for the preacher to take no notice of it. Instead of this he wrote a note to the priest protesting against such ~~charges~~ declarations and asking that he meet him and establish his charges. To this the priest replied in a very defiant tone, reiterating his charges in a most offensive way. Now it was too late for the preacher to retire and he appealed to the council of Armenian notables. After long delay the preacher met with an equally severe rebuff there. Then he presented a complaint to the civil government, for defamation of character. A few days after this complaint and before it came to trial we arrived in Konia. I was asked by leading Armenians to use my influence for a settlement of the matter. This I was very glad to do. The offending priest, taking with him another priest and several prominent Armenians, including the man who had especially abused the preacher in the council, came to me, at the house of the preacher ~~and preacher~~, and made as humble a confession as could reasonably be expected and all shook hands cordially, promising to keep the peace and treat one another politely hereafter— Afterwards the priest took my hand and expressed very cordial thanks for what I had done saying that "God had sent me." Thus, much as this affair was to be deprecated in its beginnings we think the Lord has overruled it for good—

The Prot. brethren at Konia have enjoyed a great triump in securing from the Government a very convenient place for a burying ground. In this as in other matters they recognize the hand of a protecting Providence. A very prominent and influential Mohammedan from Constantinople, a friend of Dr. Hamlin, familiarly known as English Aly Bey, has been of very ~~great~~ service to the preacher in all his matters with the Government. This same Aly Bey is very anxious that we open a good school in Konia of a high order, and says that he will furnish us a good building lot if we will do so.

Friday morning we left Konia and made Ak Sarai Sat. night, having made the wonderful distance of 16 hours Sat. The persecution matters of Chelteck, the little Greek village 8 miles from Ak Sara seems to have spent themselves and we hope for peace. The brethren in Ak Sarai are in a bad way because of "root of bitterness" that have sprung up. Came into Talas ear Wed. P.M. having made our 156 hours of travel from Bro to Talas in 14 days, giving us more than 11 hours a day. Tho we were somewhat tired we were vigorous and well. The wagons are a wonderful improvement on horse back trave With them Konia is but 5 days from Talas. We are very glad th Bro. Bartlett is bringing a new wagon. Our single wagon did good service on this journey.

Tues. A.M. July 8th. Yesterday's post, received after writing the above, brought your letter, about June 10th & it is with Bro. Stevens also Mr. Fowles of May 7th. I have to acknowledge also yours of Apr. 29th and of May 9th to me. We rejoice that Carrie is to be with us and that Mr. Fowle is finally transferred to this Mission and located here. May God's blessing be added in such a way as to convince all observers that this was His ordering! What should I now do in my loneliness but for them!

I do not know whether Mr. Stevens has written you of late. Mrs. S. sprained her ankle quite badly some six weeks ago and is still very lame. Her general health seems pretty good. We suppose that Dr. Thom is now on his way to Talas, will arrive next week. We are about going to the mountain for rest and better air: go to Aly Dagh, a pleasant ride of an hour from Talas to our tent, and yet 2.000 feet above our home here. Think I shall go this P.M. Others will follow tomorrow. I saw our English Consuls in Broosa and Con. Hope to see them here next week. They left Broosa a week before I did but I left Konia before they arrived there— Very glad that Carrie's letter to Mrs. C. was so timely. Kind regards to her, also to Dr. Alden and Mr. Ward & all friends at the Rooms.

Pardon haste & Believe me, As ever, Yours W. A. Farnsworth

Talas. July 7. 1879.

Rec'd Aug. 4.

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Tent, Ali Dagh, (Mt. Ali) near Talas. Aug. 13. 1879.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D. D.

Secr. of the A. B. C. F. M. &c.

My Dear Bro.

Here I am sitting in the door of my tent, 5.550 feet above the sea. A few rods away are the ruins of the church of St. Bassil, the most distinguished of the Greek Fathers. The Greek name of the mountain is St. Bassil. Came up here four weeks ago yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Fowle were here with me about three weeks but moved down a week ago. Miss Closson came and brought some 30 of her girls and remained about two weeks. Now for the last week I have been alone save a boy to cook for me & a Turk for watchman &c. Go down about twice a week to look after things in the city &c. and to preach on Sunday. Am trying to rest.

You will be glad to know that the Stavers have a nice boy about a week old. The child seems quite strong and well. Mrs. S. is better than we feared she would be. But you will be very sorry to know that Dr. Thom recommends, very strongly, that they start for the U. S. as soon as she can endure the journey. Have you (has the Treasurer) ever passed to the Cesarea Station, the $1.000 voted about New years. 1878, for church building in Nigdé and Ingub? The people were promptly informed of the action and the conditions and cheerfully and earnestly worked to secure as much as possible. Nigdé has raised 100 L. T. & Ingub 70. Pass the $1,000, to increase.

I hear that the Prud. com. is not favorably impressed with the recommendation as to a church edifice at Pera, made by the late An. meeting. Please recall the history of the work in Con. Has the policy of distrust and suspition been the successful one? Remember, this oldest Prot. church in Turkey, has never had a house to dwell in. Remember that it would have had one many years ago but for missionary interfearance, (a misunderstanding? as it is now claimed.) Now the people have about 1.000 £. They pledge in all 1.500 £.T. and 5,000 is supposed to be necessary to buy and build in a desirable quarter. The written opinions as passed into the committee that had the matter under consideration, after very full discussion, opinions not of voters only but of all missionaries present, were, with slight modifications, if I mistake not more than two in favor to one against. On many things that were voted we could not have got a stronger expression. It is a doubtful thing we admit. But the Home in Con. backed by so very small a Prot. community, was a doubtful experiment. I might mention others. There is a spirit of distrust in every meeting of our mission which if once universal would, I am confident, ruin our work. Cesarea could not endure it, I am sure. At Con., does the Prudential com., wish the policy of suspition and distrust to be adopted? Whatever the Com. may wish, its action in this case will necessarily be a strong approval of one side or the other according to that action — Pardon so much and believe me, Your fel. laborer

W. A. Farnsworth —

Rec'd Sept. 11.

772.

Cesarea, Dec. 3: 1879

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.
Foreign Sect. of the A.B.C.F.M. &c

My Dear Bro.

I am unwilling to let another post go without writing you a word. I send with this a letter addressed to Prof. Mead which you will please to read and forward to Oberlin, Ohio. Wish I had time to speak more at length about the matter here referred to. Very great evil must result from anything that seems as if we were trying to be "Lord~~ing it~~ over God's heritage".

The case of this young man, Filian, is a somewhat doubtful one yet I am sure that the best way is to hope for good and treat him accordingly. Nothing has been proved against him that would injure his standing in the eyes of good people. He will, if he lives, be a strong power. Let good people do what they can to make that power one for good.

I hope that Bro. Tracy has written you of the meeting of the Central Evangelical Union: We had a very full meeting - seven pastors and a large number of preachers from the whole field occupied by these three stations, and it was, to me, a cause of great joy to see so many men of culture and ability in consultation about the interests of Christ's Kingdom in Cappadocia, Pontus and Galatia.

Our preachers were there from Gemerek and Everek, from Nigdé and Bor, from Konia and from Angora

They seemed to me to be a fine set of fellow laborers, and of this I am sure, that it was one of the hardest working meetings that I ever attended. I was one of a committee of seven that sat four nights in hard work till after midnight and there was another committee that worked about as hard.

Wed. Dec. 10th I was interrupted and could not get off my letter and another busy week has brought the time for another post to go. I must not speak of the meeting of the mission further only to say that the efforts to settle up troubles in the Yozgat and also in the Sungurlu church were successful and each has a new lease of life with a good prospect of usefulness. The question of young men's going to Europe and America to study was up and the feeling manifested by our best men even, at our supposed or real opposition was very strong, not to say, *bitter*.

From Yozgat I went on to Samsun to meet Mrs. F. I found her somewhat improved and she has improved on the journey and since our arrival nearly four weeks ago. Yet she is not well and we are, seemingly by necessity, so situated that she cannot have the quiet & rest she needs.

Our Talas preacher, Garabit Kullenjian, went on to Marsovan with us and was married to their beloved teacher in the Fem. boarding school, Maitsa Khanum & we had the company of the bride and groom on our return. Mr. Bartlett's new wagon did admirable service, I taking it clear through to S. and returning with it in good condition despite very unfavorable weather. At the time of our return we had a great deal of rain and, of course, very bad mud.

It is now too late to write you of my very pleasant trip to Hadjin in company with Bro. Perry of Sivas and Mr. Fowle, to assist at the ordination of the new pastor Mr. Sarkis Devirian. We had a delightful time both in the public exercises and in the seasons of sweet intercourse with the brethren, also with those brave workers, Mrs. Coffing and Miss Spencer. We hope that our visit was of real service to our good brethren of Marash—

Immediately after returning from Hadjin I made a trip to Urgub, performed a marriage ceremony, spent a pleasant Sab. and visited the very interesting chapels cut in the rocks three miles from that place. Of this visit I intended to make a letter. When you visit us I will take you over and show you those neat little Greek chapels, many of the paintings, fresh as if newly made, and quite beautiful—

I need not tell you how glad we were to see our associates, the Bartletts, after their delightful visit to the home land. They had a perilous and exceedingly trying journey and I am no sure that they are, even now, what they would have been had it been made with ordinary ease and comfort, and freedom from anxiety and excitement. They were hurried on because of Mrs. Stevens critical condition and came in alone after dark, in the rain instead of being met and escorted by hosts of friends as was their right and the desire of their fellow laborers. Some of us who had been out nearly all day to meet them did not get in till after dark and yet we failed. I am just home from Roomdigin, 24 miles N. E. of C. where I spent the Sab. For six months there has been serious trouble between the preacher and so of his flock but for reasons, good or bad, we failed make the much needed visit till last Sat. Taking with me my fellow laborer for more than twenty years. Hj. Haroutune, (Gemerek preacher) I went Sat. and left 10 a.m. yesterday and I can assure you we worked very hard till we mounted our horses for the return. The trip entirely successful, quarrels were settled, subscriptions for the preachers Sal. paid and new ones made for 1880 and we c loaded with benedictions. Mr. Fowle left us a week ago ~~to~~ for Ak Sarai, Konia, Nigde &c. Mrs. Stevens case is more hopeful

Pardon haste & Believe me, Ever, Yours W. A. Farnsworth

Rev. W. A. Farnsworth

To whom it may concern.

Cesarea Turkey Dec 3-1879

773

The bearer Mr. H. Tilian of

Recd Jan. 26-1880.

Billias, Turkey, was for nearly three years in the employ of the Cesarea Station as an unlicensed preacher or Helper. He labored with several congregations and everywhere with more than ordinary success.

Mr. Tilian did not in some cases manifest that degree of self-denial that the missionaries wished to see. There were reports of his having said things that were slanderous and not true, but those reports he denies and I hope that they were false.

He would have been employed longer by the Cesarea Station but for the financial difficulties and his employers felt that it was his duty to go home

Ce

and settle. Mr. Jelian is certainly capable of becoming a very useful man and it will afford me very great pleasure to know, that good people are helping him to such an education as will fit him for the highest service in the cause of the common Master

(signed) W. A. Farnsworth

Caesarea. Turkey.
Dec. 3. 1879.

News Circular. No 2.

Ulu Dagh proved a good health retreat for the members of the station who were able to enjoy it. The girls of the Boarding-School were there also about two weeks and the result is a great increase of vital energy. Aug. 20th the little one that the Lord loaned to our station went to be with those that sing the "New Song". Near the close of Aug. Messrs Farnsworth & Fowle joined Capt. Cooper in the ascent of Mt. Argaeus. The expedition was a perfect success, the quantity of snow being unusually small & the ascent from Everek easy. The artificial passage thro' the Mt. near the top is no myth. One mouth looks south to the Taurus and the other north to the plains of Caesarea and the Halys. Boiling water indicated the height of the Mt. to be 18,100 ft. Since Sept. 5th we have been having a delightful visit with Mr Perry of Sivas. Sept. 7th to 10th we gave to a tour to Hadjin where we (Messrs Perry, Farnsworth and Fowle) joined Messrs Montgomery & Christie & Pastor Sarkis of Sis in ordaining and installing over that independent church of 60 members Mr Sarkis Devrian — a native of Hadjin. We also had the privilege of meeting here Mrs. Coffing and Miss Spencer. The former is now building a house thus carrying on the work that mob violence prevented her husband's doing just 18 years ago. The Marash Station Boarding-School for girls is to be at Hadjin after the present year. We embraced this opportunity to visit Shar — 11 hrs nearly south of Azizia and 9 hrs north of H. on the Sarus river. Here are some of the most interesting ruins to be found in Asia Minor. The Amphitheatre with its twenty rows of seats, ~~the~~ which might accommodate 3,000 persons; the four entrances to these seats (two to the lower set of ten rows and two to the upper) and the building where were kept the wild beasts, Rev. W. A. Farnsworth.

Talas, Sept. 29, 1879

Rec'd Oct. 27

are all in a good state of preservation. The inner door-way to the temple of Bellona—the goddess of war—still stands. The posts are each composed of two stones making a height of some twenty feet, with a width of ten feet. The cap still lies in place. All these are of white marble polished like a mirror. The high priest of this temple had 6,000 slaves—men and women—for the temple service, and in rank, he was only inferior to the king of Cappadocia. The Greek inscriptions here are numerous. Many of them Mr Christie has copied. Beyond all question this was Comana Cappadocia. It is a fine field for the Archaeologist.

Mr and Mrs. Bartlett arrived via Broosa & Angora Sept 26th, after an absence of 16½ months. Dr Davis and family and Miss Chamberlain came with them. One of their three wagons was stopped by six Circassians for about two minutes on the 2nd day out fr. Broosa and relieved of the value of some 80£ in money and goods. No violence but a grand display of revolvers. Mrs. Staver has already improved decidedly under the Dr's care, tho' she is still very feeble. Mrs. Farnsworth remains in Constple but may be able to return in a month or two. While rejoicing at the return of our associates, we mourn the loss to our working force occasioned by the illness of Mrs. F & Mrs. S, and by the resignation of our teacher Marashli Yenovkian Sarkis and also by the serious sickness of Pastor Michail. Dr D & fam. expect to remain for a time, perhaps thro. the winter. Mr Perry with Miss C. hopes to reach Sivas on Friday. Messrs Bartlett & Farnsworth with Miss Closson propose to attend the meeting of the Union wh. meets at Yozgat Oct 13th.

Talas, Sept. 29th '79. W. A. Farnsworth

Cesarea News Circular No 3.

The height of Mt. Argeas should be 13.100 feet, not 8.100 as appeared by mistake in ~~c~~ circular No 2. Oct 3-6 Mr Farnsworth made a trip to Urgub and besides doing important missionary work visited the very interesting ruins at Goreme. It is a Byzantine city cut in the rocks. These caves extend along a narrow valley for three miles or more, if report may be trusted. Nearly all the places which we visited were once Greek chapels; the paintings, representing Bible scenes, are numerous, and some of them, well executed, and wonderfully well preserved. Early in Oct, after a very creditable examination, three were sent from the Talas school, girls to Angora and the regions North of Cesarea. 6 others have gone to Konia, Gemerek, Bor, and other places. 28 in all have gone out, and most of them are doing good work. Others have come into the school, the present number of pupils being 30. The meeting of the Central Evangelical Union at Yozgat, Oct 13th-20th was the largest yet held by that body, being attended by two missionaries, and five pastors of the Cesarea field, and preachers from Angora, Konia, Nigdeh and other places. From the Marsovan field by Mr Tracy two pastors and several preachers and delegates, and by one delegate and two other laborers from the Sivas field. It was a very hard working meeting, and was richly rewarded by successfully settling difficulties in the Yozgat, and also in the Sungurlu church. Evening prayer meetings were attended by very large and attentive audiences. From this meeting Mr Farnsworth went to Samsun, where he met Mrs F. on her return from Constantinople. The return journey was made without serious trouble, despite rain, snow, and mud, and Nov 14th a crowd of friends met them, and the Talas preacher, Kulendgian Garabet and his bride, Maritsa Khanum, for nine years a beloved teacher in the Female Boarding School at Marsovan. Mrs F. is much improved by her stay in Constantinople. The first week in Nov. our Station class of 13 members resumed study under the more especial instruction and care of Mr & Mrs Bartlett. The Farnsworths, and Fowle's are now residing in the city, and Mrs Dodd & daughters make their home with them, while the Dr remains in Talas to be near Miss Staver, who though very low, is the Dr thinks improving slowly. Dec 3d Mr Fowle left for a trip to Urgub Aksarai, Konia &c. Hopes to be home Christmas Eve. Mr Farnsworth has just returned from Roomdigin, where quarrels of six months standing between helpers and people were settled, old subscriptions collected, new ones made, and the work set in a fair way promising progress the coming months. Thanksgiving was appropriately celebrated by a general gathering around the generous board of the Bartletts at Talas. A great, and bitter cry comes to us from nearly all our students and employé's for a more liberal support. A Mejidia, they declare, does not buy as much as formerly. Marsovan Theol. Sem. furnishes us with laborers for the winter for Urgub, Aksarai, Istanos, Injirli, Alanja, Gemerek, and Azizia, and the preparatory class at the same time, gives us Greek teachers for Urgub and Ghelteh. Mr Staver, despite constant watching by the bedside of his wife since Aug 7th, has kept the accounts of the station, in a most satisfactory manner. Capt. Cooper, our English Vice Consul, whose society we have enjoyed greatly since last July, left for Adana Nov 19th. Reforms in Turkish administration move slowly if they do really move. About 100 horsemen have just arrived in town to strengthen the police force of the city and its surroundings. In several weeks there has been little complaint of robbery, and business of all kinds is unusually good.

W. A. Farnsworth

Caesarea. Dec. 12th 1879.

776.

Cesarea, Jan. 26: 1880

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D. Sect. &c.

My Dear Bro.

With this I send you our Miss Circular No. 4. I am sure that Tea-party will interest you. Despite many discouragements we are making progress. I have not yet got up our statistics for the past year and have failed to write you the usual new years letter. We are, for whatever reasons, more behind in our work than usual. The winter is proving an exceedingly hard one and for that reason we are the more willing to remain at home for the present. You will be glad to know that Mrs. F. continues to improve despite the extra care and labor from having six boarders. Now she has gone out with Mrs. Dr. Davis and Mr. Fowle for a horse-back ride though the mercury stands at 16°. Only in 1864 and 1874 have we seen colder weather in Ces. than we have had the present month. Four days, since Jan. 1st the mercury has been down to zero, once 8° below. Yesterday the average of two observations, the lowest and the highest gave but 4°. Had communion here yesterday. Six persons were admitted to the church. Next Sunday the Pastor is to be at Zinjidery and several will be admitted there, I dare say. The most famous robber of this region has just been captured. All is quiet here but no important reforms are to be seen. We are working on a plan for a school building. Do not yet find a building lot that pleases us. Mrs. F. & the Fowles join in kind regards to you & yours. As ever, Yours W. A. Farnsworth

Recd March 1.

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177.

Cesarea, Feb. 17. 1880

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.
For. Sect. of the A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Bro.

Some years ago I was asked to write a series of letters for the "Youth's Companion" Perry Mason and Co. Publishers, 151 Washington St. Boston. I was not able to comply with the request. Now Mrs. Dr. Davis is ready to undertake such a task if the publishers of said paper desire. I am sure she holds the pen of a ready writer and I doubt not she would be able to both instruct and amuse. With this she will send a specimen of her work. If you can show it to the responsible editor and put him in communication with Mrs. Davis provided he would like to make any arrangement with her as a correspondent I shall be much obliged.

Pardon me for troubling you with this but this seemed the most feasible way that occurred to me.

Though not quite well and very much crowded with work I must add a few lines. I wrote you a few words Jan. 26th

I am very glad to say that the people here in Cesarea are moving steadily forward in the line indicated by that tea-party. In three weeks our station class will be disbanded. Then, instead of profiting by our teacher as in past years till the class is called together again and as we expected them to do this year they are to put in a new teacher at their own expense. This is but one of several things indicating progress in self support. The Talas congregation has come up to our request that they raise 5/12 of their preachers sal. this year and agree to pay, monthly, one and one fourth Turkish Liras. I have just returned from a short tour to Gemerek and vicinity and the three congregations visited all show similar progress. Gemerek promised to pay 8 Liras in 1879, towards the support of their preacher but at the end of the year only five had been paid. When I arrived, Feb. 6th, I learned that they had that day collected the remaining three Liras. They had also made their subscriptions for 1880 and had advanced from 8 to 12 £.T. Their work was further systematized by the appointment of collectors and an arrangement for their paying the same to their preacher in quarterly instalments. They also adopted a system of tuition for their schools. The little congregation at Boorhaw raise three £. T. for their preacher and ~~and~~ also adopt the same rule as Gemerek, for tuition in school, nearly ~~fifty~~ 25 cents for each pupil per year. This, though small, is an encouraging move in the direction of self support. Dendil agrees to pay one fourth of a Lira per month toward the support of its preacher or one eighth of his Sal. but the tuition goes over to another year.

The most cheering news comes to us today from Monjasoon. That little church of 26 members has been obliged to ask for extra help ever since the famine. Some of its best givers have died. Two or three that formerly gave most, for reasons good or bad, now give but little. Last year they raised only eight Liras and that with difficulty. Knowing that many were absent we dared not expect any advance on last year but they show a subscription list amounting to nearly fourteen Turkish Liras.

Surely all this shows that "the people had a mind to work". Will not "all the wall" be "joined together"?

esarea, Feb. 7, 1888

Rec'd March 22.

I came home last Friday so deeply impressed with the importance of visiting all parts of our field as soon as practicable that I am starting out again this week for a tour of three weeks to Yozgat and vicinity. At the same time Mr. Fowle expects to start for Everek and Chomaklu. Mr. Bartlett cannot leave till the station class is disbanded but hopes to go to Konia, Ak Sarai, Nigde and other places in the S.W. of our field early in March. If prospered I shall complete the survey by a trip in March to Angora and Istanose—

Our health report is, on the whole, pretty good. We feel great anxiety about Mrs. Staver but she has not seemed more cheerful or hopeful at any time since Aug. than she did this a.m. Mrs. Fowle has been able to go out to a short ride, and is doing finely. Mrs. F. is stronger than when she came from Con.

You know, of course, that Akhmet Tevfik is banished. No liberty yet for Moslems. "How long, oh, Lord, how long"! Mrs. F. and Mr. and Mrs. Fowle join in love and good wishes—

In great haste

Your Bro. & fel. laborer W. A. Farnsworth

Cesarea, March 17. 1880

Rev. N. G. Clark D. D. &c

My Dear Bro.

Though I have scarcely more than a minute for the duties of hours I will just thank you for your favor of Jan. 17. We are compelled to cry out, very often "Who is sufficient for these things", but hitherto the Lord hath helped. Have just come in from my trip of 24 days to Yozgat, Soongurlu, Sekhi Hamza &c. Sorry that my report sent with this is so badly written but the Papyrograph did not work quite right for some reason. The expression "pretty good working order" is a little too strong. The Davises are to be piloted on to S. by Mr. Fowle. I am expecting to be off for Angora next week. Mr. Bartlett will start in a few days for Konia, if he thinks his time will permit. If not I must, D.V. make a trip to that place also. It is hoped that Mrs. Staver is indeed soon to be able to journey. In this hope the Dr. joins — Pardon such a hasty word and believe me, yours truly —

W. A. Farnsworth

779.

Cesarea News Circular No 6.

We are glad to be permitted to make a good health report. Mrs Stover is now able to sit up in a chair a few moments. They hope that she may be able to leave for Constantinople the last of April. All the other members of our Station are now in pretty good working condition. Dr. Dawes and family expect to leave in a few days for Sivas. Capt. Stuart, Vice Consul of Konia, is now here en route for Sivas, to take the position of Col. Wilson while the latter resides in the [illegible] Village. The eight young men that came on from the Theol. Sem. to assist in our work four months ago have done excellent service. Indeed we have never had better reports of work accomplished than these men are permitted to make. Our Station Class, consisting of ~~eleven~~ ten men is now dismissed, and each finds an important work ready for his best efforts. Winter continues to "linger in the lap of Spring" and all our young men are much troubled at being obliged to travel at such an inclement season.

Since Feb 6th ten of our congregations in the eastern and northern portions of our field have been visited. The statistics of these several congregations do not indicate rapid progress but the growth of the spirit of self reliance and the desire to help themselves is very marked. Gemerek advances from 8£ to 12£, and appoints collectors, and promises to pay in quarterly instalments. They also adopt a system of tuition in their schools

which are unusually full and prosperous. The little
congregations of Burkan and Dendil, each makes
a good advance in the same direction. Moonja-
lebon comes forward in like proportion. Last
year it was very hard for them to raise 8£. Now
they pledge more than 12£. The few so called
brethren at Boghazlian, long left entirely alone, pledge
about 4£. if we will send them a man. The Chak
mak congregation subscribe very nearly 8£ for
their preacher. This is, perhaps, better, in proportion
to their means, than any other congregation in our
field, is doing. The people of Injirli and Alenja sub
scribe more than twice as much as in 1879, coming
up to 18£. one half of the support of their pastor.
The Soonguerlu church comes up promptly to the
12£. required of them, despite a discouragingly
low state of spiritual life in the church. The Yoz
gat church had not made subscriptions, but
all seemed determined to provide liberal things.
We have no doubt but that they will go up to
90£., and hope for even more. Sarra Moonja
raises 4£. and the school is one of our very best.
Pray that in all our field, the spiritual
may be much more than the financial progress.

W. A. F.

Cesarea. March 16th 1880

Cesarea, Apr. 27. 1880

Rev. N. G. Clark D. D.
For. Secy. of the A.B.C.F.M.
Boston, Mass.

My Dear Bro.

I have yours of Mr. 1st I am very sorry that there is so little of that cordial social and religious intercourse between Missionaries and native pastors and preachers. We wish it but do not know how to secure it— Of course the fault is all on the part of the people. We Missionaries are too wise and too good to make any mistakes in such matters. (This is the feeling of the "natural man")—

I have also another letter from you, without date, but received later. This is addressed to the Station and has reference to an associate for Miss Closson and to the sale of Mr. Stovers furniture &c. I dare say that Miss C. has written about the former. Last week the station voted in favor of Mrs. Giles' being invited to return to her work in this field. The matter will be brought before the An. Meeting at Con. We hope that the way will be made plain before her and that she may return very soon. She has a very large place in the affections of the people in all the field; is a very quiet but very efficient worker—

Ap. 27 1880

This action of the station in reference to Mrs. G. does not contemplate any change in regard to our previous request for Miss Burrage. I think that Miss C. only wishes for the older of those two sisters. Trust she has written.

Mr. and Mrs. Stover started on the long anticipated journey last Mo. Apr. 21st. Very sad indeed is the fact that very much and severe sickness has, to such an extent, made efficient missionary work impossible and that now they are obliged to leave the pressing harvest ~~work~~. The Lord make their path plain before them, restoring health and making them efficient and successful works in that portion of his vineyard that seemeth to him best. Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett are piloting them on. The new wagon comes in as just *the thing* to get on the sick one to the coast. We hear from them after the third day's journey: were getting on better than our fears.

Mr. Fowle seems to have succeeded well in taking the Dr. and family on to Sivas. This gave him the opportunity of seeing out station at Gemerek and vicinity. He has now been over nearly all the field. He has taken the treasury. Now he and Carrie are very busy moving to Talas: to Mr. Stover's house-

Neither of them is quite so strong as we could wish: trust that when accustomed to the climate they may be better. Mrs. F. continues about as when I last wrote; wants to go with me on my next tour but our friends oppose and we are not quite sure that they are not in the right.

Last week's post brought a letter from you to Bro. Bartlett containing a copy (translation) of a letter of our pastor Kérópé addressed to Mr. H. Minassian of Con. We are exceedingly sorry that he should write such a letter. I am not sure that I am not
# or are disposed to magnify the faults of our native brethren
sorry that persons who are ready to say "I told you so", # should know that he wrote it. The letter was written under the provocation of Mr. Barrows' letter ~~and~~ as presented by Mr. Minassian and Mr. Herrick's unfortunate remark, "Send them back". The letter itself is ungenerous, not to say untrue, but the native people sometimes, under strong temptations, express themselves ungenerously. Even missionaries sometimes fall into this bad habit. I have before me a letter in which a most excellent missionary says of one good man who has been a missionary, and of another man who is not and never was a missionary or an American even but, I hope, a good man, ~~so I need not call him good~~." It seems to me that "so and so, and so and so" are His Satanic Majesty's menial agents to do all that they can to hinder and destroy" –

Now I understand this remark and I know that the
good Bro. who made it, in confidence, had not the slig
est intention of throwing these men overboard. Neither
our pastor disposed to throw the missionaries overboa
though he does, in that letter, use ungenerous languag
I have just made a most delightful trip with him
to Nigdé and he assisted me there in strictly mission
work as ~~no~~ few missionaries could have done and the mann
in which he urged me to remain and assist in the work
that more especially falls to him was very cordial and
earnest. I am glad to say that though my time would
not allow me to remain he, together with the excellen
preacher there, accomplished their work, including th
of urging the people to provide more liberal things in the m
ter of self support, in a most admirable manner.

Would that we all of us could profit by the lessons tha
our relations to our fellow workers (native) are fitted t
teach but so far from that, the ~~only~~ thought that ~~seem~~
~~to~~ arises in the minds of ~~many persons~~ most of us, perhaps I may say all, is, "What wic
and ungrateful people these natives are". Could they
we throw ourselves less on the defensive the result might
good. But so long as we insist that "we do counse
them in every thing", and they, that "we put them down", ~~and that we make no~~
~~takes~~ we shall, I fear, be unable to secure that
perfect harmony that our work, our professions and our mas

April 15th I returned from a delightful trip of twenty ~~four~~ three days to Nigdeh, B~~ue~~or, Konia, Ak~~[illegible]~~ Serai &c. Spent but one night at Nigdeh, as the Pastor was competent for the work to be done there and my time was limited. I am very sorry to say that the people of this place have failed to secure a place of worship. Their necessity in this regard is pressing, but their enemies have triumphed hitherto. We expected the brethren to raise 10 £. T. for their preacher. They very cheerfully accept of 12 £. and also of 3 £. towards the salary of the teacher. I spent a Sunday at Bor and had a very pleasant time. The work is making good progress, the school, taught by one of Miss Closson's girls is a success, and the people are paying 4 £. T. while we expected them to pay only ~~two~~ 3 £. and for 1881 they promise 6 £. My visit to Konia proved to be very timely. The preacher is a very peculiar man. He succeeds, for a time, very well, works very hard and with success. Then he is not desired, but his work remains. He was really very useful at Chomakhlu and at Everek, and we hope his work at Konia will remain. His troubles with the people were settled up but he has resigned and is to return to Marash.

The school, in charge of one of our girls, is doing admirably. The people, besides paying the expenses of fuel &c. for school, pay 2¼ £. on Sal. while we expected only 2 £. They promise 4 £. in 1881. What shall we do for Konia? It is an important post. Who will take the place of the preacher who is leaving?

"I spent two days in Ak Serai, found the school prospering under Rebecca. She is a native of that place, has been in Mrs Talas school about two and a half years and has now proved that she can be a good teacher. The day that I arrived there one of the members of our station class arrived from Cesarea to take the school and she came on with me to pursue her studies.

WCR

Have no preacher for Ak Serai; only this boy who takes the school. Had a pleasant Sab. at Chettek, the little Greek village of which you have heard. Had communion, baptisms &c. At New Schehr I found a new and hopeful work. You must wait for future developments as I cannot report today. Have now there a school of 25 pupils. It is a very nice town of 25.000 or 30.000 people!! While at Urgub one of the hardest storms of the season came on. Sent a Tel. that I was delayed and reached home safely Apr. 15th. The next day went to Talas to gather up the tangled threads of business, prepare estimates for 1881 &c. then to Zingi Dere returning the 19th. Am now about starting for Angora. You will be glad to know that many of our congregations are doing more for their own institutions than we dared to estimate, and that after much more than usual consultation with the people our estimated from the people for 1881 are about 70 per ct more than last year. Pardon haste &

Believe me, As ever, Your Bro. & Fel. laborer
W. A. Farnsworth

P.S. Kind regards from Mrs. F. & the Fowles. We will work too hard. - Miss Closson is living with her girls. Anxious for her. -

Cesarea (Talas) June 18: 1880—

N. G. Clark D.D.
Foreign Sect. of the A.B.C.F.M.
Boston. Mass.

My Dear Bro.

Thanks for yours of Ap. 14th addressed to the Cesarea Station, also for that of ~~May~~ Ap. 19th to myself. In the former letter you refer to the proposed school building. I confess that we have acted in a hesitating manner. I have not felt quite sure just what to do. We are now waiting impatiently for the return of the Bartletts and the full report of the An. meeting.

My last to you, was written April 27th In that I reported our associates, the Farnsworths, as having begun their homeward journey. No doubt they have kept you informed of their movements. It is cause for profound gratitude that they can report so favorably from Constantinople.

May 5th I started on a tour to Angora and parts of Galatia. I went with a Tatar wagon, taking with me Gulchudu, (Lady Rose) our best Bible reader, to look after the work among the women, as neither of the missionary ladies was able to accompany me—

P.S. Glad to hear of the appointment of Miss F. Burrage— "I hope she will come soon, strong and of a good courage"!! F—

P.P.S. New English V.C. just arrived, Lieut. Bennet; fine appearing fellow, with a young Englishman for an interpreter— It seems as if Gladstone intends to out-do Beaconsfield in his own line. If Had the foreign policy of G. in opposition been pursued the last three years, so far as England is concerned, there would have been left no Eastern question— F—

Sat. night, the fourth day, brought us to Denek Maden, about 110 miles from Cesarea and 65 from Angora. This is a nice town having a population of about 200 Armenians, 600 Greeks and 750 Turks. Our attention was first called, especially, to this place as a field for preaching the gospel, by the Angora ~~pastor~~ preacher and the Istanoz pastor who spent a Sunday there some eight months ago. Many of the Armenians and some of the Greeks are Cesareans. We had a delightful Sat. About forty persons attended a preaching exercise and the Bible reader had much conversation with many women who are enlightened. There are about twenty families here that would welcome a Prot. teacher and preacher had we the right man for the place—

"We spent two weeks in Angora. The work there seems to be making substantial progress. The Prot. community now numbers fifty souls. In the school there are more than fifty pupils. The teacher needs a good sister with her to act as bible reader going from house to house visiting the parents of the school children and others. Gulduche visited several families nearly every day. It is of great importance that we reach the homes of this most bigoted Papal city—

The congregations were attentive and the second Sab. the Lord's supper was solemnized. Some fourteen persons, including the English Vice Consul and an English merchant doing business here, joined in the exercise. It is hoped that there are others, residents of Angora, who are worthy to be admitted to church fellowship but such must be admitted as members of the Ista~~[illegible]~~nos church, and it was thought best that they wait a little longer. It is a great cause for gratitude that our English friends here give us both ~~both~~ moral and material aid. Evidently Armenians, Greeks and Papists look upon Protestants with less of contempt than they did one year ago.

We have not ventured to make out our estimates for Angora for 1881 but have left a blank to be filled by our delegates after hearing from me and learning what the people could be expected to do. Our estimate for the present year was for running expense of school 2 £. and aid in support of the preacher 8 £. I found that the expenses that they have incurred the last year were not 2 £. but nearer 10 £. After much conversation with the preacher and others we determined to make an effort to raise 15 £. Of this 8 £. was to be for the preachers Sal.

The native brethren, Protestant, merchants from Caesarea, temporarily there, and our English friends, all took hold in good spirit and raised $70.10 with a prospect of something more being added. This places Angora, as to the matter of giving, well up in the list of our congregations, say about the fifth or sixth. Istanos has done so well in the matter of self-support that we were expecting a good advance but still we had anticipated asking some help from the Board in the support of their pastor for 1881 but had left that too, blank, to be filled after consultation. On seeing the pastor and learning what they had actually done the past year I wrote to my associates to put down Istanos as self supporting, so far as regards their pastor. They need four teachers for their schools. I have proposed that the Board be asked to help in support of these teachers, in 1881, to the amount of 12£. or $52.44. The church and congregation accepted this proposition cheerfully. "I cannot tell you how much we enjoyed the the 13 days that we spent at Istanos. The ordinary full congregation is about 300. The simplicity, earnestness, piety, and self-reliance of the people is unsurpassed by anything I have seen in Turkey. The growth of the church ~~and~~ community, is rapid and yet healthy

They have in their schools about 150 pupils. They hope soon to open a girls school. The tuition received from the pupils pays the salary of two of the teachers. We had a most delightful examination of the upper or high-school taught by a member of our station or theological training class. It numbers about 60 pupils. Not only did the whole Prot. community seem greatly interested in the exercises but the Kaimakam, or Governor of the district, the judge and a distinguished Turkish official who is inspector of the courts of justice for the whole Vilayet, (corresponding to a state) were present, listening quietly for three long hours and the latter made a neat little speach expressing surprise at the progress made and urging that they improve their opportunities. Let those who think that the condition of the Rayahs or nominal Christians of Turkey is no better than formerly recall the fact that, according to Hamilton, in his Researches in Asia Minor in 1835, the Greeks in the vicinity of Cesarea and some other places, encouraged by the favors granted by the great Mahmoud, were just beginning to open schools. Compare those times with the present when, every where, the Turkish Government honor our schools, as here illustrated + "

I am sorry that the Pastor of this church has determined to go to Scotland for more study as the Cesarea pastor did. He does this, however, *entirely* at the expense and with the hearty approval of his church and community. The good brother, our book seller, who, under God, may be regarded as the father of the work there, will supply the pulpit, without charge. I have very strong hopes that the whole thing will work well and was very willing to give Rev. Mr. Hirchad Odian a good record as *student*, *preacher* and *pastor*. This reminds me of another quite serious case of similar desire to go abroad to study. The young man who went to the assistance of our Sivas friends last winter, came to his home in Gemerek for a visit and to work there a couple of months, after the vacation closed. This he did with the approval of his teachers in the Theol. Sem. While at home a plan was formed for him to go to America for four years then to return and build a nice church. The people raised 20 £. for his journey to America and subscribed 100 £. more for the church, and I found him here awaiting my return hoping for approval and recommendations. I urged that he should first complete the course at Marsovan; that then he should become pastor of an active, efficient church. If, after that, as at Istanase, he and his church saw best for him to go abroad, at the expense of the church, to study, we should not object. After hours spent in three distinct conversations he consented to our views. Then he was asked whether he had consulted the Cesarea pastor; he replied that he had and that his advice was just like ours. I brough with me five girls for Miss Closson's school, four from Istanase and one from Angora. They are nice, mature girls and one of them pays the whole and another half her expenses. We made our journey from Istanase to Talas, 64 hours or 192 miles, in six days. We consider this as completing the survey of our field, though a region to the S.E., Azizia, Everek and vicinity ~~are~~ is not included as ~~have~~ has been visited by others. I started out Feb. 5th and returned from the last trip June 12. Of the 129 days, inclusive, I was at home 21. It has been a most delightful work and its success in the one thing that I had more especially in mind, (self-support) has been a surprise to myself. In my last letter I spoke of our estimates as being from the people, 70 pr. ct. more than one year ago. The advance made by Angora and Istanase carry it much higher. Our estimates as presented and approved last year, gave an aggregate from the people, for preaching + Ed. 260 £. Now we estimate for 1881, an aggregate of 521 £.

Together with this advance we have a good understanding with the people as to what is expected of them, and, best of all, a public spirit, in the matter of self-support is developing itself quite rapidly, in all parts of our field. Having the Bible reader with me doubles the value of the tour, so far as direct work for the salvation of souls is concerned. On one occasion, that too a week day, she had about 150 women at a meeting in Istan I find Mr. and Mrs. Fowle pretty well settled in Tal The work and wear of moving together with all the other burdens that they are called to bear is almost too much for them. Mr. Stavers house, some 500 feet above the city makes them a good home and we hope that the nice air here will do much both for them and for Mrs. F— I need not tell you how much we are enjoying our home with them. I think Mrs. F. is really much better than she was two months ago and we hope she is yet to be strong and able to join me in my touring. Our next great work is to get in a new station class. I have been at work a year or more, putting down names of candidates as I met them. The new numbers forty five. I hope we may accept twenty five. I hope to go to Gemerek next week and to see several of these men. Trust you will soon be able to say that you have found a No. one man for Ces. Hurry up Mrs. Giles — Miss Closson has just called on us with her 35 girls — material for a great reformation. In haste. With love, Your Bro.

W. A. Farnsworth

Rec'd July 25.

Cesarea News Circular, No. 6.

Dr. Davis and family, having favored us with a stay of six months, renewed their journey March 19th, reaching Sivas the 25th, without serious accident, despite mud, storm, snow and cold. Mrs. Staver, accompanied by her husband and by Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett, began her homeward journey April 21st. Mr. B's long wagon was admirably fitted for her conveyance. The result of the journey, as far as Con. is very encouraging.

Miss Closson has boarded with her girls since our friends tarted for An. Meeting. At her request Miss Fanny Burrage as been appointed her associate and is expected in the early Autumn he girls, returning from their winter's work, bring good reports. ew pupils have been received from Angora, Istanos, Zinji Derry and other places. The present No. is 38.–

Early in May the Fowles moved to Talas and we re greatly enjoying the fine air and the charming iews that this home affords.

Since our last circular Mr. B. as visited Injesu, Chomakhlu, and Everek besides he touring that he was able to do in going to An. Meeting r. Fowle accompanied Dr. Davis to Sivas and improved hat occasion for a visit to Gemerek, Boorhan and endil. Pastor Kirope accompanied the writer on Tour as far as Nigde. Parting company at that place

Caesarea News Letter, No. 6

the pastor spent a week at Nigdé in settling up difficulties and doing other important work and then returned by New Schehr. A very interesting work has opened in this nice town within the last three months. It is now occupied by a graduate of our Theol. Sem. who acts as both preacher and teacher. He reports more than ~~more than~~ 40 pupils and a congregation of 50 or 60. From Nigdé the writer continued his tour on to Bor and Konia. In each of these places he spent a Sab. and saw evidence of substantial progress. There was, however, at Konia, serious trouble between the people and the preacher and the latter thought best to resign, and has now returned to his home in Marash, and this important post is only occupied by a female teacher. She does what she can and is highly esteemed for her works' sake. Returning by Ak Serai, Chettek, New Schehr and Urgub and seeing our friends off for Con., May 5th, taking a Tartar wagon, we started for Denek Maden, Angora and Istanose. Our best Bible reader accompanied me and did important work in all these places. At D. 20 families are ready to welcome a preacher and teacher. Angora has a Prot. community of 50 souls and more than 50 pupils. The Istanose congregation numbers 300. The Bible reader had 100 women at one of her meetings. The church is nearly self supporting

We made the journey from Istanoz to Cesarea (Talas) 192 miles, in six days, reaching home June 12th This completes the survey of our field, begun Feb. 5th. It has been a delightful work and the result, especially in the matter of self support, has been very satisfactory. Almost without exception, the congregations have made a good advance and that very cheerfully. We estimated 11 £. from the Nigdé congregation for the present year. They allow us to put them down 21 £. for 1881. Bore advances from 3 £. to 6 £. Konia makes a similar advance. Angora shews a subscription list amounting to 16 £. Istanoz is sending its pastor to Scotland for two years of study, paying all his expenses, and yet, while they supply their own pulpit and expect to support four school teachers they ask from the Board, for 1881, only 12 £. While our estimates, as approved last year shew the amount asked from the congregations, for preaching and education to be 260 £. we now estimate, and that largely with the approbation of the leading men of the several communities 521 £. for 1881. This advance seems to be due, very largely, to the development of a healthy spirit of self-reliance

Lieutenant Bennet of the Royal Engineers, has just arrived as successor of Capt. Cooper who has returned to England.

We have never seen the country more beautiful than it is at the present time. Rains have been peculiarly abundant and the harvest prospects are excellent. Still busineſs is not very lively and there is much complaint that the prices of very many of the necessaries of life have not changed with the change of currency.

W. A. F. Talas, June 22: 1880—

Cesarea, June 24, 1884

Rec'd July 21.

Cesarea (Talas) July 27: 1880.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.

For. Sect. of the A.B.C.F.M.

Boston.

My dear Bro.

I wrote you in June after my return from Angora. I then spoke of a purpose of visiting Gemerek and vicinity. The tour was made according to plan and with succeſs. Though I was on the road the very days when so many men died from the heat in N.Y. and though it was quite hot here and I suffered somewhat, no serious results followed. My impreſsion of the work in Gemerek was very favorable. Mardérose has done a good work there and came on with me and went to Marsovan. Both he and the people came into my plan as to his visiting America and that too, very cheerfully. The girl to whom he is engaged, Nazli Hanum, a native of Gemerek and one of Miſs Closson's very best girls, did a most excellent work in Gemerek, being there six or seven months and came back with me to be Miſs C's assistant in the girls boarding school in Talas. She is doing well in her new and more important position—

In my last letter I said. "Our next great work is to get in a new station class. I have been at work a year or more, putting down names of candidates as I met them. It, (my list) now numbers forty five. I hope we may accept twenty five". ~~I think~~ You will not think it strange that I was astonished when my associates returned from the annual meeting with the announcement that "We are to have no more station classes".

I have waited three weeks to get over my disappointment and recover myself after the shock caused by this announcement and that of collateral changes and to get as good an understanding as I could of the proposed changes. I still fear to speak and yet, in a matter of such vital importance to the work in all our mission and especially in the Cesarea station perhaps it is proper that I should say something—

I want to say, in a general way, that I object to the very important changes proposed in the whole matter of higher education for young men, as being exceedingly hasty. Not one of these changes has been considered in any previous An. meeting, not one of them has been considered in the Cesarea station. Whether good or bad they are too important to be adopted so very hastily—

In the second place, while I hold up both hands for the High schools and would urge the Board to go just as far in that direction, as its principles and its funds will allow, the plan proposed contemplates, as Bro. Bartlett understands it, an annual outlay, in the Cesarea field alone, of not leſs than $1,500, (probably considerable more) if the plan is properly carried out with a high school at each important center, like Yozgat, Angora, Nigdé &c.; besides a large outlay for buildings, apparatus, &c. and a very great outlay of miſsionary strength. Surely I should not be willing to favor such an immense undertaking without both a very full diſcuſsion among ourselves and a very thorough understanding with the officers of the Board. I have very serious doubts whether I could approve of it at all except to a very limited extent — Yet I am sure of this — we must do more for education. We ought to go into Angora at once and take hold of this work earnestly. This, under God, is our hope — While then, I hope that we may be permitted to do much more than we have done hitherto for higher education I think we shall be compelled to move somewhat slowly and that it is wise to move cautiously. Lack of miſsionaries that *can* be spared for teachers and lack of native teachers make this necessary.

In the third place I object to the contemplated change as regards the station class. The proposition is that "we have no station class", and that men study in the high schools, at their own expense, taking themselves through the entire scientific course, or half of the course hitherto pursued in the Theol. Sem. at Marsovan. In my looking up of candidates the last year I have not failed to look after their ability to pay for their education. Quite a number that I had on my list are no longer candidates. Of one or two I am not sure but of 28 hopeful candidates there are not more than 6 that could pay their own expenses had both they and their parents the strongest desire to do so, while 22, and some of them I know to be good boys, are utterly unable to study unless helped. Here then we reduce our hopeful men from 28 to 6 at one blow. Suppose that the parents of one half the others have not a sufficient appreciation of education to support their sons for five years or more in their education and we have 3 left. Of these how many, five years hence, will enter the Sem.? My dear Bro. in attempting this course, we cut off our own right hand. We must support good men that cannot support themselves. Our station classes have been a success as an evangelizing influence, had not one of the men become preachers. With very small wages they have done much and very important service—

In the fourth place I object, very earnestly, to the proposed changes in the Marsovan Seminary so far as respects vacations and the evangelistic work of the students. If our reports and statistics and occasional letters have enabled you to get a good understanding of the work in the Caesarea field you must know that about half of this large station is worked by undergraduates. The last winter the following places were supplied by such men alone, Gemerek, Alenja, Ak Sarai, Urgub, Chettek, and Azizia while Istanos, Nigdé and Injirli were partially supplied in the same way. Now these same places are again supplied by members of our station class with the exception of Chettek and Injirli. also Chakmak, Boorhan and Dendil are supplied with teachers from the same source. Now the present changes contemplate no work of undergraduates with the exception of one unbroken year before the last eight months of the Sem. course. Am I wrong in saying that, in adopting such a course we must do immense evil to our work? Besides, are we ready to abandon, without discussion, the favorite idea of the last twenty five years, that a good deal of work as teachers and evangelists is of prime importance to the students themselves? I have, as yet, seen no reason to doubt the very great importance of this part of their education. The difficulty urged, of transporting the men at an inclement season can be met by a small outlay of money.

Perhaps I have said enough. I have not said one half I would say could I sit down and talk with you. You will remember that for the last ten years Cesarea is the *only* station, (Marsovan having the Sem. is excepted) that has been *strong enough* to maintain a station class with *any degree* of steadiness and even Ces. *has not* been able to do all that it knew to be desirable. What possible reason to suppose that we are henceforth be strong enough not in this station only but in every station, to instruct not a station class but a high school, or several high schools, taking men not up to the point where they have been accustomed to go to Marsovan but taking them over the whole of the scientific course pursued there? It is preposterous beyond measure. The only hope for our work, under God, if this and other changes proposed are adopted, is, so far as Cesarea is concerned, in Miss Closson's school. She is doing for the girls just what we must do for the young men, educating them, at their own expense, if they can pay, at the Board's if they cannot, binding them to her with bonds stronger than written contracts, making them workers for a time, and through them preparing the way of the Lord.

Perhaps I ought to say something of the reasons that have lead to the proposed changes in Marsovan. I admit that they are worthy of earnest consideration.

Though the wages of the men are small the travelling expenses and the loſs of time make the expense incurred large in proportion to the work done. Yet in my judgment, it has been worth all it has cost as several of our out stations can testify. If any better way can be found we shall rejoice but do not take away the men.

The men do object very seriously to the severe exposure from travelling in two of the worst months of the year. We admit that it is difficult. Still I think it better to give them a good out-fit for winter travel, (over coat, boots) rather than to loose the work and the knowledge of the character and capabilities of the men, or that they should loose this very important part of their education—

It is suggested that, under the new plan, a new claſs will be received every year and hence a claſs will graduate every year, also one claſs will be out all the time. Surely this looks very promising but it reminds me of the famous story of the milk maid and her chickens—

Let me say to you, one of the most serious troubles with our work in this miſsion, for the twenty seven years that I have been connected with it has ber the lack of steadiness in our plan of raising up a native agency. There was at that time a strong feeling against Bebek. It was felt that the young men must be educated in the interior, and the Sem. was removed to Tocat. After a few years it was found that at Tocat the boys got too much of science and a strong current set in against it and it was finally disbanded. Then Marsovan was established with a new corps of men, entirely inexperienced. By degrees and with serious disturbances, especially by the removal of Mr. Herrick, it has grown up to a grand proportion. Now we propose, just as it is, for the first time, thoroughly manned so far as regards missionary help, (still lacks for native teachers) to take away half the work and distribute throughout the mission. But I will not say more—

So dear Dr. Anderson has finally left you and gone to that home so long awaiting him and for which he was so well prepared! Let us express to you and your associates our sympathy at the departure of this noble father and wise counselor. Kind regards and sympathy to Mrs. Anderson when you see her. The Lord make all her way smooth and pleasant till she too join him in that blissful land.

As ever, Your Bro. W. A. Farnsworth

July 27 1880 Cesarea.

Howle James L.

Fowle, James L.

Rev. James L. Fowle

Nov. 20, 1878.

Dear Dr. Clark, ✓ Rec'd Dec. 23.

God be praised for the blessings of the way and especially for the joy of home and rest! You may be sure that our thanksgivings have been deep and strong, especially when we think that tho' our goods have been lost our lives ~~have~~ been saved. We had smooth seas and a pleasant passage all the way. You know in what a whirl we set out: the dizziness hardly left our brains until we reached home. We felt obliged to separate from the Tracys and Pierces in London: stopping in Liverpool to purchase crockery we reached London 24 hours after they did and they started for Paris at daybreak the next A.M. All advised us to stop, for rest and purchases. It was very fortunate that we did so, for much of my clothing and most of my underwear was lost,

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so that I would have been very poorly provided for the winter. As it is I can get along comfortably. We thought it best to do nothing about ordering a new outfit until our location is decided and we find how much we have with which to buy. I suppose that the insurance money will be attended to at Boston. What a pity it is that my private things - library, pictures, & clothing - were so greatly undervalued! I was afraid of setting them too high, and in my haste and fear erred wonderfully to my own disadvantage. Ah well! the same Lord that gave me the opportunity to earn them will in some way provide still the things necessary. There is no time for more now. We thank God that we are here and in health.

Fraternally.
J. L. Fowle.

Talas, Nov. 26, 1878.

Dr. Clark:-

Dear Sir,

We can not tell what great things the Lord has done *thro'* us since we came here, but we can tell what he has done *for* us in bringing us safely over land and sea: our hearts and lips have been full of praises for the mercies of the way. And the praises have been no less for the mercies at the *end* of the *way*; it did seem good to get *home*. Seven thousand miles of travelling makes one capable of enjoying and appreciating *rest*. And there are other things that we have learned to appreciate in these two months: two of these I will mention. The first is the blessedness of a birth and education in America. We thought we were grateful before we left: we supposed we realized the richness of our privileges: but when the winds and waves of the Atlantic had cleared our sight we found that the half was not dreamed of. God be praised for the abundance of Christian *homes* in America! And may he multiply them until they literally *fill* the land! And then comes the "freedom to worship God!" Would it not be a treat to listen to a sermon in

English! I think we would not complain if it were *Forty five* minutes long, to be followed in the P. M. by another an hour long. I at least am getting very hungry, for I have not heard a sermon I could understand since leaving London. If in other lands we saw the need of an open Bible and a faithful pulpit what must it have been when we reached Turkey. If the American Christians could only see for themselves! They might be made sick at heart at first, but the sickness would lead them to a truer, better estimate of their own exalted position and a keener sense of the responsibility accompanying their privileges. As to material things I will only say, "from this one thing learn all": we were sixteen days in making a journey that could be made comfortably in America between morning and night.

The other thing that I learned to estimate at something like its real worth was the results of missionary effort already expended in Turkey. Of course I saw but a small part of the work in this journey but I saw enough to send me to my knees again and again that I might thank God for allowing me to have a share in such a glorious work. Never shall I forget the sinking of heart as I saw the Turks (to a stranger all men in Turkey are Turks) in Constantinople and especially on the deck of our Black Sea steamer: it was well nigh with loathing that I turned from them. But it was to do my best to save just such as these that I had come here; a looking up gave strength: ~~and~~ I thought of Him who gave his life for us and for these and I was more glad than ever that I was here. There was great need of grace and strength in those first days of contact with Eastern darkness but then as ever the supply was commensurate with the need. It was not long however before we saw a great light in the midst of the darkness. Soon after we came in sight of Marsovan we were met by Mr. Smith and Miss Fritcher with a carriage containing goodies; then came Mrs. Leonard, Mr. and Mrs. Riggs: that their welcome was a warm one you can well imagine: it is a way these missionaries have. But this did not touch me as did the earnest welcome in the eyes and hands and tones of the native Christians who were with them and following them. For two hours we kept meeting them, students from the seminary, brethren, girls from the school: each and all gave us Christian welcome.

There was no mistaking it. It was then that I began to see as never before the *power* of the gospel. In contrast with what I had seen before or could see right around me I could think of nothing except the young man of the gospel who sat at the feet of Jesus "clothed, and in his right mind". How I longed that some of my Andover Class-mates and friends might stand by my side and see for themselves! On the Sabbath we attended church: everything was strange and yet I felt that I was no stranger for I was with those who called Jesus Christ Lord and Master. And I did not come empty away: the Master gave me my portion, for I understood three words of the gospel that was read; 'Hesoos, Ekmek, Amin:' "*Jesus*, the *Bread*: *So let it be*! That was all, but that was enough. How my soul was thrilled as they sang the first hymn! The words were unknown as it was read, and I was not prepared to hear the sweet strains of Naomi; you will not wonder that my soul was lifted by it and that "Father, whate'er of earthly bliss" was the deepest prayer of my heart. God be praised for that Sunday in Marsovan and the strength it gave me! But I must hasten on that I may not weary you. In each of the villages of "our field" we we were welcomed with even more heartiness. While at Yozgat most of the brethren called on us and they begged us to come to live with them and help them. Never have I seen people more cordial; and if it might be we would be more than glad to work there for a part of each year. From what I could see and as far as I could judge I would not ask a better field. The church seems alive; the preacher is earnest: the field is white already. The Bible-reader told us that well nigh every house in the city was open to her; even the wives of the sons of the chief man of the city heard her with tears and asked her to pray with them. It was much the same all the rest of the way: there is no lack of harvest; everywhere there was a cry for laborers. If the boys at Andover could once be on the ground and see the objections and doubts would vanish like smoke.

Mr. Farnsworth has told you of our welcome at Cesarea and Talas. They all say that I belong to them because I have taken one of their girls. We are very glad to be here and if it be wise and best we shall be glad to stay here. My wife has told you of the work she is doing already. How I thank God that she can talk with the people! Their hearts are wide open to receive her.

We are thinking and talking over plans for the improvement of the schools here. I hope that our training and experience in America may be the means of blessing them. I was greatly pleased some days ago to find that the teacher of the day school here could read ancient Greek and especially that he knew English enough for us to translate together. We intend to read together each day: this will help him in his English; me in Greek and Turkish; and both in the knowledge of the Word. May God add his blessing that by this means I may get a stronger hold upon the Greeks of this Community. But I will weary you with no more [Thank you for all your many personal kindnesses to us; we remember them often with tears of joy.] We are strong and happy in each other and pray God to use us for his glory wherever we can do the most for him. I am glad I came: I rejoice more and more in God's goodness in allowing me to labor for the enlightening of the dark places of the earth. May God bless you all.

Fraternally, and with deep respect,

James L. Fowle.

Talas, July 15, 1879.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,
Boston.

Dear Bro.,

Your kind letter of May 7th did not reach Cesarea until July 7th but the good news that it contained was thankfully received. We learned while at Constantinople thro' your letter to Mr. Dwight that we had been transferred to Cesarea or rather to the W. T. Mission and I think I wrote you a brief letter of thanks. We are very grateful to the God who has led us all the way for this new token of his love and we have consecrated ourselves anew to Him and his work. May our stay here be for good and may none ever have cause to regret it!

Each day I see new reasons for thankfulness that Carrie is here: I think it is seldom that a new missionary finds such a large place ready for her among the people. They claim a sort of ownership in her and take great pride in saying "She is one of us; she is our girl". And they all seem ready to adopt her husband for her sake: may the day be hastened when he can preach Jesus Christ to them.

We are no less thankful for private and personal reasons, especially since Mrs. Farnsworth has been compelled to remain at Constantinople for medical treatment. It is the first time in 25 years of missionary life that Mr. and Mrs. F. have been obliged to be separated by reason of the health of either and it is hard for both. A daughter's presence and ministrations is a source of great comfort to the father. But I will not speak further of these and other personal considerations: the warm, sympathetic heart that enabled you to see and appreciate these has already presented them with more force than my words can do. We thank you heartily.

The visit to Constantinople gave me an opportunity to get acquainted with and interested in the work in this mission, and especially in our own field. As a preparation for future usefulness I feel that the time was well spent.

Father wrote you last week about the ease with which we made the journey and the good condition of the party when we reached home. We are all of us getting rested and seeking strength for a vigorous fall campaign.

" There is still considerable anxiety in regard to Mrs. Stover: her strength is very small.

Dr. Thom is expected tonight: he was in Sivas on Saturday. The English Consular party - Col. Wilson Consul general, and Capt: Cooper, a vice-consul - came last Sat.: they left Capt. Stuart at Konia. Col. Wilson seems to be a man of remarkable delicacy of feeling and carefulness of judgment: he has had large experience in many lands. They speak of their work as something definite and yet we are wholly unable to find out just what it is. You may be sure that our prayer is earnest that they may be helped to do great things for this down-trodden land.

Our hearts cannot contain their gratitude that a physician is coming to us, and it gives us great satisfaction to think that Carrie's letter was opportune and useful. Dr. Davis will find a large place open for him and plenty of work. We are anxious to know what success has attended the efforts to secure a lady physician for Cesarea.

All unite in special salutations to you; and Carrie sends much love to you and to Mrs. Clark.

Fraternally yours,
James L. Fowle.

P.S. July 16, 1879. Dr. Thom arrived this A.M. Well, but tired.

Palat. July 15, 1879.

Rec'd Aug. 14.

Talas, Apr. 7th, 1879.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.,-

Dear Bro.,

Your kind letter written in Dec. was received several weeks ago, but as there was nothing special to communicate I have deferred writing. The study of the language still gives me much joy and pleanty of work: I am looking forward longingly to the day when I too can preach the unsearchable riches of Christ to those that are in darkness. I thank God that it is my privilege to work in this land and my one prayer is that I may be faithful. We rejoice more and more each day in the thought of his love and his work; and our hearts and lips are full of thankfulness for each other. God has been very good to us! Of course we think often and pray much about our permanent location: we want to be where we can do the most for the one great cause of our Master. You, I think, can bear us witness that we have said very little, either by voice or letter, by way of pleading that we might stay here. I know that you will appreciate the depth of desire and that you will ascribe the silence, not to indifference but to an earnest purpose to leave the whole matter to those who are wise because they can see all of both sides, and to him who is Wisdom. We will do our best wherever we are.

Carrie is as busy as a bee all the time and as useful as she is busy. She is doing a grand work with this Sunday School here, work that not only bears fruit now in the increased zeal and efficiency of the teachers but gives promise of still greater fruit in their enlarged Christian womanhood. As I watch their faces while she directs them to higher thinking and living my heart is filled with humble gratitude. Her singing class makes fine progress: they are fast learning to sing by *note*, and therefore correctly. But her best work just now is in relieving this weak, worn mother of care as far as possible and in giving her hope and sympathy when she is discouraged about herself. We are greatly troubled that she is no better. — Pardon my delay in sending the accompanying document: it was mislaid and forgotten. We are somewhat expecting to go to the annual meeting next month. Both of us are well and I am getting stronger each month.

Yours fraternally,

J. L. Fowle.

Talas, (Cesarea),
Aug. 6. 1879.

To the Committee ad Interim of the W. T. M.;

Dear Brethren;

At a meeting of the Cesarea Station held Aug. 5th the accompanying statement of Dr. Thom in regard to the condition of Mrs. Staver's health was received and considered.

While we deeply deplore the necessity of such action as is contemplated, it seems unavoidable, and we, as a station, approve of the recommendation made, that Mr. and Mrs. Staver be allowed to go to America as soon as she may be able to go.

It is the wish of the station that the Committee ad Interim authorize Mr. and Mrs. Staver to act in conformity with this recommendation without waiting for permission from Boston, provided her health will permit. At the same time we would ask the Committee to send the application on to Boston with their approval, as it is highly probable that permission can be obtained in the regular way before her health will allow them to start.

In behalf of the Station,
James L. Fowle.

Com. ad Int.

Comtee pls
Aug. 14 1879

By authority
M. H. Hitchcock

Rev. James L. Fowle.
Talas. Aug. 6. 1879.
Rec'd Sept. 1.

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Rev. I. F. Pettibone,
Sec. of Com. ad. Int.,
Bible House.

Talas, Aug. 27, 1879.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.:-
Dear Bro.

I am uncertain whether or not Mr. Staver has written you reporting the death of their little one and Mrs. Staver's condition. It has been thought to be best that I write, in order that you may be sure to know. The babe died on Wed. Aug. 20th, about 4½ A.M.; it was sick for but three or four days. As you may know, perhaps, it is very difficult to rear a child in this country unless it can have mother's milk. We felt anxious for this one from the first, but it seemed to be thriving well until these diseases of the stomach and bowels developed themselves. We feared the results of this great affliction upon Mrs. Staver in her weak condition; and have been more than ever anxious for her during the past week. But the Lord has sustained her wonderfully. Her babe was born on the morning of Aug. 7th: she had frequent fainting turns for several hours; and when they passed away she suffered from severe headache. Drugs gave her partial relief, but it was a number of days before she could be called comfortable. Of course her strength is greatly reduced, but we hope the cooler days and bracing air of early autumn will help her. Yesterday they were able to report her as somewhat better and more like her old self. There must, however, be a great improvement before she will be able to travel. May the Lord guide and direct in all their plans for His own glory and their good! It makes me sad when I think of the years they have spent in preparation for work and that they are now compelled to leave with their active work as missionaries scarcely begun. It must be very hard for them. And of course it is a great loss to the Board. May the Lord over-rule it for good to all concerned!

We are anxious and troubled about Mrs. Farnsworth's condition: she reports herself as no better than when she reached Constantinople. We had hoped and prayed that she might come back to us well and strong, when the Bartletts returned. The latter are expected in Constantinople this week and in Cesarea in three or four weeks.

Dr. Thom left us for Mardin, via Sivas, Aug. 14th. We were very thankful for his visit and were greatly pleased with him, both as a man and

Talas, Aug. 25. 1879
Sept. 24th

as a physician. Last Wed., (Aug. 20th) after Capt. Cooper, our English Vice Consul, Mr. Farnsworth and myself had followed the casket of the Staver baby to it final resting place, we mounted our horses and rode to Enereh, 8 hours. Spending the night at the house of a rich Armenian who had invited the consul and his friends to become his guests, we rode Thu. A.m. to the foot of Mt. Argeus and camped there. At 2½ A.m. we started for the top of that grand old mountain, and at 6.¾ A.m. had the pleasure of standing on its crest. The day was clear and the view magnificent. At the place where Capt. Cooper took the measurement we were 13,024 ft. above sea level, but there are three or four peaks higher still, one of them inaccessible. It is safe to call the mountain 13,100 ft. high. We were very thankful that all reached the summit and that no accident occurred. Mr. Farnsworth remained over Sunday at Enereh and Chomachla, while the rest of us returned on Sat. to Talas,

All of us except Mrs. Staver are well and hope to be able to do good work this fall.

Salutations from all the circle.

Yours fraternally,
James L. Fowle.

Talas, Aug. 27. 1879.
Rec'd Sept. 24.

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Cesarea Dec. 31st, 1879.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D. Sec.

Dear Brother,

Many thanks for your favor of Sept. 3d. I did not reply to it before because there was nothing special to report. But as my first year on missionary ground has just been completed. I think it may be fitting for me now to give a brief account of my doings.

As you well know there is little to be said in regard to the work of the first year except that the time has been devoted to the study of the language and to learning the manners and customs of the people.

I am remarkably fortunate in one respect: I can report the work of my "better half" for the year. With her knowledge of the language and the people she was enabled to do the full work of a missionary lady from the very first; and I have blessed God a thousand times that we were permitted to come here. It seemed specially Providential when mother was left at Constantinople sick, and the whole care of the household fell upon her.

But to come down to myself, my study of the language has suffered several necessary interruptions but yet I hope I have made some little progress: it certainly is a great satisfaction to be able to understand much that is said in conversation or sermon, and to make myself understood when I wish to speak. I trust that the coming year will see a more decided and rapid progress in my knowledge of Turkish. I enjoy the study hugely and wish I might pursue it to the very foundations of the language.

During the year it has been my privilege to visit much the larger part of the out-stations in our own great field as well as some of those in the Marsovan, Broosa, Manissa and Marash fields, besides traversing large sections of the country where the need and opportunity for work is great but where no one has as yet been able to enter in. I find that since landing at Samsoun fourteen months ago I have travelled in Turkey 663 hours, or 1989 miles.

You know of our journey to Constantinople to attend the Annual Meeting: that journey was very pleasant and I think very profitable, for it gave me a chance to learn much about the work and the workers. I felt very grateful too for the opportunity that the trip to Hadjin in Sept. afforded me to get better acquainted with Mr. Perry of Sivas, and also to see Bros Montgomery and Christie, Mrs Coffing and Miss Spencer of the Central Mission. Those hours with Christie were very delightful as well as helpful: we told what the Lord had done for us since the separation on Andover Hill two years before. But the best of all my journeys was a trip that I have just taken to "Iconium and the parts of Lycaonia". It seemed necessary to have some one go to that part of the field to take the book account and gather the statistics of the year. Torase, our well-tried servant, was entrusted with the task, and when I asked permission to accompany him it was gladly granted. Leaving home Dec 3rd, we spent our second afternoon and night at Urgub, a Greek village where the work began some three or four years ago. The village is strangely situated on the sides of a valley, many of the houses being cut out in the sandstone rock. I visited a Greek Church capable of seating 1000 persons that was cut into the side of the hill. At Urgub I found a Protestant congregation of 35 and a school of 10. The teacher had but recently come to them and for that reason the school was small. During the year the bookseller had sold about $7.50 worth of Sacred Scriptures and other books. It is still a day of small things at Urgub, but a beginning has been made and the opportunity for work is as great as the need. May the Lord hew out for himself here many living temples wherein he shall delight to dwell!

From Urgub we went to Nev Schehr, a city of 5000 houses but without any Protestant work whatever. One brother from Soongoorloo, whose business keeps him in the city, came and begged that we would give them a preacher and send them some books to sell. His soul was greatly burdened in behalf of his brethren. They want the Bread of Life. Would that we had the means of giving it to them!

The second night from Urgub brought us to Ak Serai, where we met a warm welcome from the brethren. The work here has been longer established, but it has had many difficulties to encounter. They report a congregation of 100. I was greatly pleased with the manner in which the people have received the student we sent them for the winter: he has won their confidence and respect, and seems to be taking hold of the work in the right way. This is all the more encouraging to us from the fact that the relations between the last preacher and the people were by no means pleasant. It was at Ak Serai that I entered the pulpit for the first time and attempted to speak to the people in Turkish. My words were few, and more feeble than few, and yet they were uttered with a heart full of love to God and to the people. On Monday I visited the school and found 28 scholars. The teacher is a girl from the Talas Boarding School whom Miss Closson is trying and if I am not mistaken she will make a superior teacher. Bright and interesting in her manner, she has the school under perfect control. As Monday was cold and rainy I did not venture out but spent my time in talking with those who called, in writing, and in reading the reports of the meeting in Syracuse. Many, many thanks for that paper. It made my heart glow with enthusiasm and gratitude as I read those stirring words. I thanked God that I was permitted to have a part in this great work. On Tuesday we rode to Cheltek, a small Greek village among the hills where there are a few Protestants. It was from sleeping in a cave in this place after a hard journey in the rain that Mrs. Farnsworth's sickness began. Our stay in Cheltek was a short one, and I fear it would have been better if we had not gone. All the brethren in Ak Serai and Cheltek were greatly exercised over a marriage that some desired should be celebrated while by far the larger as well as the better part of the community feared it would be a cause of reproach. Understanding as little as I did I did not dare perform the service and referred them to Cesarea.

Never shall I forget the hours I spent in the house of Hagop, the shoemaker in Ak Serai. They knew no English and I but little Turkish: yet our hearts were knit together by one of the closest of bonds, a love for our common Lord, and in some way we made ourselves understood by each other. That visit of three days and four nights did more to encourage and cheer me in my work than almost anything that has happened since I left America.

The ride from Ak Serai to Konia was made with comfort altho' for six hours of the last day we rode in a snowstorm: the air was clear and our hearts rejoiced greatly when we first caught sight of the minarets of the city. I could not help thinking of the day 1800 years ago when the great Apostle to the Gentiles first saw the city as he approached it from the other side. How his heart must have burned within him for the salvation of its thousands of souls! Would that I had even a fraction of his consecration and therefore of his power! You may be sure my heart was glad and thankful as I rode thro' the streets to the house of the Protestant preacher. Konia was formerly worked from Mariosa but two years ago it was placed under the charge of Cesarea. I think we can now say that Protestantism has secured a firm hold and a recognized place in Konia. What we need now is a vigorous use of means and a great blessing from on high on those means. On Sabbath morning there were 26 of us present in that upper room, altho' the preacher reported for the year an average congregation of 35. One of the best of our girls has just opened a school there and has already obtained 11 pupils. She is an earnest worker and we hope much from her labors in the school and among the women. Several rich and influential Armenians came to the preacher's house on Sunday afternoon, and there was much earnest talk about Christianity. May the Lord add his blessing! The sales of Scriptures and other books in Konia during the year amount to more than $50. To the eyes of men we are feeble indeed in Konia but our trust is in him who said "It is not by might, nor by power, but by my Spirit".

On our way from Konia to Bore we passed one night at Eregli, a sort of center for the telegraph and post lines of that region. One Armenian who called urged that we send them a first-rate teacher at once, assuring us that there would be no lack of pupils. I do not think they would care a fig for Protestantism yet; they desire to be taught at our expense: and yet if we had the man and the money for starting a school there it might be an entering wedge that would open the whole place to Christianity.

At Bore a hearty welcome awaited us from Baron Pazarik and his excellent wife Anna. This Anna is th one who was Miss Closson's principal teacher for so many years; and if I may judge from the house and its appointments she makes as good a wife and mothe as she did a teacher. The brethren and sisters calling in the evening, we went together to the regular prayer-meeting: there were 18 present and they listened well as the preacher talked to them about loving the Lord with all their mind, soul, strength. This preacher is considered one of the best of our workers, and it is probable that he will soon be called to a more important field. The church in Gemerek have long desired a pastor and we hope they may find in him the righ man. The school in Bore numbers 22 pupils and the book sales amounted to about $8.

A ride of two hours from Bore brought us to Nigdè, last outstation we expected to visit. This is a place of nearly 3000 houses and an important center for missionary work. The preacher, Nazar, is a man of good education and unusual ability, and I was greatly pleased with his manner both in his own household and among his people. he had a room full of appreciative and attentive listeners on Sunday and reports an average congregation of 100. The work of the Book Department here is very important by reason of the many outlying villages: the sales of the year amount to $48, and a student whose health will not permit him to study or preach for the present has just begun to go about among the Greek villages as a colporteur. Our schools in Nagdé number 64 pupils: they are doing a good work, especially the one taught by the Greek girl Despene. I wish you could see her face: it is a sermon and commentary on the *enlightening* power of the gospel. Her school is composed largely of non-Protestant Greeks and yet they have all learned the Lord's Prayer and are learning many Christian hymns. The children go home and tell their mothers of the wonderful things they have learned and then read to them from the Testaments she is giving them. In this way much good seed is scattered: perhaps one day it will bear fruit an hundred fold. On Sabbath evenings both in Nagdé proper and in another quarter of the city the brethren gather to pray that the Lord will bless the labors of the day: my heart was deeply impressed by the earnestness of their petitions.

Setting out from Nigdè on Monday we reached home just before dark on Friday Dec. 23rd Cold and weary yet very thankful for the mercies of the way. Six hours from Cesarea we passed the village of Injeh Su, a place that will always be sacred to me from a spiritual experience that came to me there. I had just laid myself down after the first day's ride on my outward journey, and was thinking of all the way God had lead me up to that hour. My heart was tender and impressible by reason of it's fears. Suddenly the call to prayer was sounded from a minaret near at hand, and there burst upon my soul a vision of the day when that call shall be the call to Christian prayer. How or when it will come I could not tell, but I felt sure that it would come and I thanked God that I might have some part in ushering it in. The joy and peace of that one hour of communion was more than enough to pay for all it cost to come here. Leaving friends was not easy; losing all my cherished things was not pleasand; but that hour was enough for all. With full heart I reconsecrated myself to the work of the Master, whatever that work might be.

Pardon the length of this letter: it has grown beyond my expectations. All are as usual and send salutations. We are thankful that Mrs. Staver seems to be gaining.

Fraternally.
J. L. Fowle.

Cesarea Dec. 31. 1887

Cesarea Jan. 1, 1880.

Rev. N. G. Clark. D. D. Sec.

Dear Brother

During the week I have taken the substance of my letter of last week to you and printed it with the papyrograph to send to friends as a missionary letter. I did not suppose there would be any objection to my doing so, altho' I thought it best to inform you of the fact.

In my letter to you I did not speak about my health. We have great reason to thank God for the good health that has been given to both of us all thro' the year. I am much better than when I left America and can do a great deal more work, besides enjoying the doing. It is very gratifying to me, also, to find that touring agrees with me: I feel better on a journey than at home. My one prayer and desire is that I may become a wise yet earnest worker.

I intended also to speak a word about the use of wagons in travelling or touring. It seems to me that we can not only make our journeys with more ease with wagons, but we can also save a full third in time and a great deal in expense. Mr. Bartlett's wagon has been of great service already and we are very thankful that he brought it. I hope to be able to get a light, one-horse wagon from America within a year or two: it would have been very useful if we had had such a wagon for this trip to Konia.

The Church here in Cesarea is observing this Week of Prayer, holding one meeting about 6 A.M., another for women in the P.M.; and a general meeting in the evening. On Monday night there were nearly 100 present and an excellent spirit pervaded the meeting. And the same was true of last evening. May there be an earnest taking hold on God in prayer, so that the blessing may be great, both here and everywhere. At the communion in Talas on Sunday four were admitted to the church. The Bible readers here in Cesarea report their work as increasingly interesting: wherever they go the people listen gladly. The field here is all ready for the seed: may we be wise and faithful in the planting. All are as well as usual, but we are fearful that Mrs. Farnsworth will overwork again. Carrie sends special love to yourself and Mrs. Clark.

Fraternally,

James L. Fowle.

Cesarea, Jan. 7. 1880.
Rec'd Feb. 11.

Rev. James L. Fowle
Caesarea, Jan. 7. 1880.

Personal. 1792.

Cesarea, Jan. 27, 1880

Rev. N. G. Clark D. D.,

Dear Bro.

How shall I express my gratitude for the kind Providence that brought Dr Davis to us and permitted him to remain here until this time of our greatest need! Little did Carrie think when she wrote that letter to Mrs. Clark in Feb. that her letter would be an important factor in bringing a physician here and that that physician would save her life. Yet so it was. On Monday the 19th of Jan. God was crowning our lives and love by giving us a beautiful boy. The mother's suffering was terrible: indeed had the Dr. not been a man of unusual skill and experience we undoubtedly would now be mourning the loss of both mother and babe, for it was Chloroform alone, as it seems to us, that saved her from convulsions.

The friends from Talas came in on Tuesday and Mr. Bartlett conducted a brief service in English and on Wed. we laid our darling one in a dainty casket that loving hands had made and after the pastor of the church here had read a few verses and offered prayer in Turkish we placed her by the side of mother's four babies on a hill outside the city and under the silent watch of mighty Argeus. I need not try to tell you how the heart of the mother longs for her babe: words are useless as well as profane. We can only look up to Him who has given and taken, and bless his holy name. His mercy has been great toward us, even while his hand was heavy; and he has bound us more closely to himself as well as to each other by these sad experiences.

The little life that ended almost before it had begun was not without its mission: these expressions of the deepest sympathy that have flowed in to us from every hand, from the native friends as well as from our missionary circle have given us new courage and inspiration, and we have consecrated ourselves more utterly than ever before to the work that is given us. May the Lord help us in our efforts to bind up other hearts and to bring men to the fullness of the knowledge of Jesus Christ!

Carrie is getting along nicely: it is now the eighth day, and we have every reason to expect that her recovery will be speedy and sure.

I can not close without expressing again my thankfulness that you sent us so skillful a physician and so kind a man as Dr. Davis has shown himself to be: however poor the man or loathsome the disease he takes hold of it with a will. Yesterday there were five patients in his room at one time with troubles of the eye or ear; and others were coming and going all day.

The physicians of the city are consulting him and we hope he may be of great benefit to them.

Mrs. Davis is just as helpful as she can be: she has made for herself a large place in our respect and esteem as well as our love: We are glad to see that her warm-hearted, open ways are winning the love and confidence of the people and that there is every prospect of her making an efficient worker.

All send regards and Carrie sends special love to you and Mrs. Clark.

Fraternally yours

James L. Fowle.

Cesarea, Jan. 27, 1880

Rec'd ~~Feb.~~ March 1

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Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.

Personal.

Cesarea, Feb. 25th, 1880.

ev. N. G. Clark, D.D., Sec.

Dear Bro.

Mr. Farnsworth has written you, I think, of the encouraging reports from Gemerek, Moon-asoon, &c in reference to the subscriptions for next ear. This seems to be a movement all along the ine. Yesterday we received good news from Ak Serai: ast year they gave 13 medj. toward their expenses and this ~~hey~~ year they have advanced it to 35 medj. The student who as spent the winter with them has done well: he has on their respect and love and they ask that he may ome to them permanently when his studies are com-leted. Chelteh also, (a Greek village near Ak Serai) ends up a like report. Three out of its five Protestant brethren subscribed 350 pre. ($14.00) and the other two who were absent at the time are ready to do what they can.

These five brethren have offered land, stone, &c for a hapel to the amount of 2500 pre. ($100.00) in value: and ach one of them this year has planted a portion of his field for Christ. May the Lord add his blessing to them, and give earnestness and faithfulness to us all.

Mrs. Staver seems to be steadily gaining this week: Mrs owle is doing well, and the rest are about as usual.

Yours fraternally, J. L. Fowle.

[illegible], Feb 20. 1893

[illegible] Esq

Dear Sir

[illegible]

[illegible] Petersburg [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the amount of 2500 fee (2500) in cash and

[illegible] one of these [illegible] a portion of

[illegible]

[illegible]

Wellesley College.
June 22nd 1878.

My dear Dr Clark:-

I intended to write you a week or two ago to ask from you a father's advice about one of the most serious questions which meets a human soul.

Circumstances prevented my so doing - the days were so full that I did not find the moments for it - and so I went on alone - yet not alone, for I believe God's hand has led me thro' it all.

Perhaps Mr Fowle has seen you before this and told you that I have promised to be his, and to go with him *even* to *India* *if* that is the leading *of* God.

My heart still clings fondly, almost *desperately* to my own dear Turkey, and the only thing that strengthens me is the tho't that God *is* leading and if it is best for us to go to India and not to Turkey or to Turkey and not to India, He, in his own way, *will* show us the right.

You do not wonder, do you, that this giving up is so hard? My knowledge of Turkish like a native and the many interests I have in that land (to say nothing of my own dear parents), are some of the things that have stood pointing so plainly — as I had tho't — to my living & working in Turkey.

I thank you for bringing this dear friend to me. If things truly are what they seem, I shall ever rejoice for the gift God

Miss Carrie P. Farnsworth

Wellesley, June 22, 1878

has bestowed.

I hardly know why I am writing this letter. I felt like speaking to you.

With many thanks for all you have done for me thro' the years.

Sincerely yours

Carrie P. Farnsworth

Miss Carrie P. Farnsworth

Wellesley, June 22, 1878.

Rec'd June 24.

Home, Talas, Nov. 26th, 1878.

Dear Dr Clark:—

Last week's mail took you a short note from Mr. Fowle, but he felt that he would not be satisfied until he could write something more, and I have been waiting for time to write a word too.

We are so glad to be *here*. I feel that my mothers improvement in health is greatly owing to the joy and strength our coming gave her. She is not strong yet, but I mean to take care of her so that she will have strength for years of earnest work for the Master yet.

We have been greeted cordially everywhere on our journey. The brethren and sisters call my husband anishté (brother-in-law) and are delighted when they hear him using the words he has learned in trying to talk with them. He began a day or two after we arrived to read the last verse of the chapter at morning prayers, and I think he'll soon be able to take his turn with us.

We are both busy studying. I am Mr F's teacher just now, but intend soon to pass him over to better instructors. We intend to begin the Osmanli Turkish together soon. I find many words in the new translation of the Scriptures that I do not know and so there is much to be done in enlarging and improving my vocabulary.

I'm doing a little work now. Have the charge of the Sabbath singing and play the organ. I also have begun to give two lessons a week to the girls in Mrs Co school in singing. Mrs Staver began the work, but gave it up on acct of her work in the city. Mr Fowle & I are going to begin next Sab. to take charge of the Sab. School, and I am proposing to be his mouth piece if he will give the teacher's lesson. I think it w'd be very helpful both to himself and to them.

Tomorrow we expect to go with mother into the city. There is much to be done there and we think of spending a day at least there every week. We shall attend the prayer-meeting (women's) and make calls on some of the many people who want us to come to their homes. There is much to be done in the girls' school there. The other ladies have not been able to do much there on account of their other work. I am anxious to help all I can there.

Oh Dr. Clark, don't let us go away from here.

There is *so much* to be done. Mr and Mrs Stav have all they can do with the station class an the treasury on their hands. Miss Closson is as busy as a bee with her girls. She has sent out seventeen of them to work for a while in the villages throughout the field and twenty-five are here studying. I saw some of those who have gone to teach in Injirli, Alenja and Chakmak— bright, intelligent faces, showing that the souls within were awake, and lady-like ways—how they stood out to my eyes from the women and girls around them like a beautiful picture set off by a dark back-ground!

Mother has been unable to do much lately so there's *no* one doing real missy work among *the* people of Cesarea and Talas. Our Protestant brethren and sisters feel almost troubled that we are doing so little among the people in the places. There is so much readiness and earnestness to receive us if we only could go among them. Father has gone for a six weeks tour. From the second of Oct till the middle of next Jan, he expects to be at home in all eight days. He was looking pretty well when h left but has been working harder than I e know him to before. His face was all of a wrinkle with busy cares during the few days he was at home.

We want to be just where the Lord would have us. We would not wish to stay here without His guidance. "Wherever God wills" is our desire.

We know that Central Turkey needs help very much, but I keep hoping that "some way or other, the Lord will provide" for their great need without taking us from here. His will be done. We shall go joyfully if that is His will.

I did'nt mean to take your time by sending you so long a letter to read. I wanted to write because somehow you seem like one of my fathers, but you need'nt read my letters except when you have nothing else to do. I shall want to write sometimes if I may.

Many thanks to both Mrs Clark and yourself for those beautiful napkin-rings. We did not have time to thank you that day. We shall remember you in using them.

I am a very happy little woman, and thank God again and again, that he led us so wisely, so kindly and just as He did.

Mr Fowle joins me in sending love to Mrs Clark.

Yours very sincerely, Carrie P. F. Fowle.

Talas, Nov. 26, 1878.
Recd Dec. 28.

Home, Talas, Feb 10th, 1878.

My dear Mrs Clark;—

May I answer Dr Clark's kind note by writing you? Many thanks to him for taking the time to write me, and for the kindly words of sympathy for us in our loss. The Lord has dealt very kindly with us in letting us come here. What should we have done if we had gone to Kessab in that destitute condition! Please tell Dr Clark that none of the wedding presents were lost. He enquired about them. Indeed none of my *personal* things ~~were lost~~ are gone excepting *one* picture! But my husband has lost nearly *everything*. The loss of so many things books, pictures and all the things hallowed by associations was hard, but he has borne it bravely. The Lord gave strength according to the need.

I write with a special object, and to you because I feel that I can more freely pour what I have to say into a woman's ear. Of course Dr *Clark* will hear what I have to say, but *I'm* talking to you!

My key-note is this — the forlorn condition of the missionaries at Marsovan, Sivas and Cesarea in regard to a good physician.

The other day while Mother was lying sick in bed, Mrs Slater came down to see her, and we three had a talk on the shady side – the side that we do not like to put into our letters, but which is here and which gives us deepest anxiety some of the time. The talk ended in a request from all the ladies seconded by the gentlemen, that I should write to you and present the matter to you as seen from this side.

Mother has been very poorly ever since we came, but during the past week she kept her bed almost all the time. She suffered intensely some of the time and since freed from pain she has been too weak for any exertion. Dr Nahabet (a pupil of Dr West's) has been out to see her several times, but has not been able to help her much, and does not seem to understand her case. We feel that with her strong constitution she can get well again if we only knew what to do for her, but have tried one thing and another with little success.

Last summer Mrs Perry of Sivas was in need of a physician. Dr Zarakeen Swoony of Aintab Col. was passing thro' there a little before the time when a doctor would be needed. They begged him to stay and help them and he wrote to Aintab for permission. But he was not allowed to stay. He belonged to Aintab College and could not be spared. Finally, Dr Thom of Kharpoot was sent for. He was secured with difficulty as there was sickness at K- in his own family, I believe. Any way Dr T. had to perform the long hard journey from Harpoot to Sivas. It was a great trial for him to go there, and while there he rec'd several telegrams concerning sickness in his own family. His visit from so great a distance of course made a large hole in Mr P's pocket.

One of the Marsovan ladies expects to be confined in the Spring. To be sure there are one or two native physicians there, but Mrs Leonard is considered the best doctor in the place. What a comfort it would be if a good American physician could be there to help in the time of need! I suppose a native physician and the help of her missionary sisters will be the best she can have.

But the great reason why I feel compelled to write this letter is Mrs Staver's condition. We all tremble for her, and are very anxious.

She has been a great sufferer much of the time since she came here. Her stomach has been in a very bad condition and one thing and an othe has ailed her nearly all the time. Last Feb. she had a little child. Although they tried every possible wa to get a good physician they were unsuccessful and had to put up with Dr Nahateb's services. When the little one was born, it was dead, tho' it was alive a moment before. We do not *know* that it might n have been otherwise if they had had an America physician. Mr and Mrs S. do not blame Dr N and think that perhaps he did the best that could be done, and yet they do not feel certain.

There is a place in her side which has been very sore to the touch almost ever since, and she thin she was injured there by his handling. Perhaps he was not sufficiently gentle.

Ever since that time (a year ago now) Mrs S. has been unable to have a movement of the bowels without the aid of an injection or medicines! This has been so *ever since* with a *very* few exceptions. She h suffered much and has been obliged to keep her bed or the lounge a great deal. Some of the time she has looked almost as white and bloodless as a sheet. We do not know what she could have do if it was'nt for the fact that Mr S is something of a physician and able to do much for her. and also if she was'nt *wonderfully* brave and hopeful. She may suffer much one day, and perhaps the next day, she will come down here and with her wise suggestions and cheery ways help my mother to a more comfortable and hopeful condition.

And now my last point in this. Mrs Staver expects to be confined in the summer. She will probably need a physician by July. She is in a *very* delicate condition suffering from some *very* strange and painful turns that I have not mentioned. She feels very anxious in regard to herself and with very good reason. Indeed we *all* feel unwilling that she should go thro' this experience without strong and reliable medical assistance.

She has even tho't of going up to Const^{ple} and staying till she was able to return here, but this would involve great loss of time to the *work*, to say *nothing* of the great expense and the difficulties of the undertaking. She has urged me to write *at once*, hoping that the result may be *a physician for this mission before her time of need*. Is it necessary that I say another word?

Cesarea Station w'd be delighted beyond expression if we c'd have here a lady physician. If she were a devoted, earnest Christian woman, she would have her hands more than full and she would do more for the Master's work than any other woman in the Station.

I am writing by this mail, to Dr Caroline Hastings to thank her for some kind deeds and helpful words. She offered, when I left Boston to help me in any way she could, and I think she might be of assistance in finding the suitable person for this work. She lectures in the Medical University, I believe. I enclose her card thinking that it may be helpful in finding the needed physician. I was exceedingly pleased with her and wish she herself might be induced to look this way.

I have submitted this letter to the circle here and it has their approval. It will not go unaccompanied by earnest prayers that God will bless it and make it effective.

All the Station join in love to Dr Clark and yourself. My love to Miss Mary and to the other children. Mr Fowle has used his eyes a little too much, and I'm making full use of the authority Dr C gave me in the charge. With that slight exception we are both very well. With our sincerest love —

Yours truly — Carrie P. F. Fowle.

Rec'd March 28.

Switcher Eliza.

Fritcher. Eliza

Miss Eliza Fritcher

St Moritz -
Aug. 29. 1873.

Personal

My dear Dr Clark - Rec'd Sep. 18.
ack'd Oct. 25

You once requested me to write you a "private" letter. as I am not in the habit of writing public ones & your kind cordiality inclined me to do so - But inclination never resulted in action. principally. because the "convenient season" was never found. My life in my Marsovan home. as you well believe. is a busy one. my strength not great & there are more demands upon it. than I can fulfill - Being the only American teacher connected with the school, - a school wh. continues, so to speak, the year round, (for we have always, even in vacations, some twenty girls under our care) my situation has been different from that of other Missy teachers. who have been associated in pairs & have had the winter free.

I have no complaint to make - *far from it* -. I only apologize sometimes for not being able to do all *I wish* - My experience in many respects, has been a happy one. My work a joy to me & I have been made glad in seeing some blessed fruits of my feeble efforts. As I recall now, the names of many of my dear pupils & the stations of usefulness they are occupying - the sweet graces of the Spirit manifested in their daily lives. tears of humility & gratitude fill my eyes. that the dear Lord has so honored & blessed unworthy me. in giving me this work to do for Him & for the dear girls I love so much. The memory of those ten years is precious to me. so far as my work is concerned. I could not have passed them in a more satisfactory work. tho' I feel that my *personal* record is one of much spiritual unfaithfulness & short-coming. If I had been faithful *always*. how much brighter the record of the Marsovan school might have been.

As years passed & the school increased in numbers & in importance. I felt that I was not qualified to sustain the responsible position I professed to hold. I shrank from it. but alas! no one better was found, & *now* there is no head there. except as Miss Leonard partially fills that place.

As our school-year drew near its close. last Oct. my strength seemed to be giving away & I had to make my duties as light as I could in order to get through. We had an interesting graduating class of six & sessions & public examinations were *very* hard for me -

Rest succeeding did not restore me - In Jany I came to Const'le for an entire change & medical care & there learned that my nervous strength was *exhausted* - was able to do *nothing* all winter - most of the time had assistance in dressing & undressing myself. Of course. returning to the place of my work. would be most unwise - I did not know what to do. - did not wish to go to America - The necessary excitements would be too great and the time too long - My physician strongly advised dry mountain air for the summer - but I could not spend the summer alone, especially as I was still so weak.

Miss Baker was coming to Carlisle - It was proposed to have her come with me, but she had no permission from her Mission - In the multitude of our thoughts within us, your telegram came, - as if from above: in answer to prayer for direction -

And so it came to pass, that here we are snugly settled down together in this lovely mountain-home, wh. I think you have visited - Here on these heights that seem so near to Heaven, we rest and are refreshed, & I feel every day to thank the loving Heavenly Father who has led me here, in this favored spot to rest, & to enjoy the beautiful & noble works of His hand - "the precious things of the everlasting hills" -

"Oh how great is His goodness!"

It is a delight to breathe this pure air - sweet with the odor of pines & hay-fields - a constant delight to look out on the lovely pictures, the little lake, the green, sunny slopes & the majestic summits crowned with everlasting snows -

Here, I am now stronger - take long walks, & hope that I am laying up stores of nervous strength for future service - But I have the feeling that I must still "make haste slowly" & take work easy, if possible, on my return. For some time I feared that I should have to go home after all, but now I hope not.

We expect to leave here Sept. 16 - stop a few days at Thusis (part-way down to the lower world) & then go by way of Florence, Rome and Brindisi, back to our homes - At Florence we expect to meet Miss Ellis, my old friend of twenty-one years, & wish her go to Rome & so enjoy a visit with her & also her assistance in getting on our way, as the Armenian & Arabic tongues do not avail much in these parts.

Dear Brother, I did not intend to spin out such a yarn as this when I commenced, but what else can be expected of a *Spinster*, who has so long a one to spin? I fear you'll begrudge the time for reading, but you'll not complain of my having troubled you often in this way!

I felt that a little report of myself, at this stage of my progress was due to you especially as you always show yourself so kindly interested in the personal matters of all your acquaintances, or rather fellow-workers, in these foreign lands.

You will recollect, as you promised that you receive this not in your official capacity, but as from a friend to a friend. - Seeing the windows of your own room, in the Herald's picture of the Congregational House, stirred me up to write a few lines to-day. - My hand slightly trembling, has made poor writing. Please excuse -

I hear that our school is going on well. Our assistant teacher, Annie, is a jewel one of 10.000 if not more, of Armenian girls. She has been my main stay, from the beginning. With kindest regards to Mrs C. & yourself,

I am, Yours truly. *Eliza* *Fritcher* of Marsovan

Private

Marsovan
Feby 17. 1874
a ap. 20

My dear Dr. Clark.

Since reaching home I have wanted to have a little talk with you to express my feelings. tho' I do not know that it will be of any practical good -

You doubtless recollect the circumstances of Miss B's hasty coming to us & our unpreparedness to receive her, as the one we needed. I have felt much the trials consequent. through wh. she has passed & resolved that another should never suffer the same. if I could help it. I said to myself "We will patiently wait long enough for her to get fitted in".

My present associate. Miss Washburn. a lady of most lovely Xian spirit. was recommended to me warmly. when at home & also since. by my friends in So. Hadley. And in all confidence I invited her & recd her. It was easy to see immediately. that she had no knowledge of the practical affairs of life - was in that respect a mere child: - had come with all

Miss E. Fritcher Feby 17. 74

consecration of herself. but had not the slightest idea of the manifold duties connected with a Missy teacher's life. & felt oppressed by a sense of her deficiency. Our native assistant. Anna, is very far her superior in experience & in all practical matters. She would have to learn from her. rather than teach her or oversee. But I felt that the Lord had sent her & He would open before her a door of usefulness. With her great desire &, her patient perseverance & her constant waiting on her Master. He will give her success. And He has sent her here just where He wishes her to be. When asked about her. I always gave a hopeful reply.

You will judge what was my anxiety when Bro. Barnum (H. N.) wrote me what he had written to the Mission House. last May. He is a brother whom I much love. but I felt that that was out of his line of duty. I immediately sent his note to Mr Smith & asked him: on reaching Boston. to make that null & void - to prevent its leaving that sanctum at all. But alas! Before he landed. a note from you (I suppose drawn out by that letter) was on its way here. kind & sympathizing - but it gave her the idea that she had been complained of from here. & distressed her.

It was soon followed by a more distressing letter from some of her friends (not relatives) urging her to arouse herself. to save her friends. her church &c from disgrace As though she were wilfully persisting in a wrong course. "not doing anything but taking it easy" - The least of her imperfections is laziness. She studied with the greatest persistency. too steadily, as I often told her. Her will is all right. but how to do. that's the trouble.

These letters broke her all down. in spirit & when I came home. I found her bearing some secret burden. A little questioning brought out the whole sad story - how for months she had been suffering from the thought that she might be sent home in disgrace. I set her heart at rest on that point. She had not opened her heart at all to the lady with whom she lived. for she had recd no help or sympathy from her. but only discouragement in all her attempts to make a little entering wedge for work. She thought she must have been the writer of the letter to you. Without telling her my own suspicions. I made her feel that that was not probable.

Her year was a very lonely. very sad experience

She constantly had her uselessness & her deficiencies held up before her. as though not already painfully conscious of them. I shall do all I can to help her into whatever line of labor she is fitted for. Her spiritual influence will be valuable. but I *think* she can *never* be expected to take care of the ordinary concerns of the school. If I am not able. there will be some one needed. supposing our Annie should. in any way. be removed. My health is better. but I am made to feel that I have no *reserved force* to draw on. but must use carefully what I have. in order to keep in harness at all. I hope that as time passes. I shall feel still stronger. should like to hold on ten years longer. I have had trials in the past & some of them are *in the present* also. and many infirmities in my own spirit. which I hope & feel are growing less. so that I can keep on better. & fulfill my little round with greater acceptance in the Master's sight as the years move on.

Now. my dear brother. let me beg you to receive this whisper in your private ear & not be heard outside at all. If there is anything in it you wish to reply to. let it be under cover to Mr Tracy.

note from you is always acceptable
t never required.

One practical conclusion you may draw.
hat it is necessary, even at South Hadley,
ask. "Is the lady practical & efficient?"
reference to a candidate for foreign
ntries. In this case, the fault was
t in the Mission Home at all, but
ly in me.

Our winter is exceedingly severe. We
shut in - get no mails now-a-days.

With kindest regards to Mrs Clark
yourself, I am your sister in the
Faith & labor of the Gospel.

Eliza Fritcher

Miss Eliza Fritcher
Marsovan, Feb. 17. 1874.
Rec'd Apr. 20.

an 24

Miss Eliza Fritcher 798

Not for print.

Marsovan
Feby 15: /77.

My dear Dr Clark

Rec'd March 27.

When our summer erm closed in Nov. I purposed o write you very soon. but have been in various ways prevented. It was a pleasant & apparently a prosperous year. though the number of scholars was not large. There were two good classes of interesting girls. a senior class of six & one below them of fifteen - also a class of six half-preparatory. Four of the cholars were from this city - not boarders.

During the week of prayer in /76 e had special meetings & unusu l religious interest. Christians eemed much quickened. Two of he senior class gave evidence of heir acceptance in Christ. For he rest of the winter. I adopted he plan of a meeting in the place of the ordinary evg prayers - having for each evg a special subject: as Monday evg. Missy meeting. Wed. special prayer for those gone out from here. Fri. prayer for the Turks &c &c

In the Missy meeting I tried to teach something of the history of Missions read to them a considerable part of Dr Moffat's book on Africa. tho' sometimes varying with other matters. more modern. Just now I am giving them some account of the Sandwich Islands & they are also reading by themselves the "Night of Toil" wh. is translated into Armenian. This they relate to me on another evg wh. I spend with them for the purpose of having them relate every thing they have read. This I do. to have them form the habit of reading & that with attention & to accustom them to communicating what they have learned with readiness & ease.

Also what I read to them at one meeting I require from them at the next.

Our examinations in Nov. were quite satisfactory. not at all behind those wh. Dr Gulick attended with so much pleasure, two years before. They were held one eve'g & one whole day closing in the afternoon by the presentation of diplomas -

The graduating class were arrayed in a simple uniform. light calico dresses. white jackets and aprons trimmed with a stripe of calico. pink bows at the throat & pink gauze head-kerchiefs. Their behaviour was as simple and becoming as their dress. & their recitations very good. Jewish History from the time of Malachi to the destruction of Jerusalem I had taught them orally. reading to them in connection from Maccabees. Josephus &c & they wrote the substance of it in a blank book. This lesson they enjoyed much & at examination could have filled another hour with reciting. This is not in the course of study. but they had read all the Bible History & had time for it. Their other recitations were Algebra to Equations of 2d degree. Armenian History & Moral Science in Armenian - & in Turkish, Church History & Physiology. The last was taught by Miss Washburn. who now has their successors in the same study. They made several very pretty maps. having special connection with their lessons beautified with colors & there was a fair show of fancy handiwork. They are allowed to begin crochet-work when they are able to knit their own stockings wh. all do.

Of the six graduates. Rebecca is now teaching the highest grade of scholars in Cesarea city.

Sara is Miss Bliss' helper in Sivas. the teacher whom we lent them having now returned to her own city to teach. This was Anna of Vizier Keopru Akapi is teaching in her city Amasia Armenitza of Bakhchejuk is by this time. I suppose in Haskal. one of their villages and Shooshan of the same place is teaching in Bilejik Helena. our mountain-girl is teacher of the preparatory school here. the former one having gone as Bible-reader to another city. One of the undergraduates also was called home to work Guil Doodos of Injeli & has a school of more than a hundred scholars.

This is the fifth class that has been sent out - numbering in all thirty-one. the first in 1868. Most of them have taught for a series of years. Others also. well-advanced in their studies have gone from here.

On looking over my records of past years. I find that the boarding-schol.

ers. exclusive of the present ones. have numbered 75 or thereabouts. As nearly as I can reckon the aggregate amount of their teaching. in time is 110 years.

Of those who have not taught at all ten or twelve were here only a year or part of a year. A dozen or so are helpers' wives. One is the wife of Dr Sewni who is to be connected with the Aintab College. She is Hanum. a graduate of 1872. came here first from Sivas. Several. after teaching some years have dropped into homes of their own. in more private stations.

Four deaths have occurred only. of all those connected with the school since its beginning. Two were of the first graduating class. Feloritza first wife of Pastor Yeghia of Tufili. & Mariam of Marsovan. who was for a time assistant pupil. She was a teacher for six years. here & in Sivas. & afterward became the wife of Dr Kaspar one of Dr West's pupils. She died at Divrik last fall of consumption. Her end was peace.

The other two were Zengar & Anna of Kapoo Kaya. The former was teaching there at the time of her death. The latter was here in the school.

At present. twenty are seated in the

Semy school-room. Four of whom are day-scholars. one Jennie Smith. The others are from Cesarea. Sivas & our own out-stations -

We have also six boarders in the preparatory school. wh. is also on our premises & four more are coming soon.

You speak of the small number of our scholars. One reason is the high standard wh. was adopted for admission. as this was considered the Seminary for the whole Mission. And as far as possible we avoided the admission of others to it. even from our own field. as we desired that they should make their preparation at home. in the places where we have schools. This is still difficult. as after the age of 10 or 11 there is so strong a feeling against sending girls through the streets on the way to school. Another reason was the pressure on the Board. We thought it better not to increase the number

I think the tendency will be now for each station to educate its own girls. as they have the privilege of having boarding-schools & our work will be gradually more confined to our own field. This will be better on some accounts. Girls do not have to go so far from home & can keep up their symties more with their own people, by going home at vacations sometimes. Since the alarms of war. we have felt doubtful about receiving more & even of keeping those who were here, away from their homes. By failure of the An. Meeting last spring. four were prevented from coming. The distances are great & the proper transportation of young girls difficult. The clouds of war are not yet lifted. but we have concluded to hold on our way. hoping to be undisturbed. If there should be great overturnings I hope they will hasten the day of the salvation of poor Turkey. the coming on of the reign of righteousness & peace. It may be that I may yet see my school-room filled with Fatima's. Emina's. Meleks & other *Turkish* damsels -

Our good Anna. the teacher is just as faithful & helpful as ever & admirably fitted for many good words & works. both in school & among the people. Our girls do their own work. baking bread. cooking washing & sewing and they also learn fancy-work. Of course they have to be taught in all these things & trained to habits of neatness. order. punctrality & faithfulness - Constantly there must be "line upon line, a precept upon precept": so that the care of such a household in thing physical, mental & moral is n small one. Anna is a strong staff for her health is excellent & she works with the self-devotion of a Missy - not like a hired teacher.

Moritza, the second helper is als still with us, a choice spirit, bu ~~it~~ inhabits a frail tabernacle. She is among our girls, as an elder sist & tenderly beloved by them. She is not at all given to self-seeking. We have to be very careful of her tha she be not over-taxed especially the winter - are thinking of giving her a change of place to the seacoas for awhile hoping that she may receive benef

Miss Washburn is constantly growing more familiar with the la guage & strives to be useful in ever way possible. My health seems t be gradually growing stronger, th it is by no means robust & I lead a half-lazy life, not taking many duties besides the general care of al I have now a Gospel & music lesso (teaching by note & training them to many different parts.) sometimes devotions, prayer-meetings, essay exercises &c - The singing-lesson is the last of the day. - then we read from the Psalms, responsive, and close by all joining in the Lord's prayer -

We get on very comfortably now & I do not feel that we need another teacher at present. tho. Mr Leonard looking to the future thinks there sh'ld be one here preparing to fill vacancies. It does not seem best to me. I fear that the duties of the Home are too onerous for Mrs Williams' diminished strength & sometimes I think it might be well for her to come here & we, teachers all keep house together. when our new home is built. This is no plan. only a thought of mine.

We are inconveniently situated now. have been for more than a year. Our rooms are in connection with the school-house. but the Miss'y families are all on Science Hill. at some distance & we have to ascend for our bread & dinner - Generally this winter I do not feel able to go up but once a day. at night, to dinner.

Now the Turkish landlord occupies the rooms under us. wh. does not seem the proper thing. tho. we have no trouble

Our entrance is separate & they are very friendly with us. Nothing is done yet about our new school. Rumors of wars have been among the hindering seasons & we must expect another terrible summer campaign with the bugs, who, I think have established their homes for generations in every timber of this school-house.

My principal anxiety now is how we can emigrate & not take any of them with us. - We call them "the old inhabitants of the land" but the driving out is on their side!

This letter (a woman's letter, you will perceive is designed more particularly for the women who have special interest in this school, but I have addressed it to you, that you may not feel that you never hear from me. Do not feel it necessary to reply. You must have duties much more important. It is a mystery to me, how you can keep the run of all the scattered missions & their associations. Thanks many for all your kind expressions of interest & sympathy in me & my little garden patch.

With very pleasant remembrances & kindest wishes for Mrs Clarke & yourself. I remain yr sister in the faith & labor of the Gospel. Eliza Fritcher.